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► **To cite this version:**

L. Polivka, J. Diana, A. Soria, C. Bodemer, P. Quartier, et al.. Probable DRESS syndrome induced by IL-1 inhibitors. *Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases*, 2017, 12 (1), pp.87. 10.1186/s13023-017-0645-x . inserm-03990652

HAL Id: inserm-03990652

<https://www.hal.inserm.fr/inserm-03990652>

Submitted on 15 Feb 2023

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

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Probable DRESS syndrome induced by IL-1 inhibitors



L. Polivka^{1,2}, J. S. Diana^{1,2}, A. Soria^{3,4}, C. Bodemer^{1,5}, P. Quartier^{1,2}, S. Fraitag^{1,6} and B. Bader-Meunier^{1,2*}

Abstract

Interleukin (IL)-1 inhibitors have been increasingly used for treating autoinflammatory diseases during the last 10 years, but the spectrum of their possible side effects is not yet fully known. Here, we bring physicians' attention to a new severe complication of IL-1 inhibitors, manifesting as a probable drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) in two patients.

Keywords: DRESS, IL-1 inhibitors, Autoinflammatory disease

Dear Editor,

We would like to comment the paper of L. Rossi-Semerani et al. published in *Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases* and to bring readers' attention to a new severe complication of interleukin (IL)-1 inhibitors [1]. In this recent cross-sectional survey of the off label use of IL-1 inhibitors for treatment of auto-inflammatory diseases in 189 patients, the authors reported that anti-IL1 agents were well tolerated in most patients. The main adverse events being mild injection-site reaction. This good safety profile of IL-1-inhibitors was confirmed by Vitale et al. [2].

However, for the first time to our knowledge, we report on two cases of probable drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) syndrome in patients treated with IL-1 inhibitors for a systemic autoinflammatory condition of undetermined cause.

Patient #1 was a 2-year-old girl born to non-consanguineous parents. Since the age of 12 months, she had presented with recurring episodes of unexplained fever, urticaria (Fig. 1a), arthralgia, poor general health status, leukocytosis and elevated serum C-reactive protein (CRP). There was no evidence of infection and these features were consistent with the diagnosis of autoinflammatory disease (AID). Mutations in *MVK* and

NLRP3 genes were excluded. After the failure of treatment with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and anakinra, subcutaneous canakinumab (4 mg/kg monthly) was effective for the first two months of treatment. Ten days after the third injection of canakinumab (half-life: 24 days), Patient #1 developed widespread exanthema, pruritus (Fig. 1b), fever, severe eosinophilia (10000/mm³), elevated serum CRP, and slightly elevated serum liver enzyme levels. There was no lymphadenopathy, or other organ involvement. A skin biopsy revealed confluent keratinocyte necrosis and a moderate perivascular lymphocytic infiltrate (Fig. 1d and e). According to PCR assays, she was positive for human herpesvirus 6 (HHV6, 1000 copies/ml) and negative for Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and cytomegalovirus (CMV). The DRESS score (RegiSCAR) was 5 out of 9, corresponding to "probable" DRESS syndrome [3]. Accordingly, treatment with intravenous methylprednisolone (2 mg/kg/day) was initiated, and canakinumab was withdrawn. This resulted in a complete resolution of symptoms within 14 days. This remission persisted while oral prednisolone was slowly tapered.

Patient #2 was a two-year-old girl. Since the age of 15 months, she had presented with recurring episodes of fever and urticaria. At the age of 16 months, she developed macrophage activation syndrome (MAS) associated with primary EBV infection. MAS resolved within one month, following treatment with two doses of etoposide, cyclosporine and corticosteroids. One month later, she developed new flares of urticaria, fever and elevated serum levels of inflammatory markers. There was no

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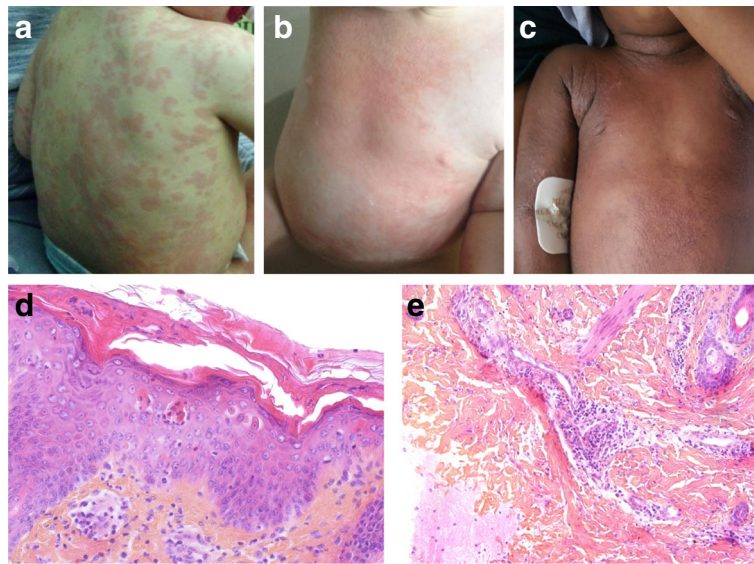


Fig. 1 Clinical and histopathological findings of patients #1 and #2. **a** Patient #1: urticaria during flares. **b** Patient #1: widespread exanthema after three injections of canakinumab. **c** Patient #2: skin rash, seven days after the initiation of anakinra. **d, e** Patient #1: histologic assessment of the skin biopsy, showing confluent keratinocyte necrosis (**d**) and moderate perivascular lymphocytic infiltrate (**e**)

evidence of infection, nor mutations in *MVK*, *NLRP3* and *NLRC4* genes. The normal expression of perforin in cytotoxic granules and the normality of degranulation test excluded most of the causes of familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis. Combination treatment with anakinra (2 mg/kg/day) and corticosteroids (1 mg/kg/day) was effective within one day. Seven days after the initiation of anakinra (half-life: 4 to 6 h), Patient #2 presented with widespread exanthema (predominantly effecting the skin folds) (Fig. 1c), fever, asthenia, lymphadenopathy and eosinophilia ($5000/\text{mm}^3$). She was PCR-positive for EBV (2000 copies/ml) and CMV (500 copies/ml). A skin biopsy revealed a mild keratinocyte necrosis and a dermal eosinophilic infiltrate. The DRESS (RegiSCAR) score was 5 corresponding to “probable” DRESS syndrome. Anakinra was withdrawn, and topical corticosteroids were initiated and were effective within 7 days.

DRESS syndrome is a rare, life-threatening, adverse drug reaction associated primarily with the administration of anticonvulsants, allopurinol and antibiotics [4]. Given the mortality rate of up to 10% associated with DRESS, it is essential that physicians recognize this condition. The main symptoms (skin rash, fever, hematologic abnormalities (such as eosinophilia and atypical lymphocytes), and internal organ involvement) usually appear within 1 week to 8 weeks of exposure to the culprit drug. Given the heterogeneity of the skin eruptions and the variety of organs involved, the diagnosis of DRESS is challenging. Accordingly,

Kardaun et al. have developed an accountability score for DRESS, which ranged from -4 to 9 (score <2 : no DRESS, score $2-3$: possible DRESS, score $4-5$: probable case, score >5 : definite DRESS) [3]. Thus, this score allowed to classify this severe adverse drug reaction (ADR) as a probable DRESS syndrome in the two patients. Although the histological lesions of DRESS syndrome are not specific, the keratinocytes damage and the dermal inflammatory infiltrate in the patient’s biopsies were compatible with this diagnosis [5].

Although the exact pathophysiologic mechanism of DRESS is not fully understood, two key elements are thought to be involved: (i) the reactivation of herpes virus family members (especially EBV, CMV, HHV7 and HHV6), and (ii) genetic predisposition in people with certain HLA alleles. In particular, associations have been shown for allopurinol (HLA-B*58:01)- and carbamazepine (HLA-A*3101)-induced DRESS syndrome. However, we did not ascertain the HLA type for each patient.

According to the similarity of the autoinflammatory manifestations in our two patients, we cannot exclude that they shared the same genetic disease which might predispose to severe ADR after anti-IL1 exposure.

We emphasized that DRESS syndrome may occur after treatment with anti-IL1 for unclassified AID. Further genetic investigations are required in our patients to determine if a genetic susceptibility to severe ADR is involved in this severe complication.

Abbreviations

ADR: Adverse drug reaction; AID: Autoinflammatory disease; CMV: Cytomegalovirus; CRP: C-reactive protein; DRESS: Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms; EBV: Epstein-Barr virus; HHV6: Human herpesvirus 6; HHV7: Human herpesvirus 7; IL: Interleukin; MAS: Macrophage activation syndrome

Acknowledgement

Not applicable.

Funding

No specific funding was received from any bodies in the public, commercial or not for-profit sectors to carry out the work described in this manuscript.

Authors' contributions

LP and BB-M made substantial contributions to conception and design, JSD, AS, CB, PQ, SF have been involved in drafting the manuscript or revising it critically for important intellectual content and have given final approval of the version to be published. SF has been involved in the pathological study of skin biopsies. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Patients were registered in the CEMARA (Centre des maladies rares) database (a nation-wide information system for rare diseases) using parental information. This study received an approval for the analysis of data provided by the CEMARA database from the Ethical Board of the Necker-Enfants Malades Hospital.

Financial disclosure

The authors have no financial relationships relevant to this article to disclose.

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Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

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Received: 4 April 2017 Accepted: 2 May 2017

Published online: 11 May 2017

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