

Case report

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The Dapsone Hypersensitivity Syndrome revisited: a potentially fatal multisystem disorder with prominent hepatopulmonary manifestations

Semaan G Kosseifi¹, Bhuvana Guha¹, Dima N Nassour¹, David S Chi¹ and Guha Krishnaswamy*^{1,2}

Address: ¹Department of Internal Medicine, Quillen College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, USA and ²Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, Quillen College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, USA

Email: Semaan G Kosseifi - semaankosseifi@yahoo.com; Bhuvana Guha - Guha@etsu.edu; Dima N Nassour - doudou133@hotmail.com; David S Chi - chi@etsu.edu; Guha Krishnaswamy* - krishnas@etsu.edu

* Corresponding author

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Abstract

4,4'-Diaminodiphenylsulphone (Dapsone) is widely used for a variety of infectious, immune and hypersensitivity disorders, with indications ranging from Hansen's disease, inflammatory disease and insect bites, all of which may be seen as manifestations in certain occupational diseases. However, the use of dapsone may be associated with a plethora of adverse effects, some of which may involve the pulmonary parenchyma. Methemoglobinemia with resultant cyanosis, bone marrow aplasia and/or hemolytic anemia, peripheral neuropathy and the potentially fatal dapsone hypersensitivity syndrome (**DHS**), the focus of this review, may all occur individually or in combination. **DHS** typically presents with a triad of fever, skin eruption, and internal organ (lung, liver, neurological and other systems) involvement, occurring several weeks to as late as 6 months after the initial administration of the drug. In this sense, it may resemble a **DRESS syndrome** (Drug Rash with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms). **DHS** must be promptly identified, as untreated, the disorder could be fatal. Moreover, the pulmonary/systemic manifestations may be mistaken for other disorders. Eosinophilic infiltrates, pneumonitis, pleural effusions and interstitial lung disease may be seen. This syndrome is best approached with the immediate discontinuation of the offending drug and prompt administration of oral or intravenous glucocorticoids. An immunological-inflammatory basis of the syndrome can be envisaged, based on the pathological picture and excellent response to antiinflammatory therapy. Since dapsone is used for various indications, physicians from all specialties may encounter **DHS** and need to familiarize themselves with the salient features about the syndrome and its management.

Background

Dapsone has been used for many indications because of its antibiotic and anti-inflammatory effects [1]. Not only has it been the drug of choice for the treatment of leprosy

(Hansen's disease) since the middle of the 20th century, but it has also been used for the treatment of brown recluse spider bite [1,2], dermatitis herpetiformis, vesicobulbous dermatoses, cutaneous vasculitis, polyarteritis

nodosa, nodulocystic acne, cutaneous mycetoma and multiples other dermatologic indications all of which may be seen as manifestations in certain occupational diseases [1]. Since the advent of the era of the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), dapsons has been increasingly utilized in the chemoprophylaxis of *Pneumocystis carinii* infection in combination with Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole. This has led to increasing incidence of dapsons-related complications. Table 1 lists the multiple adverse effects of Dapsons, including the dapsons hypersensitivity syndrome (DHS) and DRESS syndrome. Hemolysis (more likely to occur with deficiency of glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase or G6-PD), bone marrow aplasia, renal disease, peripheral neuropathy, methemoglobinemia, nausea, dizziness, fatigue and other systemic manifestations may occur singly or in combination in patients on dapsons therapy. Of these, DHS is characterized by the onset of fever, skin eruption and internal organ involvement several weeks to as late as 6 months after patients are given this drug. Untreated the syndrome can lead to severe organ dysfunction and even death. The definitive mechanism for DHS is unclear, but it is hypothesized that it is mediated by immune activation and elaboration of inflammatory cytokines. This case report emphasizes the pulmonary effects associated with DHS. The following sections provide an overview of the presentations, pathogenesis, diagnosis and management of DHS.

Case report

A twenty-one-year old previously healthy nursing student, with no significant past medical or surgical history, presented with an apparent reaction to an insect bite on her left shin. She was evaluated and based on the presumed diagnosis that this represented a hypersensitivity reaction to an insect bite, and she was treated with dapsons (100 mg twice a day for 7 days) as an anti-inflammatory agent. This was based on some data supporting the use of this

drug for insect bites [2], although this now appears to be a controversial approach. After seven days of therapy, the patient developed progression of her symptoms, developing fever with chills, myalgia and nausea associated with diffuse abdominal pain, dark-colored urine and jaundice. She also noticed a new onset non-pruritic, ascending, maculo-papular skin eruption, with progressive shortness of breath. She denied cough, hemoptysis, or chest pain at this time. On admission, the patient was jaundiced, tachypenic with a respiratory rate of 28 breath/minute, heart rate of 103 beats/minute, blood pressure of 130/92 mm of Hg, and a temperature of 99°F. The patient's oxygen saturation was 86 % on room air, and subsequently she was given higher amount of oxygen, to the point that she was requiring 100 % non-rebreather mask in order to maintain her oxygen saturation above 92 %. Oral mucosa was normal, with no visible lesions. Neck examination was supple, with no palpable lymphadenopathy or evidence of thyroid enlargement. Lung examination revealed bilateral diffuse crackles, decreased breath sounds in both bases and dullness to percussion. Cardiac examination showed tachycardia without audible murmur while the abdominal examination revealed hypoactive bowel sounds with diffuse mild tenderness on deep palpation, without palpable organomegaly or evidence of rebound tenderness. The patient demonstrated a diffuse maculopapular eruption with sparing of the hands, feet, and mucosa. There was no blanching on pressure. There was a healing ulcer on her left shin with a dried-up scar (site of presumed insect bite), without surrounding erythema or other signs of inflammation or infection. The absence of significant necrosis or surrounding inflammation suggested that the symptoms the patient was experiencing were independent of the insect bite.

The admitting laboratory data is provided in Table 2. Liver function abnormalities consistent with transaminitis were seen. The peripheral smear review showed a normocytic,

Table 1: Adverse reactions to Dapsons

System	Manifestations	Mechanisms
Systemic		
• *DHS	Dermatitis, hepatitis	Idiosyncratic
• **DRESS syndrome	Dermatitis, eosinophilia	Idiosyncratic
• Nonspecific	Nausea, headache, dizzy Weakness/fatigue	Predictable
Hematological	Hemolytic anemia	Predictable (G6PDD)
	Methemoglobinemia	Predictable
Neurological	Peripheral neuropathy	Predictable
Dermatological	Stevens-Johnson Syndrome	Idiosyncratic
	Toxic epidermal necrolysis	Idiosyncratic
Hepatic	Coolestasis, hepatitis	Idiosyncratic
Renal	Nephritis	Idiosyncratic
Pulmonary	Pneumonitis, ***PIE	Idiosyncratic
Thyroid	Hypothyroidism	Idiosyncratic

DHS = dapsons hypersensitivity syndrome, DRESS = drug rash, eosinophilia and systemic symptoms, PIE = pulmonary infiltration with eosinophilia

Table 2: Representing the laboratory data.

↓ Measurement	admission	day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4	day 5	Normal Values
WBC	8	8.3	10.5*	6.7	7.3	8.3	4.0 – 9.2 × 10 ³ /mm ³
Hb	6.9*	8.6*	11.5*	11.9*	13.3	15	12.1 – 15.2 g/dL
Platelet	217	246	318	380	468*	425	150 – 450 × 10 ³ /mm ³
ALT	103*	100*	86*	100*	130*	77*	10 – 60 IU/L
AST	179*	111*	91*	75*	68*	30	10 – 42 IU/L
ESR		21*	11				0 – 20 mm/hour
T.Bil.	8*	5*	1.8*	2.3*	1.5*	1.2*	0.2 – 1 mg/dL
LDH		778*		1182*	589*		90 – 180 IU/L
CPK	112						30 – 165 IU/L

*means abnormal values.

Black arrow indicating the timing when intravenous glucocorticoids were given to the patient.

WBC = White blood count, MCV = Mean corpuscular volume, Hb = Hemoglobin, ALT = Alanine aminotransferase, AST = Aspartate aminotransferase, T.Bil = Total bilirubin, LDH = Lactate dehydrogenase, INR = International ratio, CPK = Creatinine phosphokinase.

normochromic anemia with mild neutrophilia and toxic granulations. The patient also demonstrated mild anisocytosis, poikilocytosis and reticulocytosis. The urine sample tested positive for blood but the patient had negative urine, blood and stool cultures. A chest roentgenogram was done on admission and showed a diffuse bilateral air space disease involving the majority of the lung with sparing of the lung apices with bilateral pleural effusions. Computed tomography of the abdomen and pelvis with contrast showed gallbladder wall-thickening and mild dilatation, with small amount of abdominal fluid (ascites). Computed tomography of the chest showed bilateral infiltrates mainly on the left, along with bilateral pleural effusion (Figure 1). Evaluation for other infectious and/or immunological etiologies was negative, and included a hepatitis panel, ELISA for HIV 1–2 and testing for Legionella, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, cold agglutinins, Group B streptococcus, Influenza A and B, Monotest, direct Coombs, Leptospirosis, Ehrlichiosis, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), Cytomegalovirus (CMV) and Parvovirus.

Based on the clinical picture of multisystem involvement, lack of a defining microbiological cause and the progression of disease, a diagnosis of DHS was made.

The patient was immediately initiated on intravenous glucocorticoids (methylprednisolone) with dramatic improvement in her symptoms and clinical disease. This improvement is shown in Table 2 and includes dramatic reversal of anemia, improvement in transaminitis and in inflammatory parameters. This was also evidenced by stabilization of hypoxemia with less need for oxygen supplement.

Dapsone Hypersensitivity Syndrome

Background

DHS is characterized by a hypersensitivity response to the drug, dapsone which is a sulfone. Dapsone (4,4'-Diaminodiphenylsulphone) is used mainly as an anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial agent for the treatment of skin diseases, bacteria, and fungi [1]. The anti-inflammatory effects of dapsone are mainly related to its interference with neutrophil chemotactic migration and adherence [1]. Other multiple mechanisms are listed in the literature. These describe suppression of neutrophil recruitment, inhibition of local production of toxic respiratory and secretory products, as well as formation of oxidants. These not only kill bacteria but also damage bystander tissues. In addition, dapsone can inhibit the release of prostaglandins and leukotrienes by blocking their inflammatory effects [1,3-5]. Overall, the side effects of dapsone are very low if plasma concentration is below 5 mg/l [1,4].

A list of adverse effects of dapsone (some predictable, some idiosyncratic or allergic) is provided in Table 1.

A rare syndrome, DHS which was first described by *Allday, Lowe, and Barnes* [4,5] as a hypersensitivity vasculitis syndrome [1,3-8]. The incidence of DHS ranges from 0.5% to 3% [1,3,6,8], while the median latency before symptoms onset can be as early as 2 to 6 hours in previously sensitized patients, to as late as 6 months. This variability of the latency time was explained by several factors. Some of those were related not only to the variability of the acetylators but also to the dose and the modality of treatment [1,4,6,8]. This wide variability of the latency period

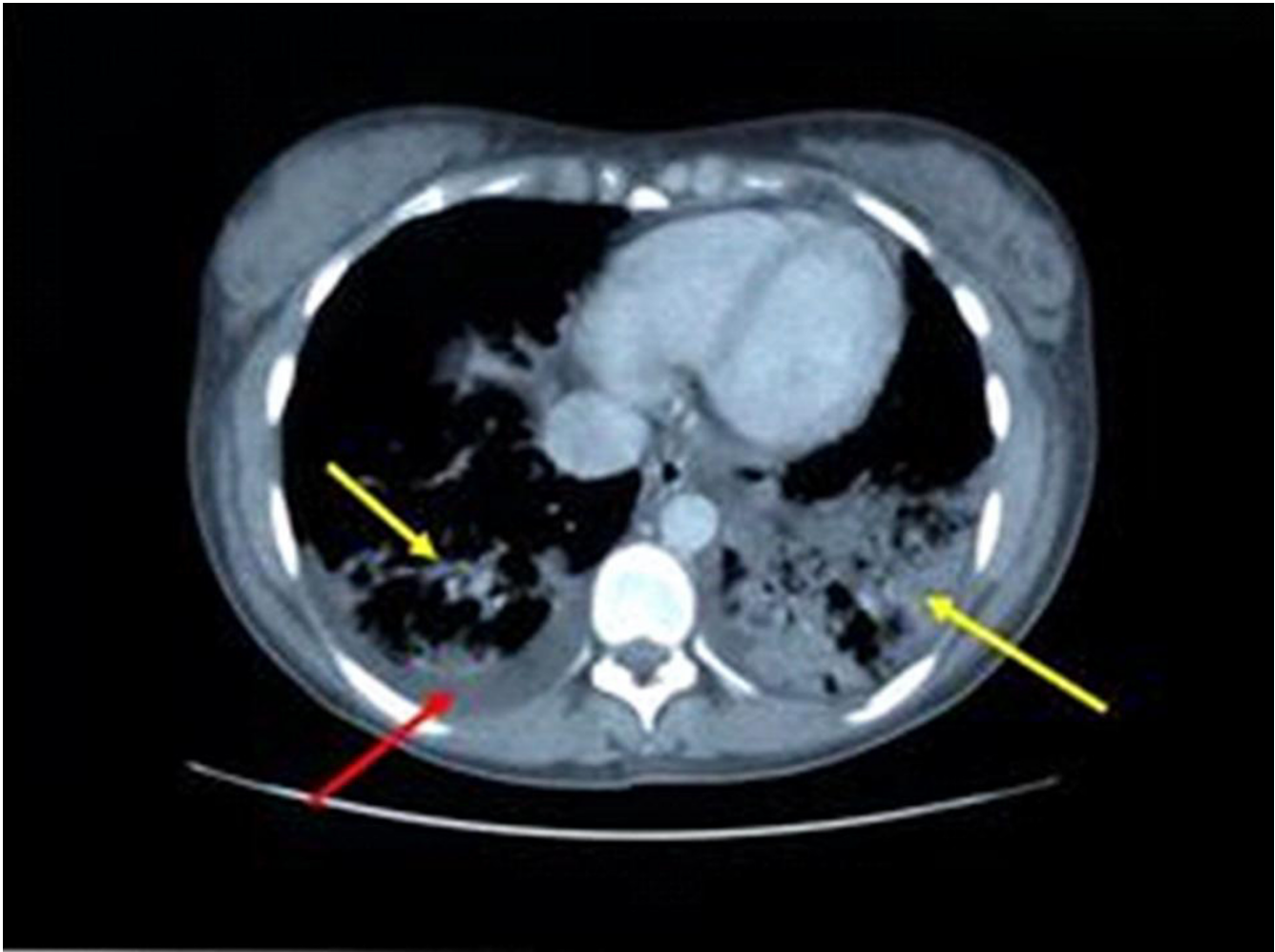


Figure 1

Computed chest tomography of the patient described in this report, showing bilateral interstitial infiltrates (yellow arrow) and pleural effusions (red arrow). Image taken at a mid-thoracic level.

suggests a multi-organ hypersensitivity reaction, but the exact mechanisms are unclear and reviewed later [4-7].

Clinical features

The classic triad of DHS consists of fever, eruption, and internal organ involvement (Table 3). Fever, hepatitis, exfoliative dermatitis, adenopathy and hemolytic anemia might be seen in varying combinations and sequences [9]. While traditionally a hepatitis or transaminitis is seen, cholangitis has also been described as a component of the DHS [9]. Studies have shown that this syndrome may begin as early as 7–10 days after administration of the drug or as late as 6 months into therapy with dapsone. Cutaneous lesions can range from erythematous papules as in our patient, to plaques, pustules, and eczematous lesions [1,3-8]. The severity of the cutaneous changes does not correlate with the severity or extent of internal organ

involvement which may remain asymptomatic or even life-threatening [10]. Cutaneous lesions usually begin to resolve 2 weeks after stopping therapy. Some patients may also develop severe dermatitis and complications, such as the Steven Johnson Syndrome or toxic epidermal necrolysis (Table 1). These patients may experience prolonged morbidity and even mortality with the complications. Especially in severe cases, malnutrition, protein loss and secondary infection may complicate the illness, and these patients need to be monitored for complications more aggressively. In traditional DHS, antibiotics have little or no role unless obvious infection, cellulitis or sepsis is present.

Pulmonary manifestations

Infiltrative lung disease is the most common pattern of drug-induced injury [10]. This pattern can cause intersti-

Table 3: DHS clinical manifestations.

Systemic
1. Fever*
2. Pneumonitis*
3. Lymphadenopathy
4. Hepatitis*
5. Hemolytic anemia*
6. Carditis
Dermatological
1. Exfoliative dermatitis
2. Eczematous/maculopapular eruption*
3. Oral erosions
4. Vesicles and bullae
5. Photosensitivity
Laboratory
1. Hemolysis*
2. Anemia*
3. Eosinophilia
4. Atypical lymphocytosis
5. Transaminitis/elevated bilirubin/alkaline phosphatase*
6. Hypogammaglobulinemia

*-manifestations present in the patient described.

tial lung damage, alveolar damage or vasculitic involvement (e.g., vasculitis) [10]. As listed in Table 3, DHS can also involve the lung, with 10 cases reported in the literature. In the patient described by us, pulmonary infiltrates and pleural effusions with severe hypoxemia were present suggesting interference with alveolocapillary oxygen transfer. Other manifestations have also been described in the literature.

Table 4 summarizes the different pulmonary manifestations of dapsone. Pulmonary manifestations of the DHS are sometimes dominant features, as occurred in our patient. Manifestations have included the development of eosinophilic pneumonia [11-15], hypersensitivity pneumonia [16], pleural effusion [17]. Many reported cases of eosinophilic pneumonia have an associated systemic blood eosinophilia, which however, was not present in our case. The clinical/radiological presentation of our patient, along with the dramatic clinical response to glucocorticoids, strongly suggest a drug-induced hypersensitivity pneumonitis. The rapid clinical deterioration seen with DHS can lead to respiratory failure as seen in our patient and sometimes death, if untreated or unrecognized.

Other manifestations

Other manifestations of this syndrome include hepatobiliary dysfunction (such as jaundice[1], hepatomegaly [1]and cholangitis [9], splenomegaly[1], eosinophilia[1,13], photosensitivity[1], elevated sedimentation rate [1], and a mononucleosis picture that can mimic EBV and CMV infection [1,7]. In addition, DHS can include peripheral neuropathy [18], psychosis [19], renal

involvement (such as nephrotic syndrome [1] and renal papillary necrosis [20] and pancreatitis [17] as found in our patient. As listed in Table 3, a maculopapular eruption, bullous disease, photosensitivity and oral erosions can occur.

Differential diagnosis

The differential diagnosis of multisystem illness presenting in a patient on dapsone is shown in Table 5. These include diseases such as: DRESS syndrome and its variants, vasculitis (Churg Strauss syndrome), Hypereosinophilic syndrome, TENS (Toxic epidermal necrolysis syndrome), Steven Johnson Syndrome, Still's disease, Hematological disorders (leukemia, lymphoma), paraneoplastic disorders and certain connective tissue disorders. We will discuss a few of these important conditions in this section.

Systemic organ involvement is often a feature of both DHS and the DRESS syndrome. In the case of the latter, drug rash, eosinophilia and systemic symptoms are often present. DRESS syndrome can be seen with a variety of medications, including anticonvulsants, sulfonamides, allopurinol, calcium channel blockers, NSAIDS (Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) and dapsone [21]. Fever, skin eruption, adenopathy, eosinophilia and internal organ involvement might also be seen [21]. Slow acetylators may be associated with an increased risk for development of DRESS syndrome. DHS can be considered a variant of the DRESS syndrome.

TENS and Stevens-Johnson syndrome represent a dermatologic emergency. They are characterized by diffuse ery-

Table 4: Reported cases of Dapsone Hypersensitivity Syndrome with pulmonary manifestations.

Age/Sex	Pulmonary manifestations	Treatment	Reference
22/M'	Crepitations	DW*, Steroid	(6)
47/F	Pulmonary eosinophilia	DW, Steroid	(11)
65/F	Pulmonary eosinophilia	DW	(12)
45/M	Pulmonary eosinophilia	DW, Steroid	(13)
60/F	Eosinophilic pneumonia	DW	(14)
23/F	Eosinophilic pneumonia	DW, Steroid	(15)
31/M	Eosinophilic pneumonia with pulmonary infarction	DW, Steroid	(15)
37/F	Eosinophilic pneumonia	DW	(15)
40/F"	Hypersensitivity pneumonitis	DW, Steroid	(16)
15/M	Right sided pleural effusion	DW, Steroid	(17)

*DW means drug withdrawal with supportive therapy only.

' M = male, " F = female.

thematous or purpuric macules with involvement of more than 30 % of body surface area with epidermal necrosis and mucosal membranes involvement. It is important to note, that both disorders may overlap. A prodromal phase, similar to a flu-like illness, lasting up to 14 days, may precede the skin eruption. The acute phase of TENS consists of persistent fevers, generalized epidermal sloughing and mucous membrane involvement [22].

Cutaneous vasculitis which can be part of a systemic disease needs also to be excluded. The evaluation of such patients needs a complete work-up for the presence of systemic disease. Skin biopsy and immunofluorescence studies may also be helpful in the diagnosis of cutaneous vasculitis in which immunoglobulin and complement deposition are found [23].

If dermatitis and pulmonary disease is the dominant feature, necrotizing vasculitides and Churg Strauss syndrome needs to be excluded. If dermatological manifestations dominate the presentation, with or without mucosal involvement, Steven Johnson Syndrome and TENS need to be excluded. In some patients with a dominant eosinophilia and pulmonary infiltration, PIE syndrome [10] needs to be excluded.

Evaluation

Laboratory tests can include a complete blood count and differential, comprehensive chemistry profile, sedimentation rate, urine analysis, arterial blood gases and a chest roentgenogram. In selected cases, chest computed tomography, hepatic ultrasound and/or liver or skin biopsy may be required. Skin biopsy may not be specific but will assist in excluding vasculitis or hematological malignancies. It might be important to obtain a thyroid stimulating hormone level in patients 3-4 months after the diagnosis of DHS as detailed below.

Molecular and immunopathogenesis of DHS

The exact immune mechanism behind DHS is unclear. A few mechanisms have been proposed. For one, DHS might be a combination of type I, type IV, and perhaps type III Gel and Coombs hypersensitivity reactions [5]. Alternately, DHS could be a modified graft versus host disease mediated by activated T-lymphocytes [5]. It is worth noting that DHS is not a dose-related effect [3-6,8], whereas dapsone hepatotoxicity is a dose-dependent effect [3].

According to Prussick and Shear, there is some evidence suggesting that the metabolic differences in the production and detoxification of reactive metabolites are an important factor in sulfonamide hypersensitivity reac-

Table 5: Differential Diagnosis of DHS

DRESS syndrome and it's variants
Vasculitis (Churg Strauss syndrome)
Hypereosinophilic syndrome
Toxic epidermal necrolysis
Steven Johnson Syndrome
Still's disease
Hematological disorders (leukemia, lymphoma)
Paraneoplastic disorders
Certain connective tissue disorders

Table 6: Treatment approaches to DHS

Intervention	Comments
1. Withdrawal of offending medication (dapson)	Drug discontinuation
2. Supportive therapy	
• Volume replacement	Intravenous fluid replacement
• Nutritional support	Enteral or parenteral nutrition
• Antibiotics	Early antibiotic institution in case of concomitant sepsis
• Skin care	Preventing skin superinfection
3. Specific therapy	
• Glucocorticoids	Recommended dose 1 mg/kg/day
• Thyroid hormone replacement	Associated late hypothyroidism
• Family counseling	Genetic factors involvement

tions [24]. After absorption from the gastrointestinal tract, dapson is transported through the portal circulation to the liver where it is metabolized primarily via two pathways: N-acetylation and N-hydroxylation [1,24]. N-acetylation which has a bimodal pattern of activity (slow and fast acetylation), has been shown not to determine total clearance of dapson [24]. However, the N-hydroxylation pathway which is mediated primarily by human liver microsomal enzymes P4503A4, 2C6, and 2C11 [1,24], is shown to be the initial step in the formation of toxic intermediate metabolites, such as nitrosamines and possibly other compounds, which can induce hemolytic anemia and methemoglobinemia [24]. It is presumed that these molecules are also important in the pathogenesis of DHS. While N-hydroxylation yields a potentially toxic metabolite known as the hydroxylamine, produced by cytochrome P-450, acetylation by N-acetyltransferase yields the nontoxic metabolites monoacetyl dapson and diacetyl dapson [1]. Moreover, it has been shown that a reduction in either quantity or activity of N-hydroxylation enzyme systems resulted in decreased total clearance of dapson. Furthermore, this information is supported by studies showing an extensive population and individual variation in this ability involving both genetic (increased or decreased P450 activity, decreased reduced glutathione [GSH]) and environmental (drugs or chemicals such as smoking inducing P450, cirrhosis and drugs inhibiting P450, decreased GSH such as in AIDS, deficiency of antioxidants such as Vitamin E, C, selenium) [24]. Fortunately, other factors such as increased age and preexisting liver disease (e.g., cirrhosis) offer relative protection against adverse events because of decreased enzyme activity and, therefore, decreased production of toxic metabolites [24]. However, with the lack of clinical studies, those aforementioned protective factors remain speculations.

The mechanisms behind the pulmonary manifestations may be similar, and due to the occurrence of eosinophilia and pulmonary infiltrations, suggest the role for cytokines such as tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α), interleukin-5 (IL-5) and chemokines [25,26]. These have not been

routinely studied. The rapid response to glucocorticoids [27] also suggests that activation and nuclear translocation of nuclear factor kappaB (NF-kappa B) may occur, resulting in a massive inflammatory response [25,26,28]. Glucocorticoids have also been shown to have both genomic and nongenomic mechanisms that influence inflammatory diseases [27]. How such events may relate to the ultimate pathogenesis and evolution of this syndrome are unclear but need further examination.

Treatment

Treatment options for DHS are listed in Table 6. The main treatment for DHS is immediate discontinuation of the drug with initiation of oral or parenteral glucocorticoids, depending on severity [1,5]. Glucocorticoids (such as prednisone, prednisolone or methylprednisolone) have profound anti-inflammatory actions, as summarized earlier. The usual starting doses are mentioned in Table 6, but are approximations only. Glucocorticoids should be tapered gradually over a period of more than one month because dapson is found to persist in the body for up to 35 days [5]. It should be remembered that glucocorticoids are medications with multiple side effects, including hyperglycemia, hypokalemia, osteoporosis, glaucoma and cataracts. Patients with risk factors for any of these complications need close monitoring. Measurements of blood sugar, bone mineral density, frequent measurements of electrolytes and a thorough ophthalmologic evaluation all constitute appropriate monitoring strategies.

According to *Reeve et al.*, [8] patients can be desensitized to dapson following DHS, by a very gradual re-introduction of the drug at low doses [8], but this hypothesis was not supported by *Pavithran K. et al.* [4] who did not advise re-challenge with dapson. According to the literature, patients with viral hepatitis (B, E) are at increased risk for the development of DHS, suggesting the need to perform a screening test for hepatitis B before starting dapson [5,29].

Another important issue to remember in the management of patients with DHS is that those patients might be at higher risk for the development of hypothyroidism after three months, suggesting the need to repeat thyroid function tests at three-month intervals and considering thyroid replacement therapy if the patient develops clinical hypothyroidism as a delayed complication (Table 6). The etiology attributed to the development of hypothyroidism, seems linked to the presence of autoantibodies, including antimicrosomal antibodies [30]. In fact, patients who are unable to detoxify reactive metabolites produced by thyroid peroxidase will be more in favor of developing a hypersensitivity reaction leading to hypothyroidism [30].

It is important to consider supportive therapies in patients with more severe and protracted illness as listed in Table 6. Nutritional support (either total parenteral nutrition, nutrition supplementation or enteral feeding), meticulous fluid and electrolyte balance, control and prevention of infectious complications (cellulitis, sepsis) and skin care if necrotizing disease (TENS or Steven Johnson Syndrome were to ensue). For patients with dapsone-induced hemolysis, Vitamin E supplementation might be beneficial while in patients with methemoglobinemia coadministration of cimetidine can have an ameliorative effect.

In selected cases where glucocorticoids cannot be used or are associated with severe complications (glaucoma, severe osteoporosis, hyperglycemia or severe psychosis), alternative drug therapies might be required. Unfortunately, this being a rare disorder, other therapeutic options such as methotrexate, azathioprine, cyclosporine or hydroxychloroquin, have not been vigorously studied. These drugs may provide benefit in the occasional patient.

Severe internal organ involvement such as carditis, hepatitis, pneumonitis and colitis, can cause death. These can occur at any time and hence vigilance is required in these sick patients. Also to be remembered is that in some patients, in spite of drug withdrawal and high steroid therapy, a relapsing and chronic course might ensue [22].

Since genetic factors are involved in the pathogenesis of DHS, relatives should be instructed about DHS and their enhanced risk of developing similar adverse reactions should they take dapsone [10].

Conclusion

A high index of suspicion is needed for early diagnosis of DHS. Patients initiated on dapsone for various indications need to be observed carefully for the development of the DHS. If and when this occurs, DHS can be mistaken for progression of the primary disease. If the drug is not withdrawn, it could have deleterious and potentially fatal

effects due to major organ dysfunction. In our patient, the association of hypoxemic pulmonary disease, pleural effusions and anemia led to serious problems with oxygenation. The prompt withdrawal of the offending drug, administration of glucocorticoids and supportive management led to rapid recovery in our patient

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