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Ceftriaxone Induced Stevens – Johnson Syndrome: A Case Report

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ABSTRACT

Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS) is a rare, severe adverse mucocutaneous drug reactions. The most exacerbative form of SJS is Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN). SJS and TEN are overlapping manifestations on a spectrum of acute drug-induced conditions associated with severe blistering, maculopapular lesions, skin peeling-off and multi-organ damage. The syndrome can be induced by numerous medications and typically occurs 1-4 weeks after the initiation of the therapy. There is no large scale epidemiological data available for this disorder in India. Because of high risk of mortality, management of patients with SJS/TEN requires early diagnosis, evaluation of prognosis, identification and withdrawal of the suspected drug, specialized supportive care in an ICU. In centres without a Tertiary Burns Center, SJS patients can be managed successfully in general medicine and dermatology wards with well-executed supportive care. Quality of life issues have now become an important outcome in patients with SJS/TEN as they often impact survivors' future attitudes towards pharmacotherapy. This study presents one case of a 34-year-old male patient with SJS.

Key words: Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis, maculopapular lesions, tertiary burn center.

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