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Piperacillin Inducedimmune Hemolytic Anemia: A Case Report

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Abstract:

Drug Induced ImmuneHemolyticAnemia is a rare reaction to certain medications. It is a type II delayed hypersensitivity reaction in which a drug covalently binds to the plasma membrane of red blood cells providing a target (e.g., penicillin-coated RBCs) for detection of certain drug antibodies. As the offending drug attacks the RBC, it leads to hemolysis, which is characterised by decreased RBC count, decreased hemogloin level and elevated total bilirubin, direct bilirubin and lactate dehydrogenase levels. Numerous drugs such as Cefotetan, Ceftriaxone, Piperacillin, Beta lactam inhibitors, Oxaliplatin, carboplatin, rifampin, diclofenac, cimetidine, sulfamethoxazole, and trimethoprim exhibit drug induced hemolyticanemia, where Cefotetan contributes the major proportion of DIHA. We report a case of DIIHA from antibiotic Piperacillin. A 49year old female was admitted to the hospital with Emphysematous Pyelonephritis complicating the antibiotic therapy intravenous Piperacillin-Tazobactam. On follow-up we found fluctuations in RBC count, haemoglobin, total bilirubin and direct bilirubin levels. Patient tested positive for Coomb's directantiglobulin test towards piperacillin. The patient was diagnosed with Piperacillin Induced Immune HemolyticAnemia with laboratory evidence. Physician shifted antibiotic treatment from Piperacillin-Tazobactam toMeropenem. Identification and immediate withdrawal of Piperacillin-Tazobactam is the mainstay of treatment for patients with Piperacillin Induced Immune HemolyticAnemia. It is essential to discontinue the causative agent and avoid re-exposure.

KEY WORDS:

Drug Induced HemolyticAnemia, Hypersensitivity reaction, Piperacillin Induced HemolyticAnemia, Coombs Direct antiglobulin test.

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