

LETTER - THERAPY

Oxcarbazepine induced systemic lupus erythematosus: a clinical challenge[☆]



Dear Editor,

Systemic lupus erythematosus triggered by medications is a serious adverse effect that is often incorrectly identified within the range of erythema multiforme diseases, posing significant diagnostic challenges.

A 46-year-old man was referred because of an erythematous, targetoid, and coalescent rash of acute onset over the last 48 hours. Patient history included elevated blood pressure and borderline psychiatric disorder under treatment with hydrochlorothiazide and oxcarbazepine for over two years. Recently, paracetamol and metamizol were added because of EBV infection a month prior. On physical examination, confluent erythematous violaceous and targetoid lesions affected the face with a "butterfly wing" distribution, as well as the oral mucosa, neck, and upper trunk. Denudation was intermittently observed (Fig. 1 and 2). Joint tenderness and stiffness were also present.

Skin biopsy revealed vacuolar degeneration of the basal layer, necrotic keratinocytes, and a superficial and perivascular lymphocytic and polymorphonuclear inflammatory infiltrate (Fig. 3). Concurrently, Direct Immunofluorescence (DIF) demonstrated granular deposits of IgM and C3 at the dermo-epidermal junction. Other DIF markers (IgG, IgA and fibrinogen) resulted in negative.

Blood tests showed thrombocytopenia ($110 \times 10^9/L$), lymphopenia ($0.5 \times 10^9/L$), positive nuclear antibodies at 1/40 tittle with a homogeneous pattern, and low C3 levels (70). Proteinuria was absent.

Oxcarbazepine and metamizole were withdrawn, and treatment with intravenous methylprednisolone 60 mg daily in descending regime was initiated, with complete resolution of skin lesions and hematological and immunological parameters. Subsequently, a Lymphocyte Transformation Test (LTT) with oxcarbazepine ($0.2 - 2 - 20 \mu g/mL$) and metamizol was conducted (Fig. 4). The test shows prolifer-



Figure 1 Erythematous targetoid coalescent rash with cephalocaudal distribution and central erosion involving the face, neck, upper trunk, and back.

eration of mainly CD3 and CD4, with some proliferation of CD19 and CD56 cells, with oxcarbazepine. No proliferative response was observed with metamizol.

Oxcarbazepine-induced systemic Lupus Erythematosus was therefore diagnosed.

The rare coexistence of EM-SSJ-NET and LES lesions presents a diagnostic challenge when discussing a patient with both an infectious disease (EBV) and a pharmacological treatment (oxcarbazepine) history.

Initially, the morphology of both EM and LES lesions could be reminiscent of Rowell Syndrome (RS), but Torchia et al., who updated the RS criteria in 2012, argued for a stricter definition, restricting its use if infectious or pharmacological triggers were present.¹

[☆] Study conducted at the Hospital Regional Universitario de Málaga, Málaga, Spain.



Figure 2 Erythematous coalescent rash with central erosion in upper trunk.

Although anti-histone antibody titration could not be performed, the normalization of complement figures, leukocytes, and ANA titers after drug suspension support the diagnosis of drug-induced lupus.² The distinction between classic SSJ-NET and lupus with SSJ-NET-like lesions relies on clinical history (latency of exposure to the suspected drug), seroimmunological criteria (ANA+), and lesion distribution (photodistribution in SLE, trunk predominance in SSJ-NET).^{2,3} Anatomopathological criteria can provide addi-

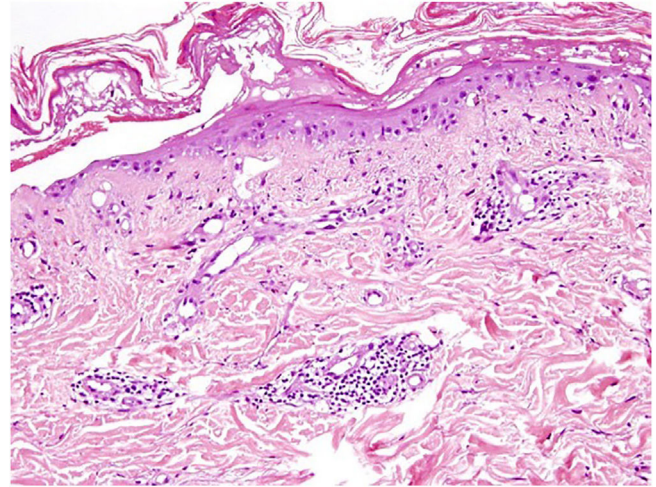


Figure 3 Histological findings showing focal epidermal necrosis and vacuolar degeneration of the basal layer, with lymphomonocytic and neutrophilic perivascular and upper-dermal infiltrates (Hematoxylin & eosin, $\times 100$).

tional insights, although findings in these entities often overlap.^{1,3}

Therefore, our patient's clinical course suggests an oxcarbazepine-induced LES with SSJ-NET-like lesions, probably precipitated by prior EBV infection.

Whereas EBV infection has already resolved, it is a known immunity disruptor, which can lead to the development of certain neoplasms, autoimmune diseases, and toxicodermas.⁴

Oxcarbazepine itself has been linked to several conditions, including SLE, erythema multiforme, SSJ, and NET. In this patient, the in vitro reactivity of Cytotoxic T Lymphocytes (CTL) to oxcarbazepine suggests it as the causal factor.^{2,5}

A wide variety of drugs have been associated with Drug-Induced LES (DIL). Procainamide, hydralazine, and quinidine

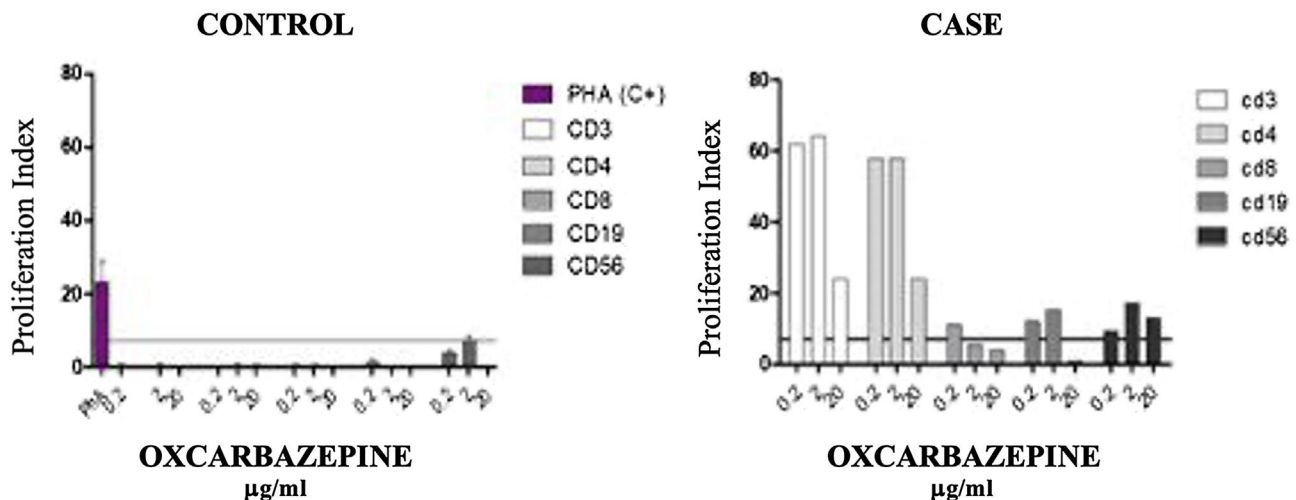


Figure 4 Controlled lymphocyte Transformation Test (LTT) with oxcarbazepine (0.2 – 2 – 20 µg/mL). The test shows proliferation of mainly CD3 and CD4 drug specific T-cells, with some proliferation of CD19 and CD56 cells, with oxcarbazepine. The proliferation of CD56 cells suggests a cytotoxic reaction.

typically produce classical DIL, which is more strongly associated with the production of anti-histone antibodies.⁶

Nevertheless, other pharmacological groups have been found linked to DIL, with lower anti-histone positiveness rates such as anticonvulsants, minocycline, propylthiouracil, and statins.^{3,6,7}

In conclusion, while classifying patients with SSJ-NET and SLE symptoms can be challenging, its management is similar and involves the withdrawal of the triggering drug, providing supportive care, and using corticosteroids or immunosuppressants in refractory cases.

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Authors' contributions

Eduardo López Vera: Contributed to the conceptualization of the case report and review; Collected and analyzed the clinical data; Conducted the literature review; and drafted the manuscript. Played a central role in coordinating the article's development and ensuring its completion.

Elisabeth Gómez Moyano: Supervised all aspects of the study, including the conceptualization and study design. Provided critical revisions to the manuscript, ensuring its scientific accuracy and alignment with clinical guidelines. Offered guidance during the interpretation of clinical findings and literature synthesis. Approved the final version of the manuscript for submission.

María Ayala Blanca: Contributed to the review of the literature by identifying relevant references and incorporating key findings into the discussion section. Provided revisions and feedback on the clinical aspects of the manuscript, particularly related to the discussion of anatomopathological findings.

María Salas Cassinello: Contributed to the review of the literature by identifying relevant references and incorporating key findings into the discussion section. Provided revisions and feedback specifically on the laboratory findings within the clinical case.

Conflicts of interest

None declared.

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