



ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS, INCLUDING SJS, TEN

## **FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SEVERITY OF ACUTE OCULAR INVOLVEMENT IN STEVENS-JOHNSON SYNDROME AND TOXIC EPIDERMAL NECROLYSIS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

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Introduction: Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) are the severe forms of toxidermia.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to identify risk factors associated with the severity of acute ocular involvement in SJS/TEN in sub-Saharan Africa.

Patients and Methods: A retrospective study was carried out at the dermatology and ophthalmology departments for SJS/TEN patients between January 2000 and December 2016 in Lomé (Togo). The severity of acute ocular involvement was evaluated using the Power classification, and the drug eruption score was assessed using de Bastuji-Garin classification.

Results: A total of 107 cases of SJS/TEN (84 cases of SJS, 20 cases of TEN and 3 cases of overlap syndrome) were analyzed. There were 71 women and 36 men, with an average age of  $32.3 \pm 12.5$  years (range: 5 to 75 years). Sulfonamides (37.4%) were the most commonly used drugs followed by nevirapine (22.4%). HIV serology was positive in 46 (58.2%) of the 79 patients tested. A total of 54 (50.5%) patients had acute ocular involvement, which was mild in 29.9% of patients, moderate in 13.1% and severe in 7.5%. In multivariate analysis, exposure to sulfadoxine was the sole factor associated with moderate or severe acute ocular involvement in SJS/TEN (adjusted odds ratio = 3.3; 95% CI = [1.1; 10.2]).





Conclusion: Exposure to sulfadoxine was identified in our study as a risk factor associated with the severity of acute ocular involvement in SJS/TEN. Multicenter studies should be conducted in sub-Saharan Africa to confirm this associated risk factor.

Keywords: SJS/TEN, acute ocular, sulfadoxine, Togo

