Amoxicillin-associated rash in glandular fever

Richard Fox,1 Reshma Ghedia,2 Robert Nash2

1Department of ENT, Northwick Park Hospital, London, UK
2Department of ENT, Charing Cross Hospital, London, UK

Correspondence to
Dr Richard Fox,
richardfox@doctors.org.uk

Accepted 31 August 2015

DESCRIPTION
Glandular fever, otherwise termed infectious mononucleosis, is a common cause of severe pharyngitis in adolescents and young adults. It is associated with acute Epstein-Barr virus infection. It is recognised that in the context of acute glandular fever, some antibiotics, notably ampicillin and amoxicillin, may lead to severe, generalised rashes that involve the extremities.1 The pathophysiology of the rash is unknown.2

We present a case of an 18-year-old patient who presented to their general practitioner with an acute history of sore throat and fever. Amoxicillin was prescribed, and the patient developed a widespread, non-blanching, maculopapular rash 48 h after starting treatment (figures 1 and 2). The patient had no known allergies and no prior allergy testing. A Monospot test was positive for glandular fever. Amoxicillin was discontinued, and the rash subsequently improved gradually over the following 3 weeks.

Antibiotic treatment is not routinely indicated for the treatment of either pharyngitis or glandular fever.3 When indicated, phenoxymethylpenicillin is preferred to amoxicillin due to the lower incidence of antibiotic-associated rashes.

Learning points
▸ Ampicillin and amoxicillin should be avoided in patients with pharyngitis when glandular fever is considered a possibility.
▸ Antibiotic treatment is not routinely indicated for pharyngitis and glandular fever.
▸ Phenoxymethylpenicillin (penicillin V) may substitute amoxicillin/ampicillin in cases when antibiotic therapy is desired.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent Obtained.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

REFERENCES