Thiazide diuretics-associated skin rash

Filipe Santos Mira,1 Helena Temido,2 Elsa Gaspar2

1Nephrology, Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra EPE, Coimbra, Portugal
2Internal Medicine, Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

Correspondence to Dr Filipe Santos Mira, filipemira@netcabo.pt

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DESCRIPTION

A 50-year-old man with a history of hypertension and dyslipidaemia, both controlled with oral medications, was admitted to the emergency department due to a sudden onset of pruritus 2 days before, which would not improve with the application of topic antihistamines prescribed by his family doctor. A maculopapular, symmetric rash with plaques located on sun-exposed areas (hands, forearms, face and upper torso, sparing the abdomen, lower limbs and arm flexures) had appeared a few hours before coming to the emergency department (figures 1 and 2). The patient denied any sort of respiratory distress, as well as prolonged exposure to sunlight, history of drug allergies or having seen anyone in his family with the same problem before. The only recent change had been to his hypertension medication in the last 13 days, when hydrochlorothiazide was combined with his usual medication (losartan), which he had been taking for the past 5 years. Since photosensitivity due to thiazides was a possibility, he was given a single-dose intravenous steroid (40 mg of methylprednisolone), which improved his symptoms and so he was advised to stop hydrochlorothiazide until the next consultation. Five days later he came for consultation and did not present any of the mentioned skin lesions, thus confirming the diagnosis.

The prevalence of thiazide-related photosensitivity is estimated between 1 and 100 per 100 000 patients,1 with hydrochlorothiazide being the most common agent. There are only a few cases described in the literature.1 2 Due to its low prevalence, one must recognise it in the clinical context in order to act accordingly and to be able to discharge the patient with the right medication.

Learning points

► A photosensitive skin rash can be present in a multitude of diseases, ranging from autoimmune (namely subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus) to allergic and even drug-associated diseases; therefore, a thorough clinical examination and questioning must be prioritised.

► Every clinician must be aware of the possible causes of a photosensitive rash since it can be associated with systemic diseases, which require a swift and accurate diagnosis in order to provide adequate treatment.

► Unless it is clinically obvious, as in the case of a recent drug exposure, before any therapeutic measure is taken, further investigation through skin biopsies and laboratory tests (such as antinuclear antibody panels and porphyrin) may be required to confirm the diagnosis.

► Thiazides can elicit a photoallergic or a phototoxic response; in this case, a photoallergic dermatitis is present with a delayed onset and mild symptomatology, even though it is not usually associated with systemically administered substances.

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