

Case Report

Intensive Care in a Patient with Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis

J. Wallenborn^{1,2} and M. Fischer^{3,4}

¹Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine, HELIOS Klinikum Aue, Gartenstraße 6, 08280 Aue, Germany

²Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine, Universitätsklinikum Carl Gustav Carus, Technische Universität Dresden, Fetscherstraße 74, 01307 Dresden, Germany

³Department of Dermatology and Venerology, HELIOS Klinikum Aue, Gartenstraße 6, 08280 Aue, Germany

⁴Department of Dermatology and Venerology, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Ernst-Grube-Straße 40, 06097 Halle, Germany

Correspondence should be addressed to J. Wallenborn; jan.wallenborn@helios-kliniken.de

Received 21 April 2017; Revised 31 July 2017; Accepted 12 September 2017; Published 1 November 2017

Academic Editor: Michael J. Cawley

Copyright © 2017 J. Wallenborn and M. Fischer. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) is a serious adverse drug reaction with high lethality, which usually requires intensive-medical care. A 44-year-old man developed generalized exanthema with increasing exfoliation and mucosal involvement after taking allopurinol, ibuprofen, and etoricoxib. The clinical diagnosis of TEN was histologically confirmed. Prednisolone therapy with 3 mg/kg body weight (BW) was not able to prevent further progress to finally 80% of the body surface, and infliximab 5 mg/kg BW was given as a single dose. This prevented further progression of the TEN. Despite marked improvement in skin findings, the ICU stay was prolonged by a complex analgosedation, transient kidney failure, volume management, positioning therapy, and vegetatively impeded weaning. Moreover, there was colonization with multiresistant bacteria (MRSA and VRE). Nonetheless, the patient could be restored to health and was released after four weeks. Infliximab seems to be effective in the treatment of TEN, especially in cases of rapid progression. Moreover, patients with TEN are difficult to handle in intensive-medical care, whereby attention should especially be paid to sufficient pain therapy, and the positioning of the patient is a particular challenge.

1. Introduction

In Europe, between 2.5% and 10.6% of all in-hospital treatment cases are ascribable to adverse drug reactions [1, 2], whereby the skin is affected in only 2–5% of the cases. Drug-related exanthemas which require intensive-medical care or which are life-threatening are even less frequent. While nearly all affected patients survive maculopapulous or maculourticarial exanthemas, lethality of up to 10% is reported for hypersensitivity reactions like Drug Rash with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) [3]. Depending on the spread, toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) has by far the highest lethality [4]. The intensive-medical care of these patients is very demanding and characterized by various particular features.

2. Case Presentation

Long-term therapy with allopurinol and etoricoxib, with ibuprofen as needed, was initiated due to arthralgia in

hyperuricemia in a 44-year-old man, who had been otherwise healthy up to then. Three weeks later, an itchy patch of erythema developed on his back, which spread exanthematically over the entire trunk and extremities during the following 48 hours. Withdrawal of the three cited medications and out-patient administration of prednisolone (1 mg/kg BW/die) could not prevent further progression. On admission to hospital, symmetrically distributed, confluent livid-erythematous exanthema was seen on the trunk and face, with multiple flaccid blisters of amber-colored content. Initially, ca. 50% of the body surface (BOS) was affected. The Nikolski I-Phenomenon was positive. The oral mucosa showed multiple erosions with whitish coating buccal and in the vestibulum oris. The entire prolabium was erosive and covered with scabs. Moreover, there was pronounced conjunctivitis. The SCORTEN [5] on admission was 2 points (Table 1); the risk of mortality was thus 12%. At the time of admission, the CRP was 53.4 mg/l (Norm: <5 mg/l); Leukocytes and procalcitonin were in the normal range. Due to

TABLE 1: Prognosis score for TEN (SCORTEN) [5]. Determination on admission. A point is given for a fulfilled criterion. Rating of mortality: ≤ 1 points 3%, 2 points 12%, 3 points 35%, 4 points 58%, and ≥ 5 points 90%.

Parameter SCORTEN	Points
Age ≥ 40	1
Pulse $\geq 120/\text{min}$	0
Malignoma	0
Affected body surface $\geq 10\%$	1
Urea $> 10 \text{ mmol/l}$	0
Bicarbonate (HCO_3^-) $< 20 \text{ mmol/l}$	0
Glucose $> 14 \text{ mmol/l}$	0



FIGURE 1: Large-area exfoliation in toxic epidermal necrolysis.

his increasingly worse general condition, the patient was transferred to Intensive Care where initially treatment with prednisolone 3 mg/kg BW was initiated. However, within the following 48 hours, there was additional spread of the exanthema, and finally ca. 80% of the body surface was affected (Figure 1). For this reason, prednisolone was withdrawn and infliximab administered in a single dose of 5 mg/kg BW. This resulted within 6 hours in a complete stop of the exanthema progression (Figure 2). However, during the following days, partial exfoliation was seen within the erythema visible at the start of therapy. Local therapy consisted of application of gels containing polihexanide and bland gauze bandages. Moreover, the patient was bedded on a glass bead bed (Pearls® AFT, Hill-Rom GmbH, Witten, Germany) on Metalline®-Foil. The Air Fluidised Therapy with this special bed supports healing of such pronounced skin lesions by means of microclimatization, draining of secretions, and marked reduction of shear and friction, as well as pressure on the skin from the covers. Bandages were changed daily by the same team maintaining reverse isolation.

Due to a positive blood culture with proof of *Staphylococcus lugdunensis* and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* with concurrent elevated temperature (39.1°C), systemic antibiotic therapy with tazobactam and clindamycin was started on the 11th day of treatment and continued for 5 days. The PCT remained in the normal range (maximum value: $0.28 \mu\text{g/l}$ (Norm: $< 0.5 \mu\text{g/l}$)) during the entire hospitalization period. In the regularly performed microbiological skin swabs, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and vancomycin-resistant Enterococci (VRE) in swabs from the angle of the mouth were found starting on the 15th day of treatment.

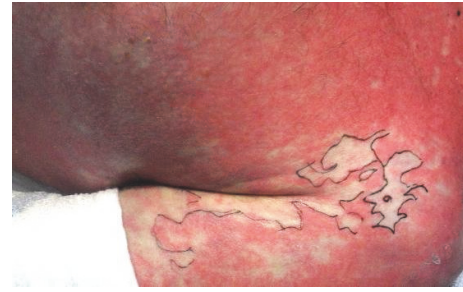


FIGURE 2: Toxic epidermal necrolysis. Cessation of progression after infliximab.

Due to severe pain (NAS = 8–10) analgesedation was given during the entire intensive-medical treatment phase, beginning initially with piritramide (Dipidolor®, 5 mg-Boli) and lorazepam (Tavor®, 0.5 mg-Boli). The further course was characterized by prerenal kidney failure and respiratory exhaustion. Maintaining the equilibrium of the fluid household was impeded by the losses via the large skin defects, which were impossible to measure. Efforts were oriented to extensive hemodynamic monitoring (PiCCO advanced) and repetitive albumin measurements. Intubation with controlled respiration in the BiPAP mode was required starting on the 4th day due to involvement of the oral mucosa with increasing difficulty swallowing. The analgesedation was therefore switched to continuous application of sufentanil (Sufenta®: 250 $\mu\text{g}/50 \text{ ml}$ at 2–8 ml/h) and propofol 2% (Disoprivan®: 1000 mg/50 ml at 4–10 ml/h). After only 48 hours, propofol was replaced by midazolam (Dormicum®: 90 mg/50 ml at 2–8 ml/h) and additional ketamine (Ketanest: 250 mg/50 ml at 4–8 ml/h) to achieve adequate analgesia. Repeated states of restlessness and hypertensive dysregulation up to 210 mmHg both under analgesedation and in the daily withdrawal attempts were terminated with urapidil or β -blockers and the analgesedation expanded by additional administration of dexmedetomidine (Dexdor®: 1000 $\mu\text{g}/50 \text{ ml}$ at 1.5–4 ml/h). This unstable state lasted for a total of ten days. Only then could weaning from the respirator be successfully initiated and the analgesedation tapered off. Extubation of the responsive patient under reduced continuing analgesedation was successfully done on the 18th day of treatment. The further course was characterized by intensive physiotherapy to relieve the prominent muscle weakness following long-term sedation and critical-illness polyneuropathy (CIP). Immediately after extubation, the patient could only make weak arm movements; in the course of the first week, the patient could be mobilized to standing and walking.

Under this complex treatment, there was full reepithelization of the skin with postinflammatory hyperpigmentations within four weeks (Figure 3), successful weaning, and mobilization. After reepithelization was complete, neither VRE nor MRSA were found on the skin.

3. Discussion

With a mortality between 39% to 48%, TEN is among the few acute life-threatening skin diseases [4, 6]. Though



FIGURE 3: Findings on discharge. Complete healing under post-inflammatory hyperpigmentations.

many drugs can induce TEN, the most common elicitors are antibiotics, anticonvulsives, nonsteroidal antirheumatics, and allopurinol [4, 6]. The diagnosis is made clinical predominantly. Nonetheless some other dermatoses with epithelial defects (staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome, pemphigus vulgaris, pemphigus foliaceus, acute generalized exanthematic pustulosis, and acute Graft-versus-Host-disease) should be taken into account. Therefore, a histological proof is mandatory.

Various mediators are involved in the apoptotic process of TEN. Granulysin is known to play a major role in inducing necrosis of keratinocytes both in *in vitro* and in a mouse model [6]. Other cytokines, especially tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), are also important in the underlying cytotoxicity reaction. For example, TNF- α in high concentrations has been demonstrated in the blister fluid of patients with TEN [7]. Recent studies were also able to show that TNF- α in combination with γ -Interferon effects stimulation of inducible NO-synthase. The resultant NO is cytotoxic for keratinocytes [8]. The good response to the administration of corresponding biologics also illustrates a role of TNF- α in TEN. Since it was first described [9], prompt efficacy of both infliximab and etanercept has been repeatedly described in nearly twenty case reports and smaller case studies [10, 11]. However, no survival advantage for the administration of infliximab in combination with N-acetylcysteine over N-acetylcysteine alone could be demonstrated in a Proof-of-Concept study on ten TEN patients [12]. Here, in addition to the small number of cases, it must also be remembered that the patients in the Proof-of-Concept study were not treated until a relatively late stage of the disease. Medication

administration began on average about seven days after onset of symptoms. At that point, the TNF- α -dependent apoptosis/necrosis has possibly already occurred and can no longer be decisively influenced by the administration of infliximab. This assumption is supported by the clinical experience that although administration of infliximab leads to prompt stopping of further area expansion of TEN, erythematous areas which are already visible may still show exfoliation. Apparently the already-initiated apoptosis cannot be reversed. This points to a particular importance of TNF- α in early and active phases of TEN and thus for early therapy with TNF- α -blockers in TEN.

The stopping of the area expansion observed under infliximab can, independent of overall survival, contribute, in any case, to the reduction of complications and facilitate in-hospital care. The expected cost reductions from new biosimilars to infliximab would also reduce the economic burden of therapy.

The intensive-medical care of TEN patients is particularly complex. Thus, in the present case, the need for analgesation greatly exceeded the commonly applied substances and dosages [13]. In addition to administration of propofol and sufentanil, the application of ketamine and dexmedetomidine was necessary. This condition still remained during the phase of beginning reepithelization and prolonged the stay in the ICU. The cause of the high need for therapy is unclear, but it does underline the high expense of care for patients with TEN.

Due to the large wound area, there is a high sepsis risk in patients with TEN. The frequency of sepsis is estimated at 20% [14]. Kidney failure is described in 10% of the cases and respiratory failure and pneumonia in 48% of the patients. Interestingly, the bacteria found in the skin swabs of TEN patients with infectious complications have no or only slight predictive value [15], although, as in our case, there is increased skin colonization with multiresistant bacteria [11]. An initial antibiotic prophylaxis therefore does not appear justified. In response to the skin bacteria *Staphylococcus lugdunensis* and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* found in the blood culture, 5-day intravenous antibiotic therapy was administered based on the increased fever and leukocytosis. On the other hand, systemic antibiotic therapy was not given in response to the proven MRSA, but only local antiseptic cleansing and bandages. This makes an intensive-medical difference from burn patients clear. Where damage to deeper skin layers is the starting point for septic complications in burn patients [16], the immunologically caused destruction of the epidermis apparently does not lead to a clinically relevant infection focus for sepsis. This observation has repeatedly elicited discussion of whether treating of patients with large-area exfoliation in normal wards is justified with appropriately intensified care [17]. The answer can only be found as a single-case decision depending on the extent of the wound area. However, the challenges for intensive-medical care outlined here indicate that treatment of TEN patients usually requires intensive therapy (Table 2).

Positioning was in a special bed because of the desired minimal mechanical stress to the skin. This makes positioning on an air cushion with concurrent drainage of secretions

TABLE 2: Supportive care in TEN.

Local therapy with polihexanide gel and gauze bandages
Reverse isolation
No antibiotic prophylaxis
Sequential microbiological screening, targeted antibiotic therapy for sepsis
Analgosedation
Volume therapy, albumin substitution
In complications: intubation and respiration, renal substitution therapy, sepsis therapy
Positioning therapy
Physiotherapy, ergotherapy, logopedics

and temperature regulation possible. However, the nearly pressure-free positioning leads to the negative effect of loss of depth sensitivity, and, in the case cited, muscular weakness after days of immobilization and onset of CIP were correspondingly pronounced. Intensive physiotherapy supported rapid reconvalescence.

Recent studies [18] pointed out that cyclosporine reduces the mortality of TEN compared with supportive care. Nonetheless TNF- α -blockers like infliximab seem to be effective especially in cases with rapid progression.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

References

- [1] R. L. Howard, A. J. Avery, S. Slavenburg et al., "Which drugs cause preventable admissions to hospital? A systematic review," *British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology*, vol. 63, no. 2, pp. 136–147, 2007.
- [2] J. Sultana, P. Cutroneo, and G. Trifirò, "Clinical and economic burden of adverse drug reactions," *Journal of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapeutics*, vol. 4, supplement 1, pp. S73–S77, 2013.
- [3] P.-D. Ghislain and J.-C. Roujeau, "Treatment of severe drug reactions: Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis and hypersensitivity syndrome," *Dermatology Online Journal*, vol. 8, no. 1, article 5, 2002.
- [4] M. Mockenhaupt, "Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis: Clinical patterns, diagnostic considerations, etiology, and therapeutic management," *Seminars in Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery*, vol. 33, no. 1, pp. 10–16, 2014.
- [5] S. Bastuji-Garin, N. Fouchard, M. Bertocchi, J.-C. Roujeau, J. Revuz, and P. Wolkenstein, "Scorten: A severity-of-illness score for toxic epidermal necrolysis," *Journal of Investigative Dermatology*, vol. 115, no. 2, pp. 149–153, 2000.
- [6] Y. K. Heng, H. Y. Lee, and J.-C. Roujeau, "Epidermal necrolysis: 60 years of errors and advances," *British Journal of Dermatology*, vol. 173, no. 5, pp. 1250–1254, 2015.
- [7] O. Correia, L. Delgado, I. L. Barbosa, F. Campilho, and J. Fleming-Torrinha, "Increased interleukin 10, tumor necrosis factor α , and interleukin 6 levels in blister fluid of toxic epidermal necrolysis," *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, vol. 47, no. 1, pp. 58–62, 2002.
- [8] I. Viard-Leveugle, O. Gaide, D. Jankovic et al., "TNF- α and IFN- γ are potential inducers of fas-mediated keratinocyte apoptosis through activation of inducible nitric oxide synthase in toxic epidermal necrolysis," *Journal of Investigative Dermatology*, vol. 133, no. 2, pp. 489–498, 2013.
- [9] M. Fischer, E. Fiedler, W. C. Marsch, and J. Wohlrab, "Antitumour necrosis factor- α antibodies (infliximab) in the treatment of a patient with toxic epidermal necrolysis," *British Journal of Dermatology*, vol. 146, no. 4, pp. 707–708, 2002.
- [10] A. Paradisi, D. Abeni, F. Bergamo, F. Ricci, D. Didona, and B. Didona, "Etanercept therapy for toxic epidermal necrolysis," *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, vol. 71, no. 2, pp. 278–283, 2014.
- [11] L. C. Zárate-Correa, D. C. Carrillo-Gómez, A. F. Ramírez-Escobar, and C. Serrano-Reyes, "Toxic epidermal necrolysis successfully treated with infliximab," *Journal of Investigational Allergology and Clinical Immunology*, vol. 23, pp. 61–63, 2013.
- [12] P. Paquet, S. Jennes, A. F. Rousseau, F. Libon, P. Delvenne, and G. E. Piérard, "Effect of N-acetylcysteine combined with infliximab on toxic epidermal necrolysis. A proof-of-concept study," *Burns*, vol. 40, no. 8, pp. 1707–1712, 2014.
- [13] http://www.awmf.org/uploads/tx_szleitlinien/001-012l_S3_Analgesie_Sedierung_Delirmanagement_Intensivmedizin_2015-08-01.pdf.
- [14] P. D. Mahar, J. Wasiak, B. Hii et al., "A systematic review of the management and outcome of toxic epidermal necrolysis treated in burns centres," *Burns*, vol. 40, no. 7, pp. 1245–1254, 2014.
- [15] N. de Prost, S. Ingen-Housz-Oro, T. A. Duong et al., "Bacteremia in Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis: epidemiology, risk factors, and predictive value of skin cultures," *Medicine*, vol. 89, no. 1, pp. 28–36, 2010.
- [16] L. A. Barajas-Nava, J. López-Alcalde, M. Roqué i Figuls, I. Solà, and X. Bonfill Cosp, "Antibiotic prophylaxis for preventing burn wound infection," *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, vol. 6, Article ID CD008738, 2013.
- [17] I. Hanken, M. Schimmer, and C. A. Sander, "Grundversorgung und medikamentöse Behandlung von Patienten mit toxisch epidermaler Nekrolyse," *Journal der Deutschen Dermatologischen Gesellschaft*, vol. 8, no. 5, pp. 341–347, 2010.
- [18] S. Zimmermann, P. Sekula, M. Venhoff et al., "Systemic immunomodulating therapies for Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis: a systematic review and meta-analysis," *JAMA Dermatology*, vol. 153, no. 6, pp. 514–522, 2017.



Hindawi
Submit your manuscripts at
<https://www.hindawi.com>

