

C#845422 : MAJOR MEDICINE / DERMATOLOGY

KEY WORD: DRUG ERUPTION / ADVERSE DRUG REACTION / DRUG ALLERGY / DRUG
HYPERSENSITIVITY

MONNATE RATPASAKORN : INCIDENCE AND CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS
OF CUTANEOUS DRUG ERUPTION OF OUTPATIENTS AND INPATIENTS IN
CHULALONGKORN HOSPITAL. THESIS ADVISOR : ASSIST. PROF. NOPADOL
NOPAKUN, MD. 63pp. ISBN 974-637-226-2

This is the study of incidence and clinical manifestations of cutaneous drug eruption of outpatients and inpatients in Chulalongkorn hospital by collectiing of data for 1 1/2 years during December 1,1995-May 31,1997. The target populations were outpatients and inpatients from all the departments in Chulalongkorn hospital during the above periods. The inclusion criteria were the patients who had had a history of taking medicines before developing the skin lesions. History taking,physical examination and laboratory investigations were performed in each patient. Oral rechallange test was performed in everycases who had no contraindication to identify the causative drug. "An Algorithm for the operational assessment of adverse drug eruption" was used to score in order to diagnose and identify the causative drug.

There were 300 patients who were identified as having the cutaneous drug eruption. The incidence of cutaneous drug eruption was 0.025% .Of this 300 patients,158 cases were outpatients (incidence = 0.014%) and 142 cases were inpatients (incidence = 0.321%). The maculopapular rash was the most common cutaneous manifestations (57.67%).The three most common causative drugs were Trimethoprim-sulphamethoxazole, Cloxacillin, and Amoxycillin, respectively.

The incidence of cutaneous drug eruption in AIDS patients was higher than non-AIDS group. The drug reactions wrer more severe and had higher mortality rate than non-AIDS group.

ภาควิชา.....อายุรศาสตร์

สาขาวิชา.....อายุรศาสตร์/ทจวิทยา

ปีการศึกษา.....๒๕๔๐

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต.....

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา.....

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม.....