

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Comment on “The Impact of Penicillin Skin Testing on Clinical Practice and Antimicrobial Stewardship”

Khairin E. M. Khalib, MB, BCH, MRCPI, Mary Keogan, MD, FRCPI, FRCPATH

Immunology Department, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, Ireland.

We read with interest the report by Rimawi et al.¹ They showed convincing evidence that with a negative penicillin skin test, a course of β -lactam is safe 2 hours after a negative challenge. However, we advise caution in generalizing these data to the outpatient setting where re-sensitization is a possibility. One study showed that 4.9% of patients who had negative skin tests and drug challenges reacted on rechallenges 3 weeks later.²

In our center, β -lactam allergy assessment is carried out according to European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology guidelines.³ We encountered a patient who had life-threatening anaphylaxis with co-amoxiclav 1 month after negative allergy investigations.

A 43-year-old woman was referred with a history of non-drug related urticarial episodes and urticaria and angioedema of face, neck, and arms 30 minutes after a first dose of oral co-amoxiclav 2 years previously.

Specific immunoglobulin E tests to penicillin and amoxicillin, skin tests, and oral co-amoxiclav challenge were negative. A month later, she developed anaphylaxis (intraoral angioedema, wheeze, hypotension [70/30 mm Hg], oxygen desaturation to 60% on room air, becoming unresponsive) within minutes of an intravenous dose of co-amoxiclav for acute cholecystitis.

Our case illustrates that despite a detailed negative allergy assessment, severe anaphylaxis can occur requiring prompt identification and appropriate treatment.

References

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