

Review Article

Hypersensitivity to the Bêtalactames

Moutaouakkil Y^{1*}, Tadlaoui Y², Fettah H²,
Moukafih B², Bennana A², Taoufik J², Lamsaouri
J², Cherrah Y¹ and Bousliman Y¹

¹Laboratory of Pharmacology-Toxicology, Faculty of
Medicine and Pharmacy, Rabat Institute, University
Mohamed V, Rabat-Morocco

²Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry, Faculty of Medicine
and Pharmacy, Rabat Institute, University Mohamed V,
Rabat-Morocco

*Corresponding author: Youssef Moutaouakkil,
Laboratory of Pharmacology-Toxicology, Faculty of
Medicine and Pharmacy, Rabat Institute, University
Mohamed V, Rabat-Morocco

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Introduction

Drug hypersensitivity is an immunological reaction characterized by two essential characteristics: it is unpredictable and it is independent of antibiotic dose administered [1]. It constitutes a major clinical problem. Its prevalence remains little known. It is estimated that it affects approximately 10% of hospitalized patients and 7% of ambulatory patient [2]. All medicines may be responsible of a hypersensitivity reaction, although the frequency and the severity of the reaction depend on the molecule. The bêtalactames antibiotics are the most frequently drugs involved in severe reactions [3]. It is classically admitted that almost 10% of the subjects treated by the bêtalactames report suspected bêtalactames allergic reactions to [4].

Bêtalactames

The β -lactam antibiotics represent a broad class of antibiotics which includes: penicillin's; cephalosporin's; the monobactams; the carbapenems;

Their common structure is molecular defined by a β -lactam ring to which is added a pênème kernel /cephem and the side chains, allowing to define the different classes cited above (Figure 1).

Mechanisms of allergy to penicillin's

Because of their low molecular weight, the β -lactams can induce a humoral and cellular immunological response. They are capable to cause all types of immunological reactions described by Gell and Coombs. The allergy mediated by immunoglobulin E (IgE) is the most frequent form. It is responsible for the immediate reaction occurring in the hour following the drug therapy. The Delayed hypersensitivity reactions are responsible of Delayed reactions [5]. The clones T as the specific IgE, of allergic patients, recognize the kernel β -lactame as much as the rest of the molecule, which explains the heterogeneity of immune responses [5-9].

The mechanisms involved are numerous and are linked to both the drug chemical properties and the host and are not yet well known

Mechanisms related to the molecule

The penicillin's are responsible of a large number of allergic

Abstract

Bêtalactames are the antibiotic family the most commonly used both in prophylaxy and therapy. Allergic reactions to penicillin's have been reported since the 1950s, shortly after their introduction as therapeutic agents. An increasing number of reported anaphylactic reactions and other adverse effects proved this to be a serious public health problem. Hypersensitivity to the Bêtalactames is often overestimated with 80% to 90% of patients who report an allergy even without arguments. Documented allergy to betalactames antibiotics is rare but it can be seriously lethal. We are going through this present review, detailing the semiological aspects, the etiopathogenic mechanisms, as well as the risk factors of the Hypersensitivity to the Bêtalactames.

Keywords: Drug; Bêtalactames; Hypersensitivity; Allergy

reactions due to the high chemical reactivity of the kernel β -lactame and its derivatives [4]. During the penicillin metabolism, it appears that intermediate compounds reagents are able to attach on proteins, to change the structure and thus become immunogenic by production of specific antibodies. Moreover, the native penicillin can also be set directly, on proteins as the HLA molecules antigen presenting cells, to modify the structure and reactivate some specifically clones specific T [10].

Mechanisms related to the host

The risk to develop drug hypersensitivity depends also on the host itself because of the stimulation level of immune system during antibiotic administration [10].

The Classifications

The Gell and Coombs classification distinguishes between four types of hypersensitivity (Table 1) [11,12].

Epidemiology

The hypersensitivity to BL is the most reported in the literature. Penicillin are the most purveyor of allergic reactions. It is reported that 1 to 10% of patients developed a clinical history of penicillin allergy [4], with 0.02% of Anaphylaxis Severe and sometimes fatal [5]. The cephalosporin's allergy varies from 1 to 3% [13]. Now, Amoxicillin is the most beta lactam involved in allergy reaction because of its high prescription [4].

Risk factor

There are several risk factors associated to development of allergy:

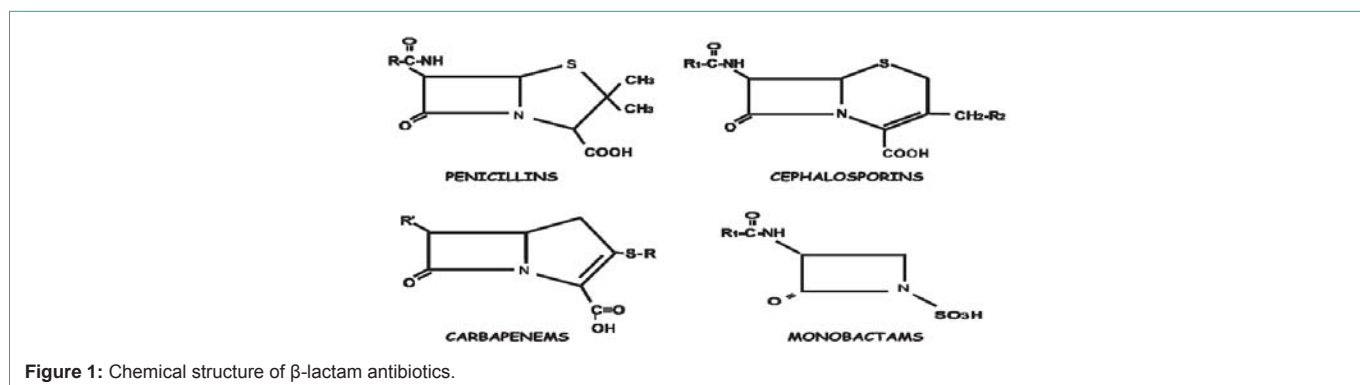
- Treatment itself: character immunogenic of the drug, administration route, repeated exposures
- Environmental factors: in particular viral infections in the Drug Allergies delayed
- Genetic predisposition: The first study, published in 1998 by an Italian team. Romano et al. [14], had showed an association between certain alleles of the CMH (HLA-A2, DRw52) and a delayed hypersensitivity medicinal. Later, it had demonstrated the association

Table 1: Classification of immunological reactions caused by antibiotics [12].

Classification of Gell and Coombs scope		Type of immune response	The pathophysiological characteristics	Clinical signs	Usual period of onset of symptoms (after the beginning of treatment)
Type I		IgE	Activation of mast cells and basophils, and	Anaphylactic Shock	From a few minutes to 1 hour after the last drug therapy
				Angiedema	
				Urticaria	
				Bronchospasm	
Type II		IgG and FCR*	Dependent cytotoxicity of the RCF	Cytopenias	5-15 days
Type III		IgG or IgM and complement or rcfs	Filing of Immune Complex	Serum sickness	7-8 days for the serum sickness
				Urticaria	
				Vasculitis	7-21 days for vasculitis
				Induced lupus	
Type IV	Has	Th1 (INF γ)	Activation of monocytes	Eczemas	5-21days
	B	Th2 (IT-4 and IT-5)	Eosinophilic inflammation	Rash maculopapular bullous and	2-6 weeks for the syndrome of hypersensitivity drug (DRESS**) < 2 days for the pigmented erythema fixed; 7-21 days for the Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis
	C	T lymphocyte (LT) cytotoxic.	Lysis of keratinocytes mediated by the LT CD4 or CD8	Rash maculopapular bullous pustular and	
	Of	LT (IT-8/CXCL8)	Recruitment and activation of the Neutrophil	Pustulose exanthématique acute generalized	< 2 days

*rcfs : Receiver cell membrane for the immunoglobulins;

**Dress: Drug reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms.

**Figure 1:** Chemical structure of β -lactam antibiotics.

between particular alleles and penicillin allergy [14].

The β -lactams antibiotics have the capacity to bind to the amino acids present on various antigenic epitopes of the same protein carrier [15]. These epitopes are modified by a connection of β -lactams and are presented to the surface of the CPA by HLA molecules of the patient to T lymphocytes. The activation of lymphocytes therefore depends on presence of these epitopes modified and of the alleles HLA-specific HAS capable to present this complex. The molecular heterogeneity of modified epitopes and of HLA alleles could explain the allergic symptoms variations induced by β -lactams antibiotics. Furthermore, the heterogeneity of allergenic determinants related to penicillin's also explains the absence of associations described up to now with the HLA specific allele.

Conclusion

The waning of symptoms of suspected hypersensitivity to β -lactam antibiotics: exploration by skin tests validated more or less a challenge test can often rule out a true hypersensitivity. Anamnestic

information is often insufficient to clear hypersensitivity. For benign eruptions delayed onset, the most common, reintroduction can be achieved in the absence of skin tests, but it is recommended under medical supervision, at least the first outlet. Hypersensitivity to the true therapeutic alternative should be sought, and in some cases, the proposed desensitization protocols.

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