LETTER TO THE EDITOR

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

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We read with interest the report by Rimawi et al. 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 resensitization 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.

In our center, β-lactam allergy assessment is carried out according to European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology guidelines. 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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