

Yellow Skin Discoloration Induced by Quinacrine in a Patient With Cutaneous Lupus Erythematosus[☆]

Coloración amarillenta inducida por la quinacrina en una paciente con lupus eritematoso cutáneo

To the Editor:

We report the case of a 67-year-old woman who presented with quinacrine-induced skin toxicity. At 32 years of age, the patient was diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus with both cutaneous and pleural manifestations, for which she was treated for many years with prednisone and chloroquine. Several years ago she was diagnosed with peripheral chorioretinal atrophy (retinitis pigmentosa) and chloroquine treatment was suspended. One year ago, upon reducing the prednisone dose from 30 to 15 mg/day, the patient experienced an outbreak of erythematous lesions that affected the face (Fig. 1), trunk, and extremities. A skin biopsy revealed orthokeratotic hyperkeratosis, epidermal atrophy, vacuolar degeneration of the basal membrane, loss of skin appendages, and chronic inflammatory interstitial and perivascular infiltrate. Analyses revealed an anti-nuclear antibody titre of 1/160 with a speckled pattern, anti-Ro/SS-A antibodies (124 U/mL), and anti-DNA antibodies (5 U/mL). Other examinations revealed no relevant findings and the patient was diagnosed with an outbreak of cutaneous lupus erythematosus. Topical tacrolimus (0.1%) was administered, but was not tolerated, and after analyzing serum levels of thiopurine methyltransferase the patient was treated with azathioprine at 50 mg/day. After 4 months, azathioprine treatment was stopped due to general malaise and abnormal test results: erythrocyte sedimentation rate, 86 mm/h; aspartate aminotransferase, 41 U/L; alanine aminotransferase, 59 U/L; gamma-glutamyl transferase, 1006 U/L; alkaline phosphatase, 240 U/L. The cutaneous lupus erythematosus persisted with no improvement, and as the patient did not wish to take more immunosuppressants, quinacrine for compassionate use was obtained from the hospital pharmacy service. After providing informed consent the patient began treatment with quinacrine (100 mg/day) and prednisone (50 mg/day). Two months later the lupus erythematosus lesions had completely resolved with no residual scarring, allowing a reduction in the dose of prednisone.

Five months after starting quinacrine treatment the prednisone dose had been reduced to 15 mg/day, but the patient began to experience yellow discoloration of the skin and sclera (Fig. 2). As liver function and bilirubin levels were normal, quinacrine treatment was suspended. In the following months the skin regained its normal color and methotrexate was administered to prevent lupus erythematosus relapse. Currently the patient remains free of lupus erythematosus lesions and is being treated with prednisone (2.5 mg/day) and methotrexate (5 mg/week) (Fig. 3).

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Figure 1 Cutaneous lupus erythematosus lesions.

Quinacrine, also known as atabrine or mepacrine, is a synthetic derivative of quinine that was introduced in 1930 to prevent and treat malaria. Since then it has also been used for the treatment of giardiasis, taeniasis, and lupus erythematosus.^{1,2} Its chemical structure differs from that of chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine due the presence of an additional benzene ring. It is less effective than other antimalarials, but has the advantage of not causing retinal toxicity. This compound is not commercially available in Spain, but can be acquired through hospital pharmacy

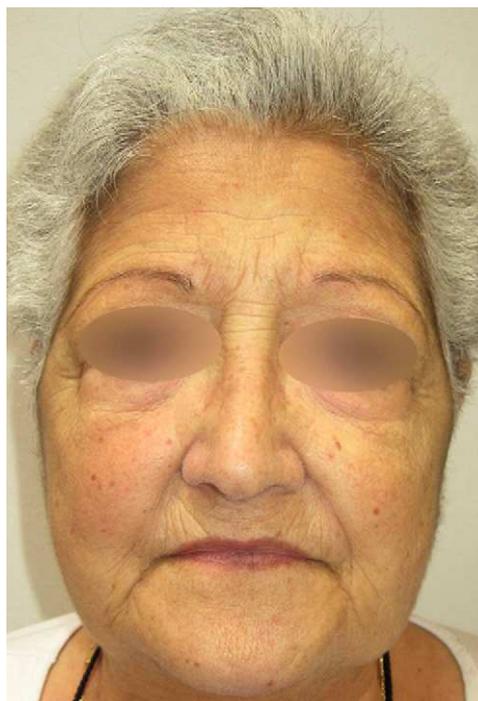


Figure 2 Yellow discoloration induced by quinacrine.



Figure 3 Resolution of lupus erythematosus without sequelae.

services as a foreign medication or for compassionate use. The usual dose is 100 mg/day, and adverse effects include yellow discoloration of mucocutaneous zones,³ lichenoid eruption, aplastic anemia, headache, gastrointestinal symptoms, psychosis, convulsions and worsening of psoriasis. As yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes is very common, patients should be advised of this side effect before starting treatment. The majority of patients tolerate this discoloration, which usually occurs during the first weeks of treatment and resolves completely when treatment is discontinued. While the cause of the discoloration remains unknown, it is not due to hyperbilirubinemia and is related to

the cumulative dose. In a series of 8 patients with cutaneous lupus erythematosus who were treated with quinacrine, the majority responded favorably, although 50% developed yellow skin discoloration.⁴

In summary, despite its multiple adverse effects, quinacrine is a useful drug for the treatment of patients with cutaneous lupus erythematosus with retinopathy. In our patient, quinacrine helped to resolve cutaneous lupus erythematosus and made possible a reduction in the dose of prednisone, although skin toxicity eventually led to withdrawal of the treatment.

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D. Vidal,^{a,*} J. Altés,^a J.A. Smandia^b

^a *Servicios de Medicina Interna, Hospital de Sant Joan Despí Moisès Broggi, Barcelona. Consorci Sanitari Integral, Barcelona, Spain*

^b *Servicios de Dermatología, Hospital de Sant Joan Despí Moisès Broggi, Barcelona. Consorci Sanitari Integral, Barcelona, Spain*

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: vidal@sanitatintegral.org (D. Vidal).

Allergic Contact Dermatitis Due To Chlorocresol In Topical Corticosteroids[☆]

Eccema alérgico de contacto por clorocresol contenido en corticoides tópicos

To the Editor:

Allergic contact dermatitis to medicinal products containing topical corticosteroids may be caused by the corticosteroid itself or by the excipients. We report a 40-year-old man with allergic contact dermatitis to chlorocresol, a preservative used in several topical corticosteroid preparations. The patient presented to our clinic 8 years

earlier having been diagnosed in another centre with atopic dermatitis since childhood. In recent years the lesions had predominantly affected the hands and feet, so patch tests were performed with the standard series of the Spanish Contact Dermatitis and Skin Allergy Research Group (GEI-DAC), showing positivity for chromium. This finding was considered relevant because the patient wore leather shoes and worked as a waiter carrying metal trays. The diagnosis of allergic contact dermatitis to chromium was added. The patient changed jobs and avoided contact with metal but did not use chrome-free footwear regularly. In the following years the intensity fluctuated and was managed with topical corticosteroids, although systemic treatment was required for severe and prolonged flare-ups. These treatments consisted of tapering doses of oral prednisone, 2 cycles of ciclosporin A (5 mg/kg), for 6 and 9 months, and 1 cycle of oral methotrexate (20 mg weekly) for 8 months. With these treatments the patient achieved episodes of almost complete remission lasting several months, during

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