# NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS (NSAIDS) ADVERSE DRUG REACTION

Class

## What are Non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)?

- drugs widely used for their antipyretic, pain relief and anti-inflammatory properties.<sup>1</sup> group of chemically diverse substances
- belonging to several classes<sup>2</sup>
- inhibit the enzyme cyclooxygenase-1 (COX) and, to a lesser extent, the COX-2 enzyme<sup>3</sup>

#### How common is the adverse drug reaction (ADR) to NSAIDs?

- with varying prevalence ranging from 1.6% - 68% of all NSAID users.<sup>3-5</sup>
- primary trigger for >40% of all druginduced anaphylactic reactions in all ages<sup>6-7</sup>

## How are NSAID ADRs categorized?

**Typical Example** Salicylic acid derivatives Acetylsalicylic acid\* Sulfasalazine Acetic acid derivatives Diclofenac\* Acemetacin Indomethacin Propionic acid derivatives Dexibuprofen Ibuprofen Naproxen Ketoprofen Flurbiprofen Enolic acid derivatives Oxicams Meloxicam Lornoxicam\* Piroxicam Pyrazolones Phenylbutazone Metámizole **Fenamates** Mefenamic acid Selective COX-2 inhibitors Celecovib

\*With chemical and structural similarities between the NSAID groups and paracetamol. The cross-reactivity is mediated via the common blockage of the COX enzyme.

• Type A (80%) - pharmacologic and predictable (gastrointestinal bleeding and NSAIDinduced nephrotoxicity)<sup>8</sup>

Type B (20%) - unpredictable with five subgroup reaction patterns<sup>5,9</sup>

Subgroup	Mechanism	Entities	Time of onset	Cross- reactivity	Drugs Involved
NECD	Unknown	CSU aggravated or reactivated by NSAIDs	~ 30 min	Cross- reactive	NSAIDs
NIUA	Unknown	Urticaria and/or angioedema, anaphylaxis, mixed reactions	~ 30 min	Cross- reactive	NSAIDs
NERD	Inhibition PG-LEK	Rhinitis, asthma, rhinosinusitis, nasal polyposis	15 min - 8h	Cross- reactive	NSAIDs
SNIDHR	T-cells	CD	Within days	Non cross- reactive	Diclofenac
		Photosensitive CD			Naproxen, Piroxicam
		Isolated mucosal involvement			Etoricoxib
		Bullous/desquamative exanthema			Diclofenac
		DRESS			Ibuprofen, Phenylbutazone
		TEN			Ibuprofen, Paracetamol, Celecoxib
		AGEP			Ibuprofen, Flurbiprofen, Piroxicam
		FDE			Ibuprofen, Piroxicam
		Serum sickness-like accelerated urticaria			Diclofenac, Ibuprofen
SNIUAA	lgE-Ab/ others	Anaphylaxis (urticaria, angioedema, asthma, hypotension, shock)	~10 min	Non cross- reactive	Aril-propionics

previations: AGEP, acute generalized exanthematic pustulosis; CSU, chronic spontaneous urticaria; CD, contact dermatitis; DRESS, drug rash with inophilia and systemic symptoms; FDE, fixed drug eruption; NECD, NSAID-exacerbated cutaneous disease; NERD, NSAID-exacerbated respirator ase; NIUA, NSAID-induced urticaria/angioedema; SNIDHR, Single NSAID-induced delayed hypersensitivity reaction; SNIUAA, iced urticaria/angioedema or anaphylaxis; TEN, toxic epidermal necrolysis

## How are NSAID ADRs managed?

- diagnosis must be confirmed with a good history, possible skin testing and/or drug provocation test
- once confirmed, there should be avoidance of the culprit drugs, use of safe and non-cross-reactive alternatives, symptomatic treatment and desensitization as needed.<sup>3</sup>





## If unsure of your diagnosis, consult with a Board-certified Allergist at psaai.org

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