<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>A case of eperisone hydrochloride-induced anaphylaxis: A true type I reaction?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Miki, Yasuko / Washio, Ken / Masaki, Taro / Nakata, Kaori / Fukunaga, Atsushi / Nishigori, Chikako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citation</strong></td>
<td>Allergology International, 66(1):152-153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Issue date</strong></td>
<td>2017-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resource Type</strong></td>
<td>Journal Article / 学術雑誌論文</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resource Version</strong></td>
<td>publisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rights</strong></td>
<td>©2016, Japanese Society of Allergology. Production and hosting by Elsevier B.V. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/</a>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOI</strong></td>
<td>10.1016/j.alit.2016.07.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URL</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.lib.kobe-u.ac.jp/handle_kernel/90003766">http://www.lib.kobe-u.ac.jp/handle_kernel/90003766</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Create Date: 2018-03-30
Dear Editor,

Centrally acting muscle relaxants (CMRs) are often used to alleviate musculoskeletal pain. Among them, eperisone hydrochloride is the most popular in Japan.1 Although it is a well-tolerated drug,2 allergic reactions to eperisone have been reported, most of which are anaphylactic or urticarial reactions.1 Acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis3 and fixed drug eruption4 are reported rare manifestations of eperisone-induced drug eruption. Tolperisone hydrochloride, an analog of eperisone hydrochloride, is another CMR often used in European countries. Ribi et al. reviewed the adverse effects of tolperisone hydrochloride; almost half of the adverse effects were immediate-type hypersensitivity reactions.5 To date, reported CMR-related drug eruptions have mainly been immediate-type hypersensitivity reactions. However, it is not clear whether this hypersensitivity is IgE mediated, a so-called “true” type I allergic reaction. Here, we report a case of eperisone-induced anaphylaxis in which skin prick test (SPT) and basophil activation test (BAT) showed negative results. An oral challenge test was the most reliable procedure for diagnosing eperisone-induced immediate-type hypersensitivity.

A 64-year-old woman was referred to our dermatology department to determine potential allergens causing anaphylaxis. She had taken eperisone hydrochloride and loxoprofen sodium, which resulted in urticaria, throat swelling, and loss of consciousness. She was taken to the emergency room, where she responded well to administration of corticosteroids. The patient had a history of low-back pain for which she was prescribed eperisone hydrochloride and loxoprofen sodium. She also had a history of bronchial asthma but not food allergy. SPT was negative for all tested drugs, including eperisone hydrochloride and loxoprofen sodium. Oral challenge test was negative for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), including aspirin (up to 500 mg), loxoprofen sodium (up to 60 mg), and paracetamol (up to 400 mg), indicating that the patient did not have aspirin-sensitive urticaria. Oral administration of 0.5–5 mg of eperisone induced slight itchiness on the palms. About 90 min after oral administration of 16 mg of eperisone, the patient developed general pruritus and swelling of the face, tongue, and palms (Fig. 1). Thus, she was diagnosed with eperisone hydrochloride-induced anaphylaxis.

To investigate whether eperisone hydrochloride itself directly induced basophil activation, we performed a BAT.6 Contrary to our expectations, no increase in CD203c expression was observed on incubation with eperisone hydrochloride (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Osaka, Japan) (Fig. 2). BAT with tolperisone hydrochloride (Wako Pure Chemical Industries) also induced no increase in CD203c expression (data not shown).

Eperisone is commonly used in combination with NSAIDs. Therefore, clinicians should determine the causative allergen in drug eruption patients taking combinations of eperisone and NSAIDs. In this case, because the oral challenge test for NSAIDs was negative and oral administration of eperisone caused a hypersensitivity reaction, we concluded that eperisone was the cause of anaphylaxis. Though we did not perform challenge tests for the excipients, we suspect that eperisone itself was the causative allergen.

Fig. 1. Eperisone-induced acute hypersensitivity reactions (a, palms; b, tongue).
because the patient showed acute hypersensitivity to two different commercially available eperisone tablets, Myonal® and Myorelark®, which have different excipients. However, our patient’s BAT results with eperisone were negative. Hur et al. performed a BAT with aflloqualone, another CMR, and reported increased expression of CD63 with aflloqualone stimulation. It is generally accepted that positive BAT results in vitro indicate that a hypersensitivity reaction is IgE mediated. A positive SPT in vivo also provides evidence that the culprit agent induces an IgE-mediated reaction. In our patient, both SPT and BAT results were negative. In fact, most SPT for eperisone are negative, according to the literature. To the best of our knowledge, there have been no definite reports that eperisone itself induced IgE-mediated allergic reaction.

There are several possible explanations for eperisone-induced acute hypersensitivity reactions. First, because eperisone changes into several metabolites in vivo, these metabolites might induce IgE-mediated reactions. Second, because eperisone has vasodilating effects, hypersensitivity reactions and urticarial reactions might have occurred as a result of rapid vasodilation by eperisone in our patient. Lastly, a recent report clarified the pseudo-allergic (IgE-independent) release of histamine from mast cells via specific receptor MRGPRX2. Because muscle relaxant drugs such as tubocurarine and atracurium have been proved as potential agonists for MRGPRX2, eperisone might also stimulate mast cells via MRGPRX2 to induce their degranulation via IgE-independent fashion. In fact, our patient showed dose-dependent side effects with administration of eperisone. Administration of 0.5–5 mg resulted in only slight itchiness on the palms, but 16 mg of eperisone induced systemic reaction; such dose-dependent effect of eperisone may suggest either vasodilation or pseudo-allergic reaction, but not IgE-mediated type I allergic reaction.

In conclusion, we report a case of eperisone-induced anaphylaxis, in which SPT and BAT were negative. Our results indicate that eperisone itself does not directly induce IgE-mediated hypersensitivity reactions. An oral challenge test is necessary to diagnose eperisone-induced acute hypersensitivity. The exact mechanism by which eperisone induces type I allergic reactions should be clearly determined in the future.

Conflict of interest
The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

Yasuko Miki a, d, Ken Washio a, b, d, Taro Masaki a, b, Kaori Nakata c, Atsushi Fukunaga a, c, Chikako Nishigori a

a Division of Dermatology, Department of Internal Related, Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine, Hyogo, Japan
b Department of Dermatology, Nishi Kobe Medical Center, Hyogo, Japan
c Division of Dermatology, Kobe City Medical Center West Hospital, Hyogo, Japan
d These authors contributed equally to this work.

E-mail address: atsushi@med.kobe-u.ac.jp (A. Fukunaga).

References


Received 11 March 2016
Received in revised form 25 June 2016
Accepted 4 July 2016
Available online 17 August 2016