



ALLERGIC REACTIONS TO IMMUNOBIOLOGICAL MEDICATIONS IN PATIENTS ACCOMPANIED AT A PRIVATE CLINIC IN SALVADOR-BA.

Rafaela Amoedo Cox (UNIFACS, Salvador, BA, Brasil), Maicon de Almeida Oliveira (UNIFACS, Salvador, BA, Brasil), Manuela Amoedo Cox (UNIFACS, Salvador, BA, Brasil), Ana Teresa Amoedo (UEFS, Feira de Santana, BA, Brasil)

BACKGROUND

Hypersensitivity reactions are inappropriate reactions of the immune system to certain substances, which are usually harmless. Environmental and genetic factors contribute to the occurrence of allergies and also influence the degree of allergic reaction; which varies from mild to moderate to severe.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a cross-sectional study, based on data collected from medical records of patients using Assisted Immunobiological Therapy (AIT), followed in a private clinic in Salvador-Bahia, in the year 2018, based on previous research. Allergic reactions were identified, classified and treated by clinic professionals, following an internal protocol.

RESULTS

The medical records of 125 patients followed by the clinic were evaluated. Of these patients, 10.4% presented allergic reactions with immunobiological use, resulting in a total of 15 drug exchanges. In this group of patients with allergy, 15.4% had a reaction to 2 different medications, while 84.6% presented only 1 immunobiological medication. The degrees of allergy were defined as: mild, moderate and severe, and accounted respectively for 53.3%, 33.3% and 13.3% of the cases. In addition, only allergic reactions to Abatacept, Infliximab, Etanercept and Adalimumab were evidenced in the research population. Infliximab, Etanercept and Adalimumab. Considering the total number of patients who used these medications previously, the allergy rate for each was the equivalent of 20% Abatacept, 12.6% Infliximab, 10% Etanercept and 7.4% Adalimumab. Analyzing each medication specifically, it can be observed that the classification of allergic reactions was 100% moderate in Abatacept; in Infliximab: 54.5% mild, 27.3% moderate and 18.2% severe; in Etanercept: 100% mild; and in Adalimumab: 54.5% mild, 27.3% moderate and 18.2% severe; in Etanercept: 100% mild; and in Adalimumab: 50% mild and 50% moderate.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, it is concluded from this research that the majority of the study population did not present allergic reactions of any degree to the medications used in AIT. Among the population in which allergy was found, there was a higher prevalence of patients with allergy to only 1 medication. In addition, it can be observed that the immunobiological that presented the highest rate of allergies was Abatacept, followed by Infliximab. However, it should be taken into account that this research is based on a population limited to a particular clinic, thus producing results with internal validity. It is hoped that this will be a stimulus for the production of new researches on the subject, with the intention of addressing larger contingents, clinics and cities.