

The Bulletin from the Clinical Pharmacist

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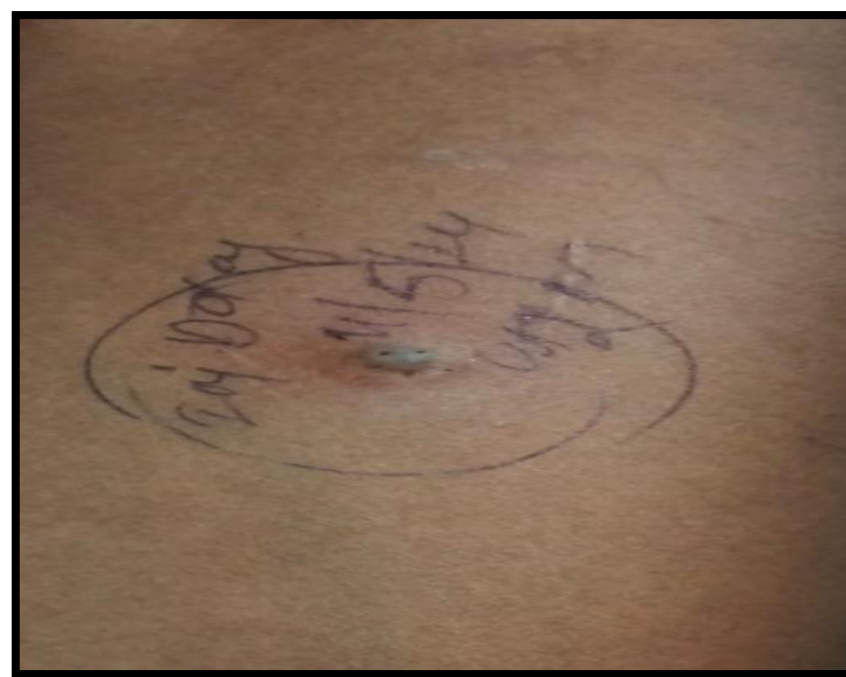
Pharma Today

A male patient of 30 years was admitted to the hospital with fever on and off, generalized body Pain, loose stools for four days and decreased food intake.

He was diagnosed as undifferentiated fever and managed with Inj.Doxycycline 100 mg.

He developed injection site skin discoloration within seconds of receiving the STAT test dose of Doxycycline.

Clinical findings:



Diagnosis was made as **Drug induced Discoloration of Skin**.

Doxycycline, a tetracycline antibiotic, is known to cause these reactions.

Discussion:

- Doxycycline is a broad-spectrum antibiotic in the tetracycline class, used to treat various bacterial infections, including respiratory, skin, and sexually transmitted infections, as well as acne and malaria prophylaxis. It works by inhibiting bacterial protein synthesis.
- Common side effects include gastrointestinal upset and photosensitivity, which can lead to skin discoloration.
- Doxycycline-induced skin discoloration occurs through increased photosensitivity, leading to excess melanin production and hyperpigmentation upon UV exposure, and through direct deposition of the drug in the skin, causing bluish-grey discoloration.

