Photo-induced toxic epidermal necrolysis caused by clobazam

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Abstract of:

Toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) is a life-threatening disease, the pathogenesis of which remains largely unknown. We describe a 23-year-old woman under treatment with clobazam who developed lesions of TEN in light-exposed areas. Patch and photopatch tests with clobazam were negative. The cellular phenotype and cytokines were studied in blister fluid. The cellular infiltrate was composed mainly of T lymphocytes with a predominant cytotoxic phenotype. There was an increase in the level of tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-α in blister fluid compared with the control (a patient with bullous pemphigoid).