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## Introduction

### Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)

- Rare but severe delayed drug hypersensitivity reaction (DHR) with exanthema, eosinophilia and organ manifestations.
- 10 – 18% of patients with DRESS develop further DHRs to structurally unrelated drugs from the initial DRESS elicitor:

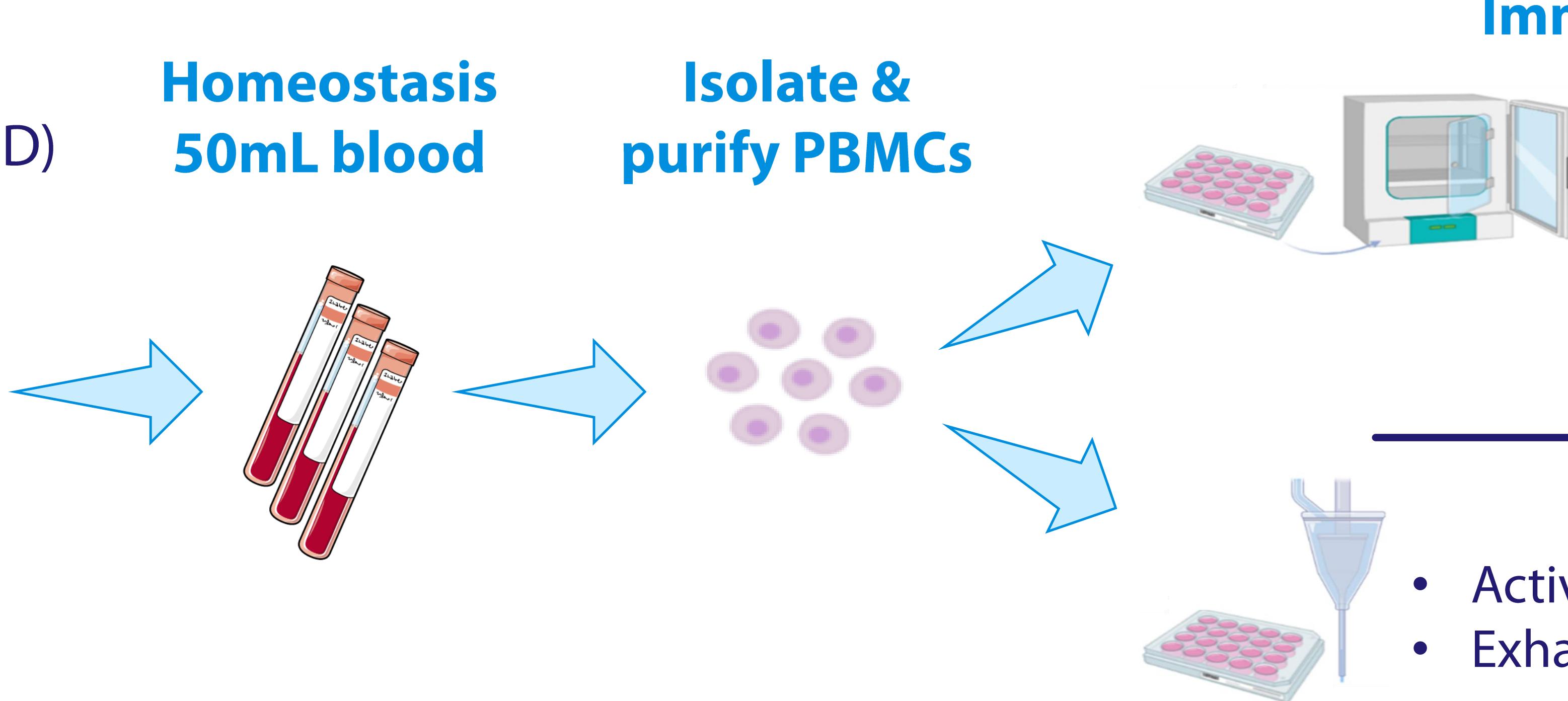
Multiple drug hypersensitivity (MDH) syndrome

### Research Question

Are there immunological biomarkers for MDH in patients with DRESS?

Cohorts	
9 healthy donors (HD)	
21 DRESS patients	Homeostasis 50mL blood
8 single-drug sensitised (Mono) & 13 MDH	
7 MPE patients	Isolate & purify PBMCs
5 Mono & 2 MDH	

### Methods



### Immunophenotyping Assays

- Cell culture (**Cyto-LTT**)
- Cytokine** profiling

Type I  
IFN $\gamma$

Type II  
IL-5  
IL-13

Cytotoxic  
Granzyme B (GzB)  
Granulysin (GL)

### Flow cytometry (T cells)

- Activation markers (CD69, OX40, CD38)
- Exhaustion markers (PD-1)

### Which drugs trigger DRESS?

Table 1:  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics are common elicitors of DRESS

DRESS elicitors	N=21 DRESS
$\beta$ -lactam antibiotics	12
Non- $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics	7
Antiepileptics	3

PBMCs reaction to culprit drugs in DRESS is characterised by IL-5 vs. MPE with increased IFN $\gamma$

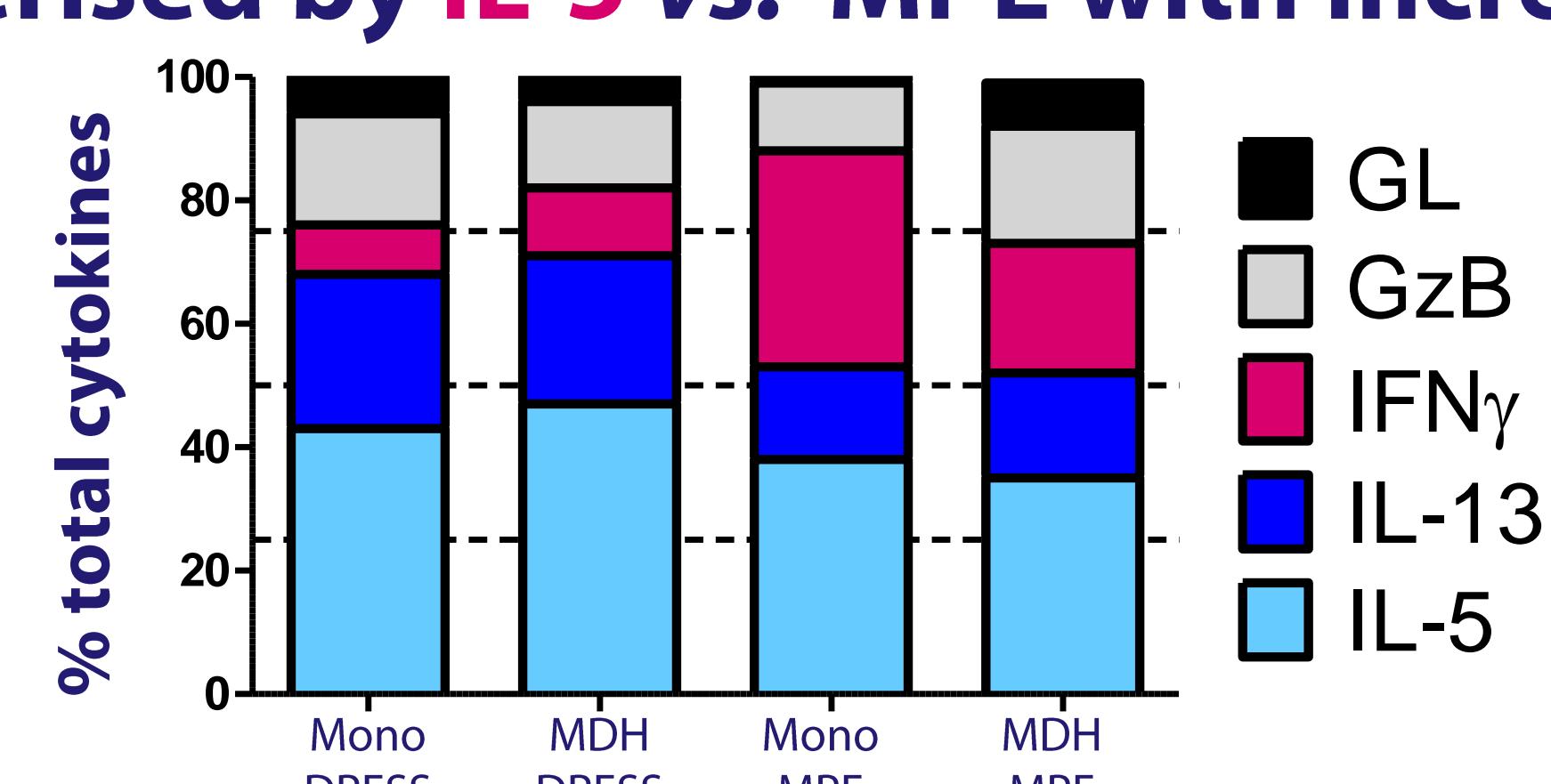


Figure 2: Cytokine dominance in cell cultures of DRESS and MPE patients' PBMCs

### Culprit drug diagnostic performance:

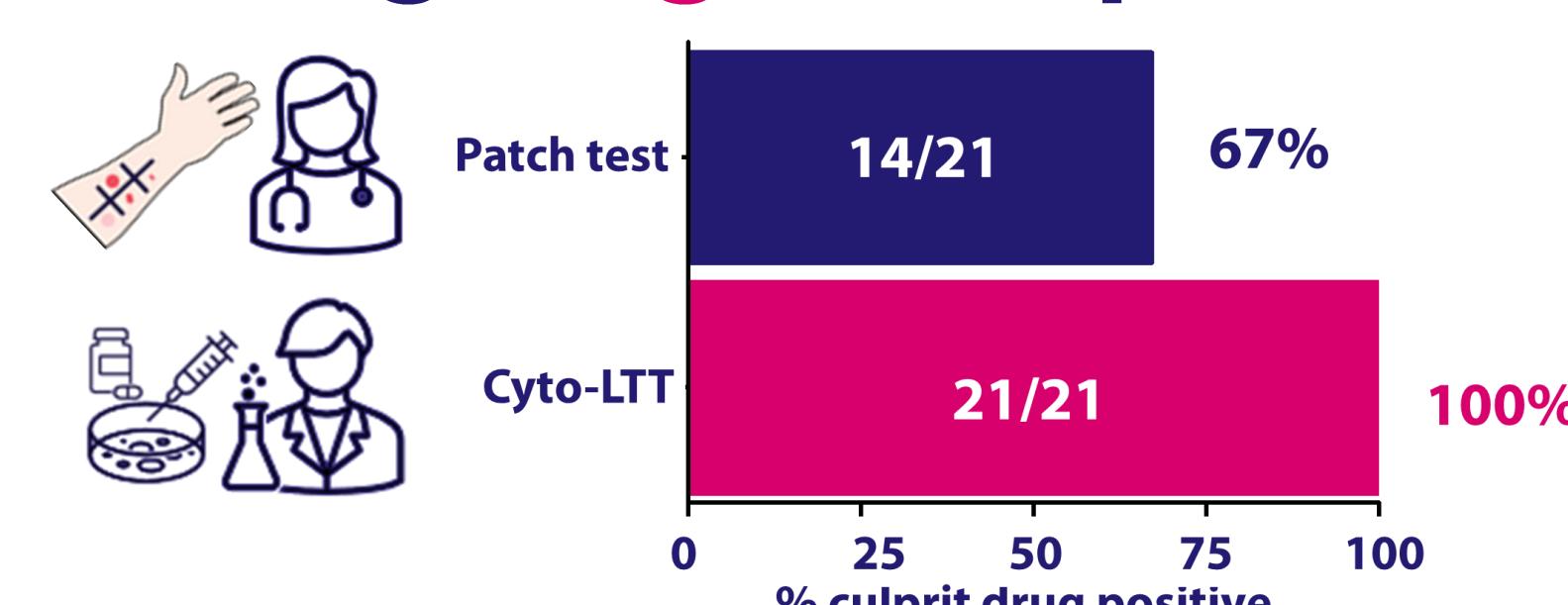


Figure 1: Cyto-LTT detects DHR drug elicitor better than skin patch tests

MDH individuals release 10X more cytokines than Mono-drug sensitized individuals

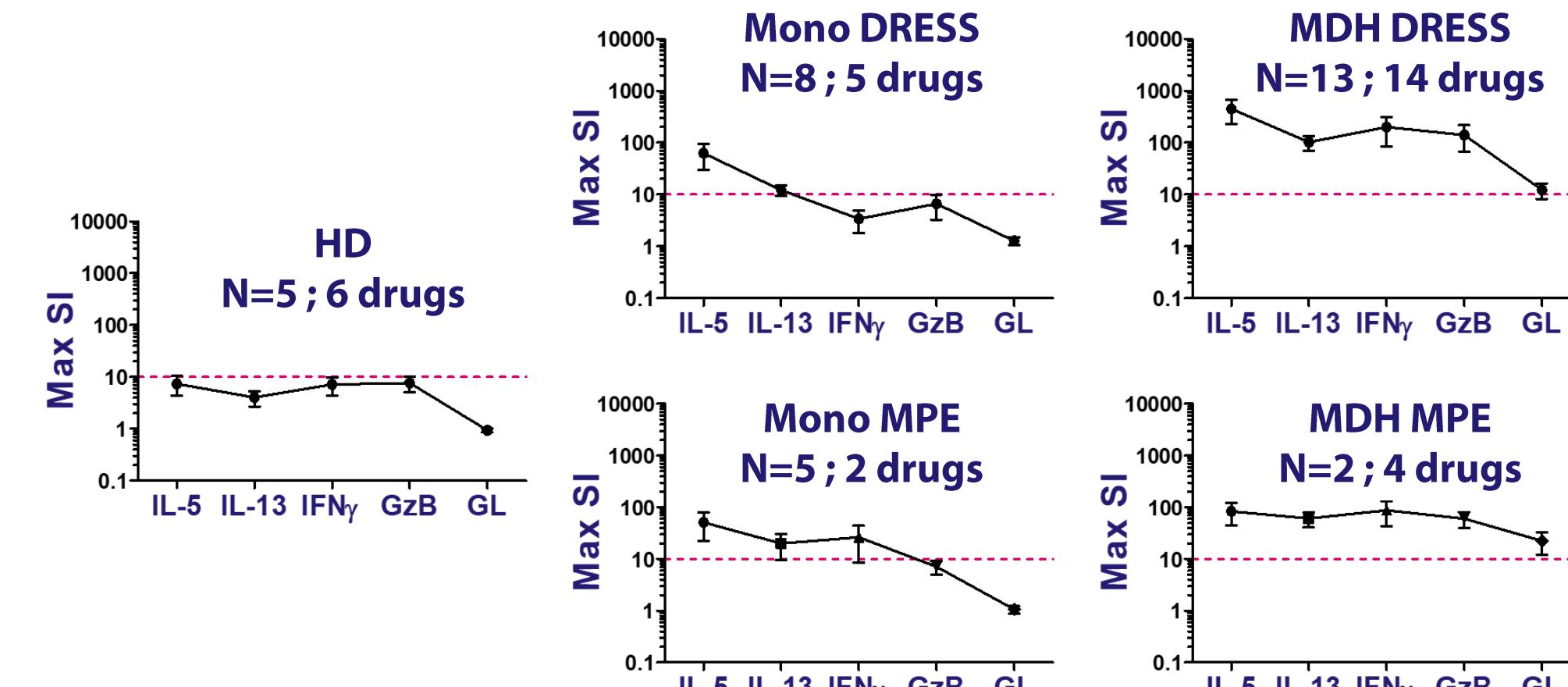


Figure 3: Cytokine release profiles in HD, DRESS & MPE individuals

### T cells of DRESS patients remain chronically activated (years) after disease resolution

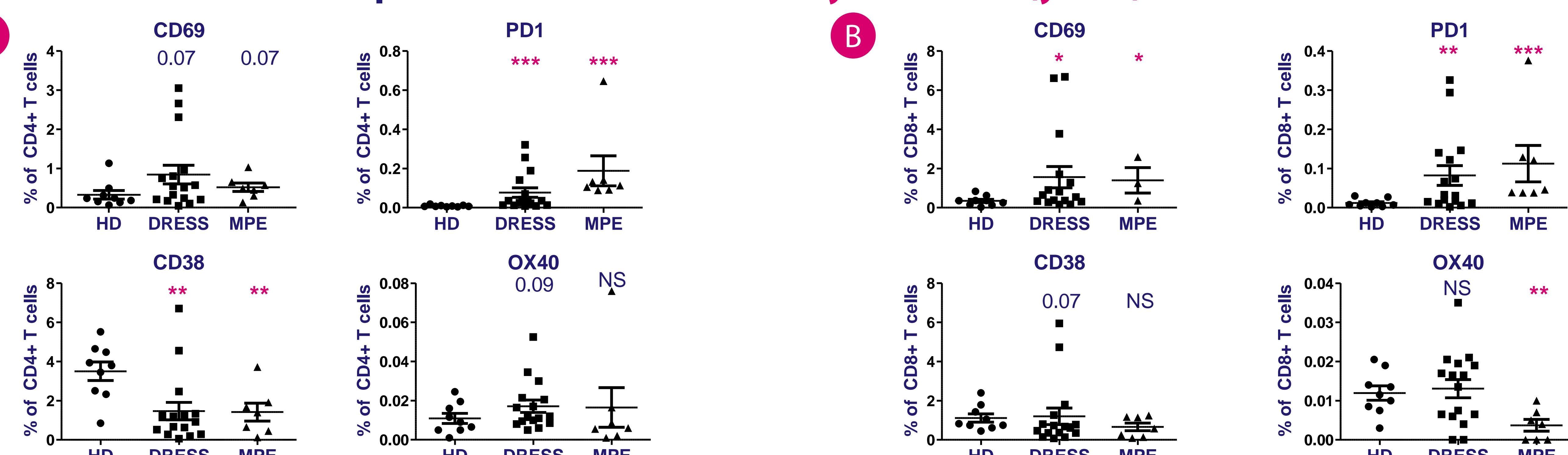


Figure 4: Flow cytometric analysis of peripheral blood T cell activation and exhaustion markers as a percentage of (A) CD4 $+$  T cells or (B) CD8 $+$  T cells. Statistics: Students t test in relation to HD; \* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.005.

### Conclusion & Outlook

- Mono DRESS & MDH DRESS individuals have signs of chronic T cell activation.
- MDH individuals have a 10X stronger cytokine response against culprit drugs.
- DRESS is a chronic disease based on the immuno-profiles that remain after disease resolution.

### References

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