

Collecting labels – Is it time to stop?

A questionnaire-based survey on antibiotic allergies reported by patients

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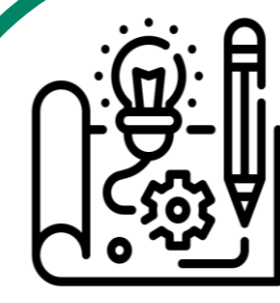
Introduction

The primary function of allergy labels is to improve patient safety, but their inadequate recording makes the therapeutic choice difficult. One of the most common groups of allergenic agents reported by patients are antibiotics, which are often used as life-saving medications.

Aims

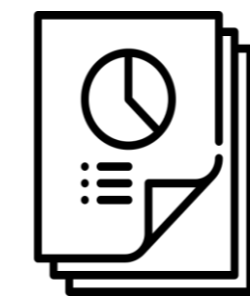
Our study aimed to determine the prevalence of patient-reported antibiotic allergies, to evaluate the risk of individual allergic cases, in order to assess the possibility of removing the allergy label.

Methods



Design

Observational, retrospective



Data source:

Anonymous, structured questionnaire-based survey



Study population:

Contactable inpatients at different clinics of the University of Szeged



Main outcome measures

Prevalence of antibiotic allergy, risk assessment of allergy cases (high and low)

Results



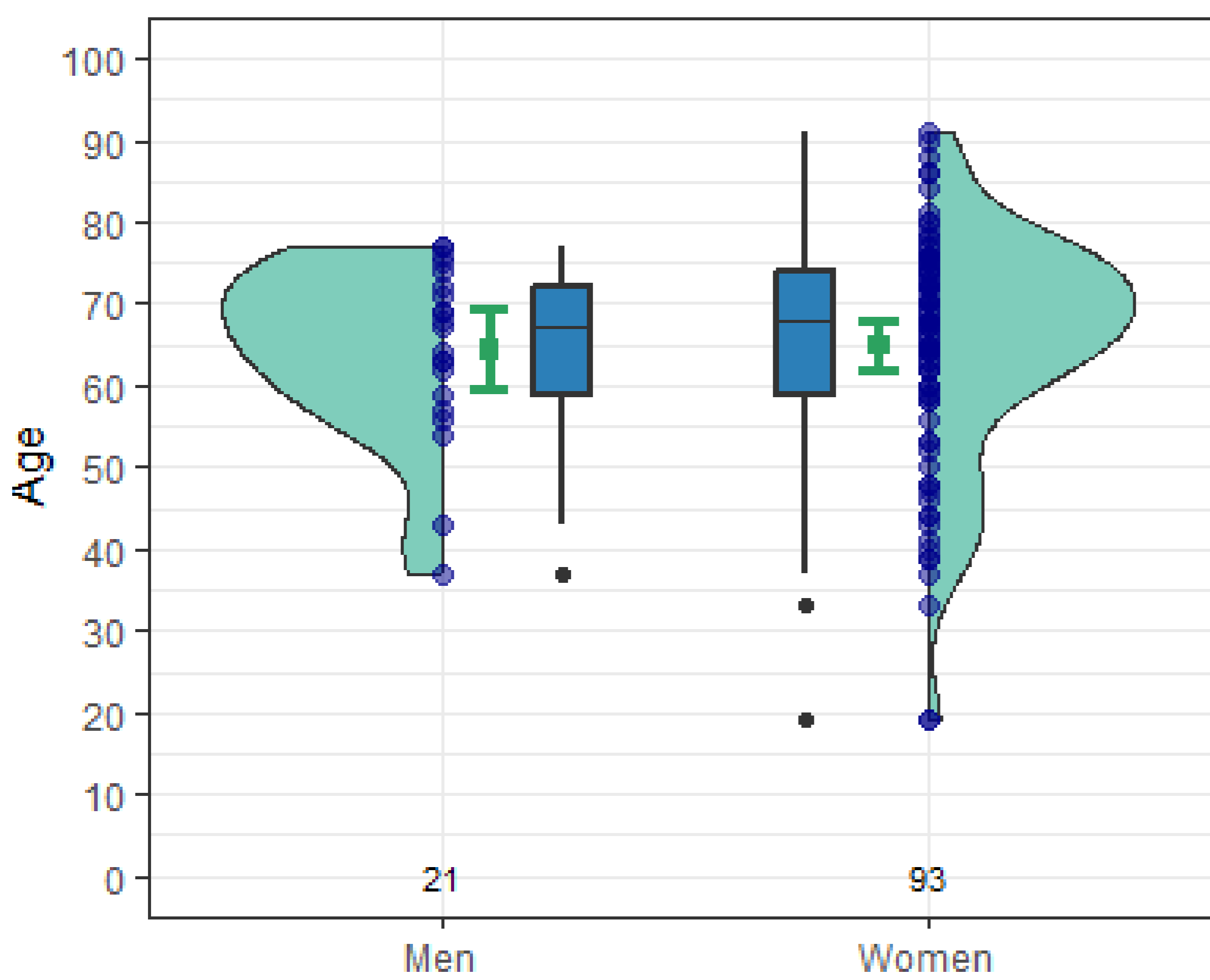
1522 hospitalized patients

242 (15.90%) patient reported drug allergies
(95% CI: 14.15% - 17.82%)

114 (7.49%) patient reported antibiotic allergies
(95% CI: 6.27% - 8.93%)

130 patient reported antibiotic allergy cases

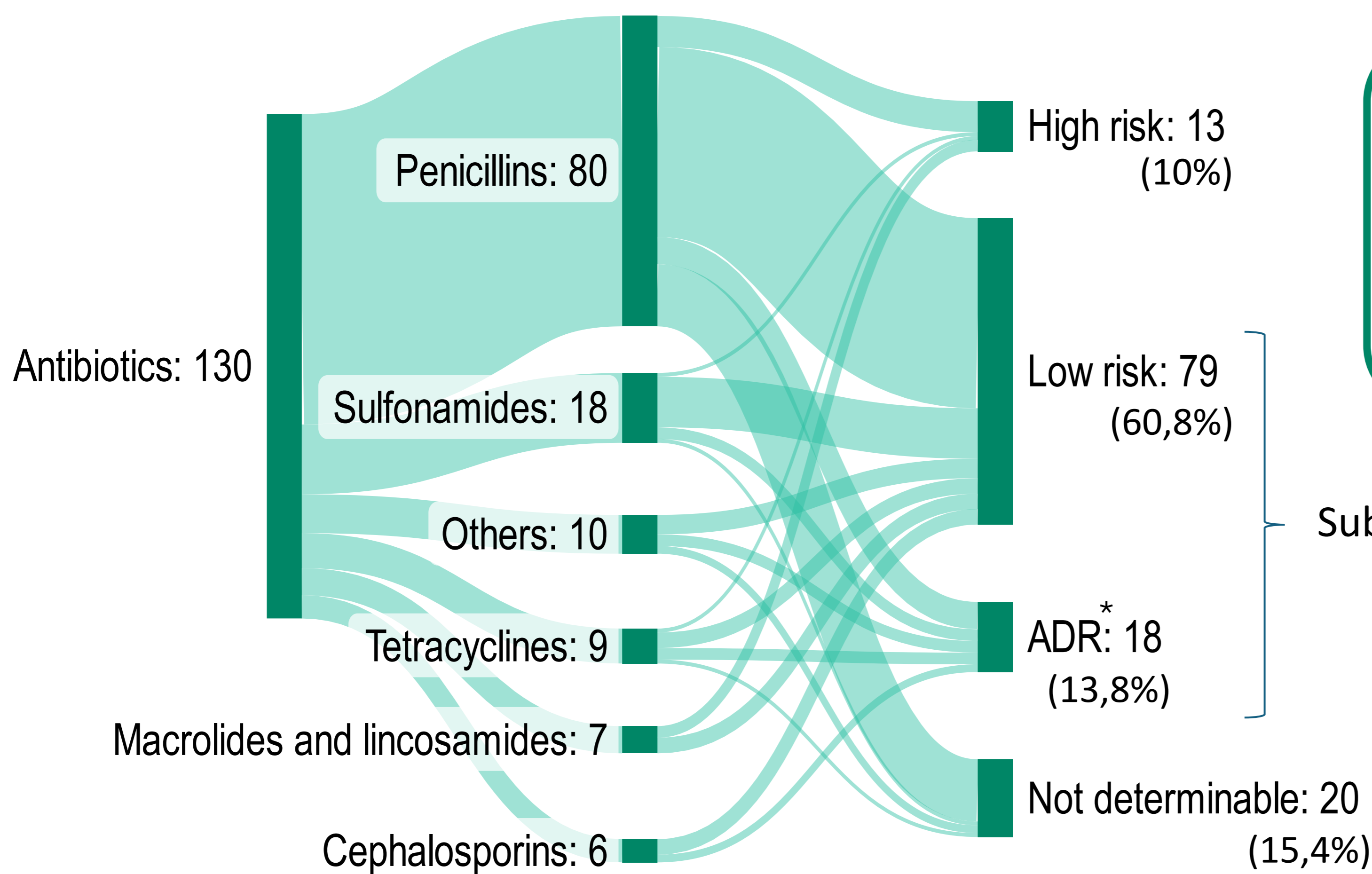
Distribution of patients by age and sex



Toplist of patient reported antibiotic allergies

| | Active substance | Number of allergy cases |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Penicillins | 53 (40.8%) |
| 2 | Sulfamethoxazole/ trimethoprim | 18 (13.8%) |
| 3 | Amoxicillin/ clavulanic acid | 13 (10%) |
| 4 | Penamecillin | 10 (7,7%) |
| 5 | Oxytetracycline | 5 (3,8%) |

Prevalence and risk assessment of antibiotic allergy cases



Conclusion

In some cases, incorrect allergy labels could be removed by using targeted questionnaires. These questionnaires can be used and evaluated by a clinical pharmacist.

Subject to delabeling

* Adverse drug reactions

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