

SUSPECT ADVERSE REACTION REPORT

I. REACTION INFORMATION

1. PATIENT INITIALS (first, last) Unknown	1a. COUNTRY Portugal	2. DATE OF BIRTH Day Month Year	2a. AGE Years 66	3. SEX M	4-6 REACTION ONSET Day Month Year	8-12 CHECK ALL APPROPRIATE TO ADVERSE REACTION
7+13 DESCRIBE REACTION(S) (including relevant tests/lab data) CUTANEOUS TUBERCULOSIS (Cutaneous tuberculosis (10011684), Cutaneous tuberculosis (10011684)) - Unknown Case level outcome : Unknown This case, derived from a full text scientific literature article, was received on 30-Aug-2019. This case refers to a patient who experienced the event cutaneous tuberculosis while on therapy with prednisolone and mycophenolate mofetil (company suspect) for an unknown indication. Case report: A 66-year-old, white man received a renal transplant from a deceased donor in November 2017 owing to chronic kidney disease (chronic pyelonephritis). Before the transplantation, he was on hemodialysis since 2014. The patient received thymoglobulin to induce immunosuppression, and the current Cont...						<input type="checkbox"/> PATIENT DIED <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED OR PROLONGED INPATIENT HOSPITALIZATION <input type="checkbox"/> INVOLVED PERSISTENCE OR SIGNIFICANT DISABILITY OR INCAPACITY <input type="checkbox"/> LIFE THREATENING <input type="checkbox"/> CONGENITAL ANOMALY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER MEDICALLY IMPORTANT CONDITION

II. SUSPECT DRUG(S) INFORMATION

14. SUSPECT DRUG(S) (include generic name) 1) Prednisolone(Prednisolone) 2) Mycophenolate Mofetil, USP(Mycophenolate Mofetil, USP)	20. DID REACTION ABATE AFTER STOPPING DRUG? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
15. DAILY DOSE(S) 1) Unknown 2) Unknown	16. ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION 1) 2)
17. INDICATION(S) FOR USE 1) IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT THERAPY[10054980 - Immunosuppressant drug therapy] 2) IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT THERAPY[10054980 - Immunosuppressant drug therapy]	21. DID REACTION REAPPEAR AFTER REINTRODUCTION? UNK <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> NA
18. THERAPY DATES(from/to) 1) 2)	19. THERAPY DURATION 1) 2)

III. CONCOMITANT DRUG(S) AND HISTORY

22. CONCOMITANT DRUG(S) AND DATES OF ADMINISTRATION (exclude those used to treat reaction) Tacrolimus(Tacrolimus) Unknown Thymoglobulin(Thymoglobulin) Unknown Cont...
23. OTHER RELEVANT HISTORY (e.g. diagnostics, allergies, pregnancy with last month of period, etc.) Past Disease: RENAL TRANSPLANT[10038533 - Renal transplant]: in November 2017 HEMODIALYSIS[10019480 - Hemodialysis]: since 2014 Cont...

IV. MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

24a. NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURER VistaPharm, Inc. Pharmacovigilance 7265 Ulmerton Road, Largo Florida (FL) 33771 United States of America	24b. MFR. CONTROL NO. VER201909-000971(0)	Literature Data : Coelho I, Romaozinho C, Teixeira A, Rodrigues L, Ferreira E, Santos L. A Rare Manifestation of Tuberculosis in a Renal Transplant Patient: A Case Report. Transplant Proc. 2019; 51: 1618-20. Initial Reporter: Inês Dionísio Coelho Nephrology Department, Amato Lusitano Hospital Avenida Pedro Álvares Cabral Castelo Branco 6000085 Portugal Tel: (351) 272 000232
24c. DATE RECEIVED BY MANUFACTURER 30/AUG/2019	24d. REPORT SOURCE <input type="checkbox"/> STUDY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE <input type="checkbox"/> AUTHORITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HEALTH PROFESSIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	
DATE OF THIS REPORT 21/AUG/2020	25a. REPORT TYPE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INITIAL <input type="checkbox"/> FOLLOW UP	

Cont...

= Continuation attached sheet(s)

Continuation Sheet for CIOMS report

Mfr. Control No. :VER201909-000971(0)

Describe Reaction(s)(Include relevant test/lab data) (Cont...)

immunosuppression scheme included tacrolimus, mycophenolate mofetil, and prednisolone. The patient had no personal or family history of pulmonary tuberculosis. Six months after surgery, he presented to the emergency department with 2 cutaneous lesions, localized on his back and abdomen, that appeared to be firm, painful, subcutaneous, erythematous nodules with an approximately 5 cm diameter overlying an infected focus and purulent material inside. The patient also had a fever, fatigue, anorexia, and an occasional nonproductive cough. On physical examination, vital signs were within normal limits, the skin demonstrated no other significant changes, and the patient had no notable lymphadenopathy.

Blood analysis showed pancytopenia with an elevation of inflammatory markers and graft dysfunction. We performed tissue cultures and skin biopsy with histological analysis. The patient scored positive with the QuantiFERON-TB Gold test (QFT-Plus; Qiagen) (interferon gamma values of 8.87 IU/mL and 8.97 IU/mL for Mycobacterium tuberculosis specific antigen and mitogen, respectively), raising the suspicion of a TB infection. Histopathology of the lesion showed a nonspecific inflammatory infiltrate, without granulomas, and acid-fast bacillus staining was negative, but polymerase chain reaction (PCR) confirmed the presence of M tuberculosis, which confirmed the diagnosis of cutaneous tuberculosis. The isolated M tuberculosis was later found to be susceptible to all the first-line antimycobacterial drugs. The patient was transferred to the infectious diseases unit and hospitalized in respiratory isolation. Further investigation with a chest computed tomography scan showed multiple lung micronodules in all lung fields. There was also thickening of the interlobular septa, particularly evident in the lower right lobe. The distribution of the micronodulation seemed to be of the random type, suggesting a miliary tuberculosis lung pattern. Microbiological examination (acid-fast bacillus staining, culture, and genome detection) for mycobacteria was conducted also on urine, blood, and bronchoalveolar lavage with positive results.

The patient was treated with a multidrug TB therapy (pyrazinamide, rifampin, ethambutol, and isoniazid) in doses adjusted to the renal function, resulting in cutaneous lesion clearance after 3 weeks. The immunosuppressive therapeutic was adjusted, given the state of severe immunosuppression of the patient. However, the patient suffered progressive worsening of graft function, with an extended hospitalization marked by a pancytopenia of very difficult resolution. Finally, the patient developed graft failure and returned to the hemodialysis. During all the course of the disease, pulmonary symptoms were always mild (occasional nonproductive cough) and resolved after the beginning of TB therapy.

Author's comment: This case emphasizes a rare cutaneous manifestation with a hematogenous dissemination of M tuberculosis that can develop in immunocompromised patients. Despite the severity of pulmonary involvement with a miliary tuberculosis lung pattern, the patient had only mild respiratory symptoms, and this diagnosis was made after the rare presentation of cutaneous tuberculosis. M tuberculosis infection should always be considered in the differential diagnosis of atypical skin lesions suggestive of an underlying infectious etiology.

Literature citation: Coelho ID, Romaozinho AC, Teixeira AC, Rodrigues L, Ferreira E, Santos L, et al. A Rare Manifestation of Tuberculosis in a Renal Transplant Patient: A Case Report. Transplant Proc. 2019;51:1618-20.

Company's comment: Due to temporal relationship between administration of prednisolone, mycophenolate mofetil and onset of the event "cutaneous tuberculosis" the World Health Organization (WHO) causality to prednisolone and mycophenolate mofetil is possible.

Company Remarks (Sender's comments) (Cont...)

Company's comment: Due to temporal relationship between administration of prednisolone, mycophenolate mofetil and onset of the event "cutaneous tuberculosis" the World Health Organization (WHO) causality to prednisolone and mycophenolate mofetil is possible.

Suspect Drugs (Cont...)

Product-Reaction level

Seq.No. : 1
Drug : Prednisolone(Prednisolone)

Causality

1) CUTANEOUS TUBERCULOSIS (Cutaneous tuberculosis (10011684), Cutaneous tuberculosis (10011684))
Action(s) taken with drug : Unknown
Outcome after Change in dose : Not applicable
Outcome after reintro. of dose : Not applicable
Causality as per reporter (Drug/Vaccine) : Possible
Causality as per Mfr.(Drug/Vaccine) : Possible
Dechallenge : N/A
Rechallenge : UNK

Seq.No. : 2
Drug : Mycophenolate Mofetil, USP(Mycophenolate Mofetil, USP)

Causality

1) CUTANEOUS TUBERCULOSIS (Cutaneous tuberculosis (10011684), Cutaneous tuberculosis (10011684))
Action(s) taken with drug : Unknown
Outcome after Change in dose : Not applicable
Outcome after reintro. of dose : Not applicable
Causality as per reporter (Drug/Vaccine) : Possible
Causality as per Mfr.(Drug/Vaccine) : Possible
Dechallenge : N/A
Rechallenge : UNK

Concomitant drugs (Cont...)

Seq.No. : 1

Continuation Sheet for CIOMS report

Mfr. Control No. :VER201909-000971(0)

Drug : Tacrolimus(Tacrolimus)
Indication for use : 1) IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT THERAPY[10054980 - Immunosuppressant drug therapy]

Seq.No. : 2
Drug : Thymoglobulin(Thymoglobulin)
Indication for use : 1) IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT THERAPY[10054980 - Immunosuppressant drug therapy]

Other relevant history (Cont...)

Concurrent Disease:
CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS[10009116 - Chronic pyelonephritis]
OCCASIONAL NONPRODUCTIVE COUGH[10011229 - Cough nonproductive]
ANOREXIA[10002646 - Anorexia]
FATIGUE[10016256 - Fatigue]

Additional information (continuation)

Laboratory data :

Physical Examination: Vital signs were within normal limits, the skin demonstrated no other significant changes, and the patient had no notable lymphadenopathy.

Blood Test: Pancytopenia with an elevation of inflammatory markers and graft dysfunction.

Microbiology Test: Microbiological examination (acid-fast bacillus staining, culture, and genome detection) for mycobacteria was conducted also on urine, blood, and bronchoalveolar lavage with positive results.

Histopathology of the lesion showed a nonspecific inflammatory infiltrate, without granulomas, and acid-fast bacillus staining was negative.

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) confirmed the presence of M tuberculosis , which confirmed the diagnosis of cutaneous tuberculosis.

The patient scored positive with the QuantiFERON-TB Gold test (QFT-Plus; Qiagen) (interferon gamma values of 8.87 IU/mL and 8.97 IU/mL for Mycobacterium tuberculosis specific antigen and mitogen, respectively), raising the suspicion of a TB infection.

Lab Result :

Test name	Test date	Test result	Normal value	Classification
ACID FAST BACILLUS CULTURE		Negative		
BLOOD TEST		See Rel Lab Tests/Data		
CT SCAN		Multiple lung micronodules in all lung fields.		
HISTOLOGY		see relevant lab test or data		
MICROBIOLOGY TEST		See Rel Lab Tests/Data		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION		See Rel Lab Tests/Data		
POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION		see relevant lab test or data		