



A REVIEW ON SKIN DISEASES INDUCED BY DRUG INTERACTION AND FOOD-FOOD INTERACTIONS

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ABSTRACT

WHO reported high prevalence figures for skin diseases (21-87%). The studies of the general population lives in geographical areas suffering from drug induced skin diseases provided data specific to 17% to rural areas, and 4% to urban areas. Cutaneous reactions are the most common form of adverse drug reaction occurring in 2%–3% of inpatient and in approximately 2% of outpatient patients referred for dermatologic evaluation; approximately 2% of ADRs are considered severe or fatal. Drug induced skin diseases are a group severe drug hypersensitivity reactions (DHR) involving skin and usually occurring from days to several weeks after drug exposure. Almost any medicine can induce skin reactions, and certain drug classes, such as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), antibiotics, antacid, antihistaminics, laxatives, local anesthetics, anticonvulsants, antimalarial, steroidal painkillers, oral contraceptives, vitamins and antiepileptic's, have drug eruption rates approaching 1–5%. As with other types of drug reaction, the pathogenesis of these eruptions may be either immunological or non-immunological. Healthcare professionals should carefully evaluate all drug-associated rashes. The food-food interaction induced skin diseases also occurs in the population which includes food interactions like milk with eating fish or citrus fruit causes vitiligo; excessive intake of nuts, chocolate, soy, peanuts, wheat, fish, eggs, tomato and milk causes uricaria and other skin manifestations.

KEYWORDS: Skin Disease, Drug drug interaction, drug food interaction

Indian Research Journal of Pharmacy and Science; 24(2020)2130;
Journal Home Page: <https://www.irjps.in>