Anaphylaxis, acute urticaria and angioedema in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2

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Aim: The aim of this study is to determine the incidence of anaphylaxis, acute urticaria and angioedema during 2012-2015 in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2.

Methods: We performed a prospective study of the frequency of anaphylaxis, acute urticaria and angioedema during 2012-2015 in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2. A total of 83 patients with diabetes mellitus type 2 of the district of Plovdiv were included in the study.

Results: With a history of anaphylaxis were 4.8% from diabetics. With history of acute urticaria and angioedema were 26.5% diabetics. In all diabetics with a history of anaphylaxis, the symptoms were due to drugs (antibiotics and general anesthetics). In all diabetic patients with a history of urticaria and angioedema, the symptoms also due to drugs (antibiotics 36.3%, sulfonamide 13.6%, ACE inhibitors 13.6%, alpha-lipoic acid 13.6%, general anesthetics 9.1% and other) except one who reported insect bites. 9.1% of patients with a history of urticaria and angioedema were reported symptoms of anaphylaxis.

Discussion: Comorbidity and increased incidence of infections requiring antibiotic and concomitant treatment, most likely causes an increase in the risk of developing hypersensitivity reactions induced by drugs.

Conclusion: The most frequent causes of anaphylaxis, acute urticaria and angioedema in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2 are antibiotics, general anesthetics, sulfonamide, ACE inhibitors and alpha-lipoic acid.