Allergy to Carbidopa.

Abstract

BACKGROUND:
D-Decarboxylase inhibitors, such as carbidopa or benzerazide, have been used as adjunct therapy in Parkinson disease shortly after levodopa synthesis in the 1960s. These compounds increase intracerebral drug concentration and decrease adverse effects by blocking peripheral conversion to dopamine. Skin rash as part of an allergic reaction was previously described in subjects who were using levodopa in combination with carbidopa or benzerazide; however, etiology was never clear. Allergic reactions to carbidopa have not previously been reported.

METHODS:
We report a case of a 77-year-old woman with a diagnosis of idiopathic Parkinson disease, who developed autonomic and dermatological signs: conjunctival injection, rhinorrhea, excessive sweating, hypertension, and pruritic generalized rash, among others, immediately after carbidopa/levodopa administration regardless of the manufacturer. Treatment with dexamethasone combined with chloropyramine hydrochloride resulted in complete resolution of the hypersensitivity reaction each time it presented. The autonomic and dermatological manifestations did not reappear after treatment was replaced with benzerazide/levodopa.

CONCLUSIONS:
To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case report of an allergic reaction specific to carbidopa. Our case highlights the importance of identifying the source of a hypersensitivity drug response, whether it is caused by the active component or by the excipients.
Erratum for Arias et al., "A Prospective Cohort Multicenter Study of Molecular Epidemiology and Phylogenomics of Staphylococcus aureus Bacteremia in Nine Latin American Countries".

Circulation of Highly Drug-Resistant Clostridium difficile Ribotypes 027 and 001 in Two Tertiary-Care Hospitals in Mexico.

Abstract
OBJECTIVE:
To assess drug susceptibility and characterize Clostridium difficile ribotypes in isolates from two tertiary-care hospitals in Mexico.

METHODS:
Isolates were evaluated for genotyping, antimicrobial susceptibility testing and detection of mutations associated with drug resistance. PCR ribotyping was performed using a combination of gel-based and capillary electrophoresis-based approaches.

RESULTS:
MIC\textsubscript{50} and MIC\textsubscript{90} were ≥128 mg/L for ciprofloxacin, erythromycin, clindamycin, and rifampicin. There was no reduced susceptibility to metronidazole or tetracycline; however, reduced susceptibility to vancomycin (≥4 mg/L) and fidaxomicin (≥2 mg/L) was detected in 50 (40.3%) and 4 (3.2%) isolates, respectively. Furthermore, the rpoB Arg505Lys mutation was more frequently detected in isolates with high minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) to rifampicin (≥32 mg/L) (OR = 52.5; 95% CI = 5.17-532.6; p < 0.000). Of the 124 C. difficile isolates recovered, 84 (66.7%) were of ribotype 027, 18 (14.5%) of ribotype 001, and the remainder were other ribotypes (353, 255, 220, 208, 176, 106, 076, 020, 019, 017, 014, 012, 003, and 002).

CONCLUSION:
Ribotypes 027 and 001 were the most frequent C. difficile isolates recovered in this study, and demonstrated higher MICs. Furthermore, we found four isolates with reduced susceptibility to fidaxomicin, raising a concern since this drug is currently unavailable in Mexican Hospitals.

*1 Eliminados, cuatro renglones.

*1 Eliminado, un renglón