

A rare side effect of escitalopram: bilateral peripheral edema

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Dear Editor,

Escitalopram, S-isomer of sitalopram is well tolerated, rapid onset efficacy and used in the treatment of depression and other psychiatric disorders in elderly¹⁻³. Escitalopram is highly serotonin specific and has minimal effect on the reuptake of other neurotransmitters⁴. Insomnia, headache, tremor, nausea, flushing, sweating, diarrhea, sexual dysfunction have been reported to be adverse drug reaction during escitalopram therapy^{3,5,6}. In elderly patients, edema is an important health problem. Heart failure, renal failure, malabsorption, liver failure, allergic reactions, local inflammation and infections, burns, lymphatic obstruction increased capillary permeability, venous obstruction and drugs can cause peripheral edema⁷. Antihypertensive medications, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents, calcium channel blockers, corticosteroids, hormones, antibiotics, beta blockers and direct vasodilators are drugs that often cause peripheral edema^{7,8}. Edema has been reported rarely with psychiatric medications. Pre-marketing trials have reported peripheral edema as an infrequent adverse event which occurred less than 1/100⁹. To the best of our knowledge, there are two case reports that edema associated with escitalopram. First, bilateral ankle edema in 69 year-old female patient after one month therapy with escitalopram 30 mg per day, resolved within first week after discontinuation of the drug¹⁰. In second case, bilateral pedal edema associated with escitalopram 10 mg per day developed 9th day of the treatment and resolved within 10 days after discontinuation of the drug¹¹. Here, we report a case of bilateral leg edema on the 7th day of the treatment with escitalopram 10 mg/day and resolved within 12 days after discontinuation of the drug.

Case

A 71-year-old woman was presented with a three months history of lack of energy, loss of interest, hypersomnia, malaise and anxiety. We diagnosed major depression to the patient according to the DSM-IV criteria and we started escitalopram 10 mg/day as an antidepressant medication. She was admitted to dermatology polyclinics with bilateral edema on shins on 7th day after escitalopram was started. On dermatological examination, there was swelling on the shins in both legs. Cellulite was not considered. There was no change of skin redness, ulceration and color. Results of renal function tests, thyroid function tests and liver function tests were within the normal limits. Blood electrolyte levels were normal. Echocardiogram and ECG findings were normal. There was no reason that could be found for edema. Escitalopram was reduced and stopped. After discontinuation of escitalopram, edema decreased. After 12 days, patient's legs were back to normal. Naranjo Adverse Drug Reaction Probability Scale was evaluated as 7 points a probable adverse effect associated with escitalopram¹².

Discussion

Edema has been reported during treatment with various antidepressants such as mirtazapine, trazodone, tranylcypromine, phenelzine and isocarboxazid¹³⁻¹⁵. In literature, edema associated with escitalopram reported in two cases¹⁰⁻¹¹. In first case, bilateral ankle

edema may be associated with high dosage of escitalopram (30 mg per day)⁹. Higher dosages up to 20 mg per day is not recommended by the pharmaceutical industry. In our case bilateral leg edema was developed in therapeutic doses. In first case with a 69-year-old depressed woman had been receiving atenolol and bromazepam for mild hypertension simultaneously with escitalopram¹⁰. In second case, 71 year-old patient with bilateral pedal edema had been receiving warfarin, bisoprolol and clonazepam simultaneously with escitalopram for atrial fibrillation and paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia¹¹. We know that drugs such as anxiolytics, antihypertensive drugs and beta blockers and comorbid diseases such as atrial fibrillation, hypertension and paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia may have contributed to the development of peripheral edema in two cases reported in literature⁷. Therefore, these drugs may have contributed to the development of edema directly or via drug interaction in these cases. Unlike, there was no medication simultaneously with escitalopram and comorbid disease in our patient. Therefore, bilateral leg edema may be directly associated with escitalopram and no drug interactions was observed in our patient.

The possible etiology of edema with escitalopram may be due to increase in vascular permeability⁸. It may be an idiosyncratically drug reaction because of the strong serotonergic effects of escitalopram¹¹.

Peripheral edema, a rare side effect due to escitalopram is reversible. Clinicians should be careful about this side effect because this side effect may occur at therapeutic doses and even if no medication and comorbid disease in patient's history.

Acknowledgments

Informed consent was obtained from the patient.

Individual contributions

All of the authors have participated and contributed to the treatment and follow-up of the patient and in writing the manuscript.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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