

CASE REPORT

Anaphylaxis in pregnancy: a rare cause of neonatal mortality

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Anaphylaxis is a rare condition in pregnancy. Drugs are the aetiological agents most often implicated. Maternal anaphylaxis can lead to significant fetal morbidity and even mortality if uterine perfusion and maternal oxygenation are compromised. Significant risk of neonatal neurological damage or death can occur even when the maternal clinical outcome is favourable. The authors present the case of a newborn, born at gestational age of 29 weeks, who died at 11 days of life with hypoxic–ischaemic cerebral injuries as a consequence of maternal anaphylaxis following the administration of amoxicillin in the community setting.

BACKGROUND

Anaphylaxis in pregnancy is considered a rare condition with an estimated prevalence of 2.7 cases/1 00 000 deliveries.¹ Antibiotics are the most common trigger.^{2–5} There is no evidence that anaphylaxis occurs in the fetus but maternal anaphylaxis can lead to significant fetal morbidity and mortality if uterine perfusion and maternal oxygenation are compromised.⁶ There is a significant risk of fetal/neonatal neurological damage or death even when the maternal outcome is favourable.⁶ All previous reports of maternal anaphylaxis occurred in a hospital setting.^{2–5 7–18} The authors report a case of maternal anaphylaxis in a community setting. In the era of chemoprophylaxis of Group B streptococcal (GBS) infections, accurate identification among predisposed pregnant women is mandatory.

CASE PRESENTATION

The authors report the case of a neonate, first daughter of unrelated parents. The mother was aged 21 years (gravida 1, para 1) with a medical history of asthma but without previous episodes of anaphylaxis or drug allergies. She reported that she had been treated with amoxicillin earlier without any symptoms. The pregnancy had been uneventful with first and second trimester serology and the fetal sonograms were reported as normal.

Forty-eight hours before labour, the mother, at a gestational age of 28 weeks and 5 days, was admitted to another hospital's emergency service complaining of itching rash, oedema of the lips, vomiting and dizziness. She was under treatment with amoxicillin for an acute otitis media and reported the symptoms started soon after the second dose. Fluids, steroids and antihistamines were promptly administered parenterally. The obstetric evaluation was unremarkable with infection screening negative and fetal

sonographic examination reported as normal. Owing to uterine contractility on cardiotocography (CTG) she was also medicated with indomethacin, magnesium and erythromycin. Hospital discharge took place a few hours later.

In the next 24 h the mother was admitted to another emergency service with a complaint of decreased fetal movements. Obstetric evaluation showed an immobile fetus, fetal tachycardia (170–180 bpm) with absence of variability. Based on these clinical findings the mother was transferred to our maternity hospital.

On admission, the mother's vital signs were normal and general physical examination was unremarkable. A single intrauterine pregnancy with intact membranes was confirmed. Maternal infection screening was negative. Maternal serum β -tryptase and urinary *N*-methylhistamine (NMH) were unavailable. Ultrasound examination confirmed an immobile fetus and the Doppler study revealed a high resistance in middle cerebral (1.9) and umbilical arteries (3.5). No more antenatal corticosteroids had been administered. An emergency caesarean section was performed. At birth the female newborn was pale, hypotonic and bradycardic, without spontaneous breathing or reflexes. The APGAR scores were 1 6 and 6 at the 1st, 5th and 10th min, respectively. The newborn was intubated, resuscitated and transferred to the intensive care nursery for further care. The birth weight was 1350 g (50th percentile). The blood gases showed metabolic acidosis (pH 7.18; BE: –7 mEq/l) which was quickly buffered.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

The mother's hospital course was uneventful and she was discharged home 4 days later. The baby, however, was not so fortunate. From day 1 of life she remained mechanically ventilated. Echocardiography showed global contractile dysfunction, without structural heart disease, stabilised with inotropic drugs. Chest radiograph showed grade III hyaline membrane disease. Infection and metabolic screens were negative along with blood cultures obtained following admission to the neonatal intensive care unit and maternal serologic studies (parvovirus, enterovirus and TORCH). She received empirical ampicillin and gentamicin, exogenous surfactant and standard care for the gestational age. Nevertheless, the neonate's neurological status remained severely compromised, without an obvious cause related to prematurity. She maintained an abnormal state of consciousness (comatose), hypotonic, without spontaneous movements, fixed mydriasis and absence of reflexes. Cranial ultrasonography from the first days (figure 1)

To cite: Berenguer A, Couto A, Brites V, et al. *BMJ Case Reports* Published online: [please include Day Month Year] doi:10.1136/bcr-2012-007055

Figure 1 Cranial ultrasound. Coronal planes (A) and sagittal planes (B and C): symmetric, diffuse periventricular white matter echogenicity (A), hyperechoic aspect of cerebellum, thalami and basal ganglia (B and C).

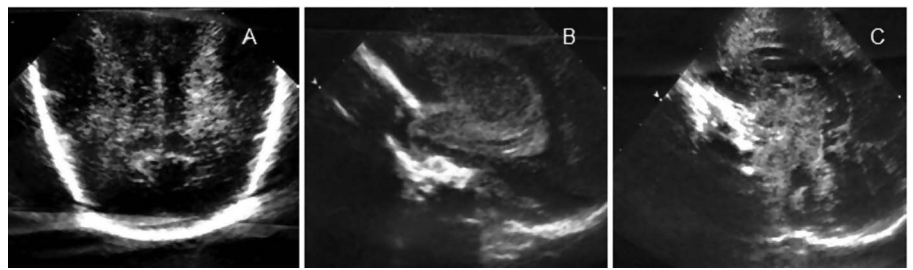
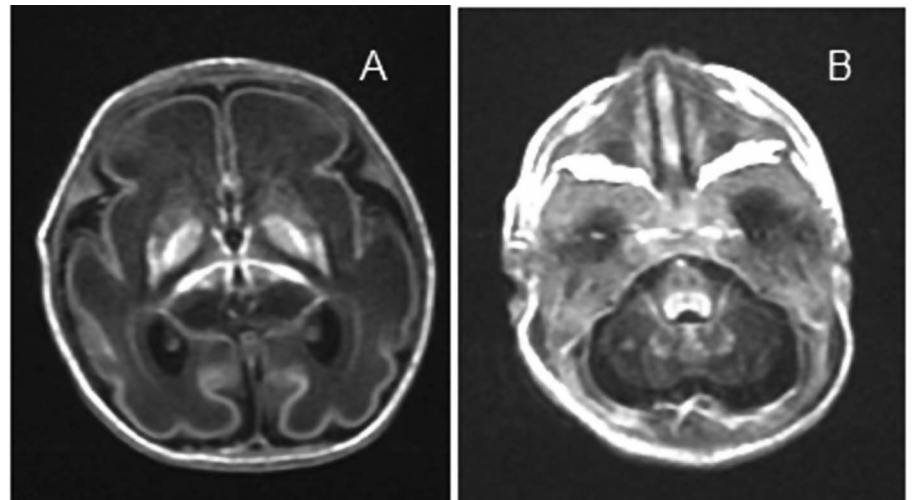


Figure 2 MRI performed at 10 days of life: axial T1-weighted MRI showing frontoparietal, pericentral and temporal necrosis. Hypersignal of thalami and lentiform nuclei. Cavitation necrosis in brain stem—lesions compatible with diffuse hypoxic encephalomalacia.



and MRI (figure 2) at 10 days of age exhibited changes consistent with hypoxic–ischaemic cerebral lesions. On the 11th day of life the neonate died.

INVESTIGATIONS

The mother was evaluated by an allergist. Positive skin test results and serum-specific IgE levels testing to ascertain the causative agent were undertaken and confirmed sensitisation to amoxicillin. She started a desensitisation therapy.

Morphological examination of the placenta showed normal maturation with severe vasoconstriction of umbilical arteries (figure 3). Placental mast cells colouration was negative suggesting previous degranulation of mast cells (figure 4).

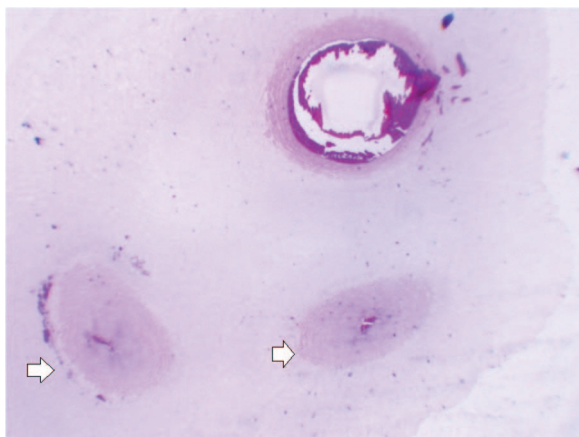


Figure 3 Umbilical cord pathology. Presence of three umbilical vessels with severe vasoconstriction of umbilical arteries (arrow).

Neonatal autopsy was performed. The brain external examination was unremarkable. The internal examination revealed brain hypoxic–ischaemic lesions with diffuse subcortical leukomalacia (figure 5), thalami infarction (figure 6), white matter lesions with microvacuolation and gliosis in the frontal lobe and selective neuronal ischaemic degeneration of brain stem, thalami and basal ganglia (figure 7) with reactive astrocytes. The histology of all other organs was unremarkable.

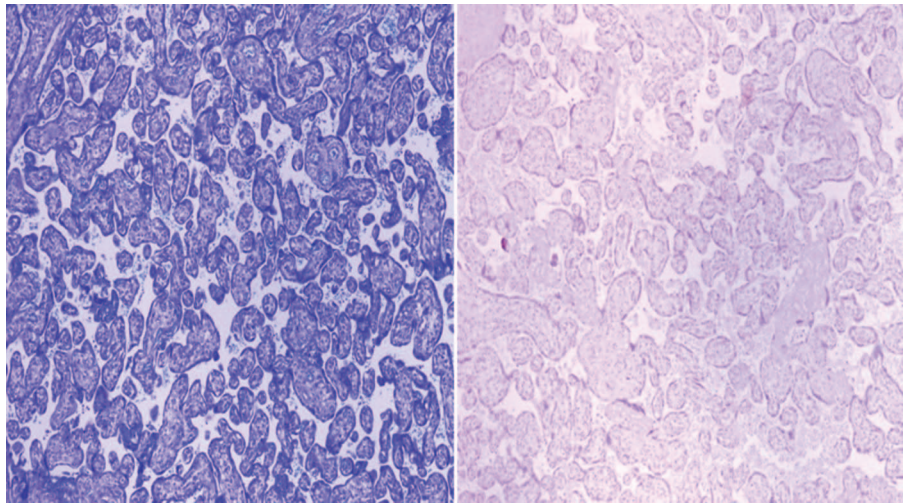
DISCUSSION

This case represents a life-threatening complication to both mother and her fetus following the standard practice of maternal infection treatment in an ambulatory setting.

Anaphylaxis is currently defined as a serious allergic reaction that is rapid in onset and might cause death.¹⁹ The lifetime prevalence of anaphylaxis in the general population is estimated at 0.05–2%.^{19–24} Data regarding prevalence among pregnant women is limited^{1 6} with an estimated prevalence near or at the time of delivery reported as 2.7 cases of anaphylaxis per 100 000 deliveries.¹ Anaphylaxis in pregnancy places both mother and fetus at an increased risk of fatality or fetal hypoxic/ischaemic encephalopathy.²⁵ Any agent that can trigger anaphylaxis in a non-pregnant state can potentially trigger it in susceptible pregnant women.^{6 26} During the first, second and third trimesters, potential triggers are similar to those in non-pregnant women. During labour and delivery, anaphylaxis is usually triggered by iatrogenic interventions such as oxytocin, or more commonly, an antimicrobial source such as penicillin or cephalosporin administered to the mother for prophylaxis of neonatal group B haemolytic streptococcal (GBS) infection.²⁵

Although pregnant women are exposed to antibiotics in the community setting, all previously reported cases of antibiotic anaphylaxis during pregnancy have occurred in hospitalised

Figure 4 Placenta pathology. Placenta normal maturation. Mastocytes colouration was negative.



women (table 1) even though this may represent publication bias.^{2-4 7-18} The cases have been reported in association with surgical prophylaxis prior to caesarean delivery, during prophylaxis of neonatal GBS infection or during treatment of maternal pyrexia. The authors report the first case of drug-induced maternal anaphylaxis in a community setting.

The diagnosis of anaphylaxis during pregnancy is similar to non-pregnant patients and is based on a meticulous history and physical examination.^{6 26} It relies primarily on clinical criteria and is valid even if the results of laboratory tests are within normal limits, such as serum β -tryptase levels.^{6 26} Positive skin test results or increased serum specific IgE levels to potential triggering allergens confirm sensitisation but do not confirm the diagnosis of anaphylaxis because asymptomatic sensitisation is common in the general population.²¹ Clinical criteria have been defined and can be applied to pregnant women.^{6 19 26} It is considered to be highly likely when any one of three clinical criteria are fulfilled (box 1). The presence of reduced blood pressure or shock is not necessarily required. The terms anaphylactoid or

pseudoanaphylaxis are no longer recommended for use.²¹ The mother of this neonate fulfilled the clinical criteria of anaphylaxis.

Maternal anaphylaxis constitutes a major concern for obstetricians and neonatologists. An alteration in immunological status due to increased progesterone level during pregnancy may predispose pregnant women to anaphylaxis even though the high levels of placental histaminase may act as a protective mechanism for the fetus.^{2 27 28}

In the presented case, the mother had previously received penicillin-based antibiotics without any allergic reactions, suggesting that immunological changes in pregnancy may have triggered new-onset sensitisation. There is no solid evidence that anaphylaxis occurs in the fetus because specific maternal IgE antibodies are not transmitted across the placenta.²⁹⁻³² The developing fetal central nervous system is often more affected.² In the presented case, as reported in the literature, maternal hypovolemia, hypoxia, uterine hypoperfusion, umbilical vessels vasoconstriction and peripheral fetal vasodilation induced by histamine could lead to the impairment of fetal regulation of cerebral flow and induced severe neurological damage.^{6 26} As discussed in previous reports, the magnitude and duration of maternal hypotension probably determine the extent of injury while fetal maturity possibly dictates the site of injury.^{2 13} The primary sites affected in full term neonates are often the basal

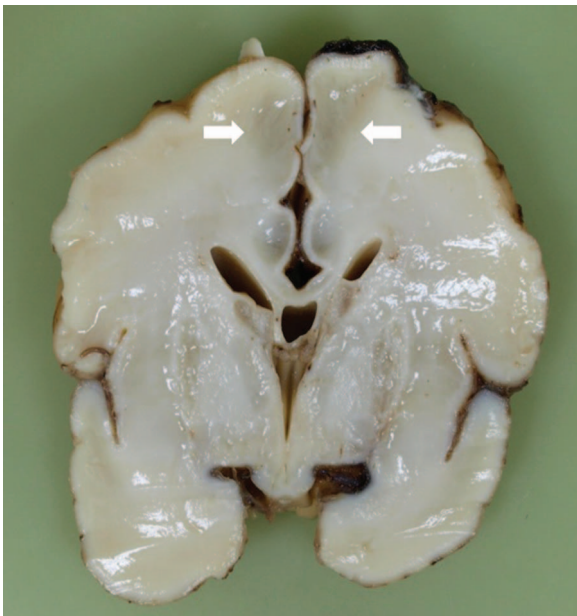


Figure 5 Newborn autopsy. Coronal plane of brain with the presence of subcortical leukomalacia (arrow).

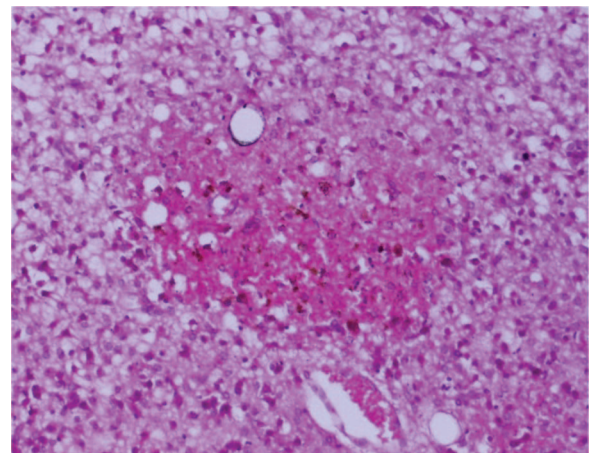


Figure 6 Newborn autopsy. Thalami with an infarct lesion.

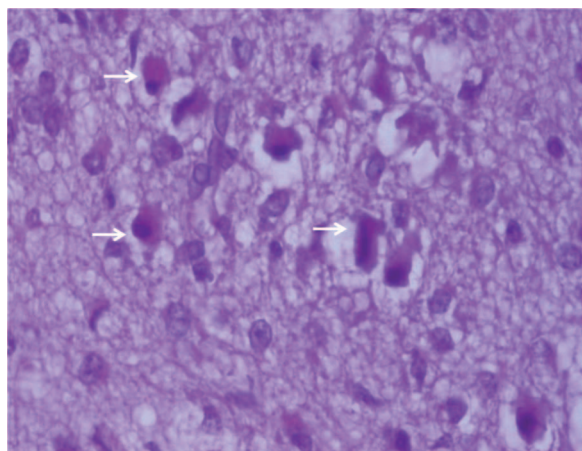


Figure 7 Newborn autopsy. Signs of neuronal necrosis at medulla oblongata—eosinophilic cytoplasm and pycnotic nuclei (arrow).

ganglia and thalamus. In contrast, in preterms, severe hypotension results in infarction of the deep grey matter, brainstem and cerebellum.^{2 13 33} Another issue that influences the management and outcome is the biphasic reaction of anaphylaxis that may occur in up to 20% of patients in the first 72 h.⁶ For this reason, continuous fetal monitoring for 24–72 h after maternal anaphylaxis is crucial in order to identify precocious signs of fetal distress.

Increased umbilical and cerebral arteries resistance index (RI) is another indicator of poor outcome. Sustained asphyxia with subsequent development of haemorrhaging or diffuse cerebral oedema, induce a loss of forward diastolic flow resulting in increased RI.³³ The presence of gliosis and selective neuronal necrosis described in the pathological neonatal examination estimate the date of injury (10–15 days after hypoxic injury). The neonate died on the 11th day of life and the sentinel event took

Box 1 Clinical criteria for diagnosing anaphylaxis.¹⁹

Anaphylaxis is highly likely when any one of the following three criteria is fulfilled:

1. Acute onset of an illness (minutes to several hours) with involvement of the skin, mucosal tissue or both (eg, generalised hives, pruritus or flushing and swollen lips-tongue-uvula) and at least one of the following:
 - A. Respiratory compromise (eg, dyspnoea, wheeze-bronchospasm, stridor, reduced PEF and hypoxemia)
 - B. Reduced blood pressure (BP) or associated symptoms of end-organ dysfunction (eg, hypotonia/collapse, syncope and incontinence)
2. Two or more of the following that occur rapidly after exposure to a likely allergen for that patient (minutes to several hours):
 - A. Involvement of the skin–mucosal tissue (eg, generalised hives, itch-flush and swollen lips-tongue-uvula)
 - B. Respiratory compromise (eg, dyspnoea, wheeze-bronchospasm, stridor, reduced PEF and hypoxemia)
 - C. Reduced BP or associated symptoms (eg, hypotonia/collapse, syncope and incontinence)
 - D. Persistent gastrointestinal symptoms (eg, cramping abdominal pain, vomiting)
3. Reduced BP after exposure to a known allergen for that patient (minutes to several hours):
 - A. Infants and children: low systolic BP (age-specific) or greater than 30% decrease in systolic BP
 - B. Adults: systolic BP of less than 90 mm Hg or greater than 30% decrease from that person’s baseline

Adapted from.¹⁹ BP, blood pressure; PEF, peak expiratory flow.

Table 1 Summary of case reports involving drug-induced anaphylaxis during pregnancy in the last 20 years

Author (year)	Agent	Gestational age (weeks) at onset	Setting	Maternal clinical presentation	Maternal outcome	Neonatal outcome
Heim <i>et al</i> (1991) ⁷	Ampicillin	36	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Neurological damage
Edmonson <i>et al</i> (1994) ⁸	Suxamethonium	36	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Neurological damage
Suri <i>et al</i> (1999) ⁹	Suxamethonium	23	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Neurological damage
Konno <i>et al</i> (1995) ¹¹	Cefazolin	36	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Good
Luciano <i>et al</i> (1997) ¹⁰	Iron	27	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Neurological damage
Dunn <i>et al</i> (1999) ¹²	Penicillin	35	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Good
Gei <i>et al</i> (2003) ⁵	Ampicillin	40	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Good
Berardi <i>et al</i> (2004) ¹³	Ampicillin	37	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Neurological damage
Jao <i>et al</i> (2006) ¹⁴	Cefazolin	37	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Good
Sheikh <i>et al</i> (2007) ¹⁵	Penicillin	37	Hospital	Hypotension Respiratory	Good	Death
Berthier <i>et al</i> (2007) ¹⁶	Amoxicillin	39	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Good
	Penicillin	38	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Good
	Ceftriaxone	37	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Neurological damage
	Amoxicillin	40	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Death
	Amoxicillin	36	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Neurological damage
Sengupta <i>et al</i> (2008) ³	Cefotaxime	? Term	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Death
Chaudhuri <i>et al</i> (2009) ²	Penicillin	40	Hospital	Hypotension	Good	Neurological damage
				Rash		
Sleth <i>et al</i> (2009) ¹⁷	Amoxicillin	38 s	Hospital	Hypotension Rash	Good	Good

place 48 h before delivery. This suggests that central nervous system injuries were secondary to the described severe episode of maternal anaphylaxis.

Controversies exist regarding the best timing and mode of delivery of the neonate following anaphylaxis during pregnancy. In view of inadequate maternal resuscitation, immediate caesarean delivery may provide a better outcome for the neonate.² Continuous vigilance, adequate knowledge and a high degree of suspicion are essential for prompt diagnosis and treatment. A consensus about the management of anaphylaxis in pregnancy is highly desirable. It is also advisable that all services develop and discuss a management protocol of anaphylaxis in pregnant women. In our case, the stabilisation of the mother in the emergency department with fluids, antihistamines and corticosteroids drugs, without adrenaline, was probably insufficient to prevent fetal brain damage and the reported final outcome.

Learning points

- ▶ Anaphylaxis is a rare event in pregnancy.
- ▶ High degree of suspicion is essential for prompt diagnosis and treatment.
- ▶ Permanent damage is observed in the neonates rather than in mothers.
- ▶ Continuous vigilance of fetal well-being for 48–72 h after an episode of maternal anaphylaxis is crucial in order to identify precocious signs of fetal distress.
- ▶ The development and implementation of a maternal anaphylaxis management protocol by a multidisciplinary team of obstetricians, neonatologists and anaesthesiologists is highly advisable.
- ▶ The chemoprophylaxis of SBS infections and treatment of pregnant infections should give warning for the accurate identification of predisposed women.

Acknowledgements The authors thank Dra Teresa Tomé (Director of Department of Pediatrics, Dr Alfredo da Costa Maternity Hospital, Lisbon, Portugal), Dra Cristina Matos (Neonatologist of Dr Alfredo da Costa Maternity Hospital, Lisbon, Portugal) and Dr Carlos Barros (Obstetrician and Gynecologist of Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Dr Alfredo da Costa Maternity Hospital, Lisbon, Portugal) for critical revision of manuscript. The authors would like to acknowledge Dr Kevin Carrigy for correcting the English and the anonymous reviewers for their comments that help improve the manuscript.

Competing interests None.

Patient consent Obtained.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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