

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/radcr

Immediate reaction to gadolinium based contrast agent with fatal outcome

Dear Professor Chew,

We read with great interest the case report of “Fatal anaphylactic reaction to intravenous gadobutrol, a gadolinium-based MRI contrast agent” by Dr Franckenberg et al. [1] where the 42-years-old patient did not respond to an H2 blocker, steroids, and cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and dying within 1 hour in spite of being transferred to a University Hospital.

The extraordinarily low incidence of immediate-type allergic reactions to GBCAs and the current focus on chelate stability and gadolinium retention has shifted attention away from this important aspect of GBCA safety [2]. However, in situations where there is increased allergic reaction risk it may be useful to consider immediate adverse reaction rates when selecting which GBCA to administer. As an example, gadodiamide has been shown in a recent meta-analysis to have 10-fold lower risk of immediate adverse events compared to gadobutrol [3].

Situations where GBCA allergic reaction risk may be considered more important than GBCA stability include imaging centers which require transferring the patient to a hospital in the event of a life-threatening immediate reaction, with associated delay in critical care. Additional patient risk factors include history of allergic reaction to GBCA or other contrast agents, asthma, atopia, and patients with tenuous health who might not survive anaphylactic shock [3]. Epinephrine IV (0.1 mg administered as 1 ml of 1:10,000 dilution) or IM (0.3 mg administered as 0.3 ml of 1:1000 dilution) is the drug of choice for anaphylaxis [4] and we always maintain the IV after GBCA administration until we are comfortable that the patient is not having any serious reaction. If epinephrine is contraindicated or not available, this also represents a higher risk situation

where one could consider using a GBCA with a lower rate of immediate adverse events.

Supplementary materials

Supplementary material associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:[10.1016/j.radcr.2018.06.009](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.radcr.2018.06.009).

REFERENCES

- [1] Franckenberg S, Berger F, Schaerli S, Ampanozi G, Thali M. Fatal anaphylactic reaction to intravenous gadobutrol, a gadolinium-based MRI contrast agent. *Radiol Case Rep* 2017, November 1;13(1):299–301.
- [2] Davenport MS. Choosing the safest gadolinium-based contrast medium for MR imaging: not so simple after all. *Radiology* 2018;286(2):483–5 February.
- [3] Behzadi AH, Zhao Y, Farooq Z, Prince MR. Immediate allergic reactions to gadolinium-based contrast agents: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Radiology*. February 2018;286(2):731.
- [4] ACR Contrast Media Manual version 10.3, Table 3, page 116 https://www.acr.org/-/media/ACR/Files/Clinical-Resources/Contrast_Media.pdf#page=100 accessed April 20, 2018.

Ashkan Heshmatzadeh Behzadi, M.D.

Department of Radiology, Weill Cornell Medical College & New York Presbyterian Hospital, 416 East 55th Street, New York, NY 10022, USA

Martin R. Prince, M.D., Ph.D.*

Department of Radiology, Weill Cornell Medical College & New York Presbyterian Hospital, 416 East 55th Street, New York, NY 10022, USA

Department of Radiology, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY, USA

* Compliance with Ethical Standards: Funding: No.

** Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest: Ashkan Heshmatzadeh Behzadi, declares that he has no conflict of interest.

* **Martin R. Prince: Activities related to the present article: disclosed no relevant relationships. Activities not related to the present article: consultancy for Bayer, Bracco, and GE Healthcare; Patents with Bayer, Bracco, GE Healthcare, Lantheus and Mallinkrodt/Guerbet. Other relationships: disclosed no relevant relationships.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.radcr.2018.06.009>

1930-0433/© 2018 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. on behalf of University of Washington. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license. (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

*Corresponding author.

E-mail address: map2008@med.cornell.edu (M.R. Prince)

Received 27 April 2018

Accepted 12 June 2018