

## Tozinameran

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### **Pemphigus vulgaris: case report**

A 46-year-old man developed pemphigus vulgaris (PV) following vaccination with tozinameran for COVID-19.

The man with a 1 year history of PV was presented in September 2021, with mild blistering lesions developed on the arms and trunk 5 days after the first dose of tozinameran [BNT162b2 vaccine; *dosage and route not stated*]. On the oral mucosa, small erosive lesions were noted. Detection of anti-desmoglein antibodies 1 and 3 titre of 170 and 78 U/mL, respectively was performed. Hypothesis of PV relapse was confirmed by direct immunofluorescence and histological examination. He had been in remission for 10 months after azathioprine and prednisone, when he came to our attention for the relapse. Based on updated recommendations, his treatment with low-dose oral steroid was maintained. Therefore, he received second dose of vaccine 21 days after the initial dose: 5 days later he was admitted to the department in Italy, due to sudden worsening of his pre-existing skin lesions. Physical examination showed several confluent erosions and crusts on the upper part of the body accompanied by few flaccid, thin-walled blisters. His oral lesions were not worsened. Blood tests showed a further evaluation of anti-desmoglein antibodies 1 and 3 of 221 and 160 U/mL, respectively. Thereafter, rituximab in combination of oral prednisone was given, which was still ongoing.

Avallone G, et al. Reply to ‘The first dose of COVID-19 vaccine may trigger pemphigus and bullous pemphigoid flares: is the second dose therefore contraindicated?’ by Damiani G et al. Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology 36: e433-e435, No. 6, Jun 2022. Available from: URL: <http://doi.org/10.1111/jdv.17959>

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