

## **Escitalopram-induced Bullous Pemphigoid: A Case Report**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Bullous pemphigoid is an autoimmune blistering disorder affecting elderly individuals. Emerging evidence links selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) to bullous pemphigoid development. A 64-year-old man with hypertension, Type-2 diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism, developed widespread blisters one week after starting escitalopram 10 mg daily. Histopathology and serology confirmed bullous pemphigoid. Naranjo Adverse Drug Reaction Probability Scale score was 4 (possible adverse reaction), with positive findings for temporal relationship. After stopping escitalopram and initiating melatonin, corticosteroids, doxycycline, & antihistaminergic complete resolution occurred within 6 weeks. Clinicians should remain vigilant for drug-induced bullous pemphigoid in elderly patients on SSRIs presenting with new-onset blistering. Early recognition and drug discontinuation lead to favourable outcomes.

**KEY WORDS:** Bullous pemphigoid, escitalopram, drug-induced autoimmune disease, Naranjo scale, polypharmacy