Hypersensitivity to lipoic acid

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Dear Editor,

Though we daily deal with adverse reactions to almost any kind of allergen, sometimes our job can still be surprising. We examined a 44-year-old woman with autoimmune hypothyroidism and essential hypertension, who was regularly taking Eutirox® and Triatec HCT® tablets (see table 1 for content details). A recent immediate (<60'), diffuse, self-limiting (about 2-3 hours) urticarial rash after the intake of Destior R+® (Sintactica, Italy) stood out within her allergological history. Destior R+® is an antioxidant-multivitamin product containing lipoic acid (LA, 600 mg), thiamine, pyridoxine, DL-alpha-tochopheryl acetate, lysine, lactose, carboxymethylcellulose (50 mg) (1) microcrystalline cellulose, stearate, and talc. Planning the diagnostic path, we decided to bypass the skin tests phase because of the moderate features of the adverse event and the low/uncertain sensitivity and predictive values expected. During a first challenge test (DPT) with Destior R+®, about 25 minutes after completing the whole dose, the patient developed another widespread urticarial reaction without other complaints; complete resolution was obtained with the prompt administration of antihistamines and steroids. Serum tryptase was 5.3 mcg/L, versus a basal value of 1.8 mcg/L. Since we couldn’t acquire pure components of Destior R+® except carboxymethylcellulose, we decided to surrogate them with commercially available products. DPTs with pure carboxymethylcellulose (80 mg; Roquette, France), thiamine (100 mg; Benerva®, Teofarma, Italy), pyridoxine (100 mg; Benadon®, Bayer, Germany), DL-alpha-tochopheryl acetate (100 mg; Evion®, Dompé, Italy) were performed uneventfully; conversely, our patient reacted to LA (670 mg; Tiobec®, Laborest, Italy) developing another urticarial rash, easily controlled again without the need of epinephrine administration; serum tryptase was 4.2 mcg/L.

Lipoic acid, also known as thioctic acid, is a medium length chain fatty acid deriving from caprylic (octanoic) acid by addition of two sulphur atoms to constitute a pentatomic ring (figure 1) (2). Small amounts of LA are contained in various foods. It acts principally as an antioxidant and its R (alpha) enantiomer has been proposed for the treatment of several conditions (3).

We couldn’t find cases of generalized immediate reactions to LA or orally administered vitamin B1/B6/E in the scientific literature (PubMed, Google Scholar, Web of Knowledge). Allergic reactions to lipoic acid have been previously rarely described, mainly of the delayed type, both as local contact dermatitis (4,5) and in one case as a delayed skin rash due to the consumption of another LA oral supplement (6); recently, a case of contact urticaria
to LA has also been reported (7). Until now, systemic immediate reactions to LA were only generically supposed (8) or just self-reported without any evidence (9). Here, challenge tests conducted to the diagnosis of systemic immediate hypersensitivity to LA, showing once again their essential role in our clinical practice. A further DPT with pure LA was not performed because of ethical concerns: indeed, the clinical picture was clearly indicative of hypersensitivity to LA, being LA the only relevant antigen contained in any product which caused our patient an immediate urticarial reaction and not contained in the tolerated products. The rise of serum tryptase levels after LA intake suggests that the reactions occurred through mast cells activation (10).

In the end, we learnt that in case of strong suspicion of an allergic reaction to a LA-containing product, also hypersensitivity to LA must then be considered among its possible causes.

**Conflict of interest**
The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

**Ethical committee**
Ethical approval not necessary; written informed consent to divulge anonymously was obtained.

**Acknowledgements**
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>product</th>
<th>producer</th>
<th>components</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eutirox®</td>
<td>Merck</td>
<td>Thyroxine; corn starch, citric acid, carboxymethylcellulose, gelatine, stearate, mannitol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triatec HCT®</td>
<td>Sanofi</td>
<td>Ramipril, hydrochlorothiazide; hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, corn starch, microcrystalline cellulose, stearyl fumarate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Destior R+®</td>
<td>Sintactica</td>
<td>Lipoic acid 600 mg, vitamin B1 as thiamine 1.1 mg, vitamin B6 as pyridoxine 1.4 mg, vitamin E as DL-alpha-tochopheryl acetate 24 mg; lysine, lactose, carboxymethylcellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, stearate, talc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benerva®</td>
<td>Teofarma</td>
<td>Thiamine 100 mg, talc, povidone K90, stearate, methacrylate/ethyl acrylate copolymer, macrogel 6000, carboxymethylcellulose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benadon®</td>
<td>Bayer</td>
<td>Pyridoxine 100 mg, povidone K90, talc, stearate, methacrylate/ethyl acrylate copolymer, macrogel 6000, carboxymethylcellulose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evion®</td>
<td>Dompé</td>
<td>DL-α-tochopheryl acetate 100 mg, sucrose, isomalt, corn starch, skimmed milk, talc, arabic gum, orange flavour, titanium dioxide, red iron oxide, stearate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiobec®</td>
<td>Laborest</td>
<td>Alpha-lipoic acid 800 mg, microcrystalline cellulose, dicalcium phosphate, silicon dioxide, talc, stearate, carboxymethylcellulose, glyceryl behenate, hydroxy-propyl methylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, shellac, microcrystalline cellulose, stearic acid, fatty acids mono- and acetate diglycerides, titanium dioxide</td>
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References

1. courtesy of Sintactica S.R.L.