

# GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISORDERS

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## Doxycycline related hepatotoxicity

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**Background and objective:** While Tetracyclines are known to cause liver damage, few drug surveillance studies have examined the risk of hepatotoxicity developed by Doxycycline. Doxycycline is commonly used for vaginitis, bronchitis and acne. Therefore the objective of this study is to determine the risk of hepatotoxicity in patients receiving Doxycycline.

**Participants and Methods:** This matched case-control study is using Imam Reza clinic data. The cases were defined as recipients who had at least one diagnosis of hepatotoxicity during a 1.5 year period (from 23 October 2015 till 23 May 2017). The population: 96 cases plus 154 controls in the study. Covariates controlled for in the analysis were age, gender, use of other medications, alcohol or drug use.

**Main outcome measures:** doxycycline exposure prevalence and hepatotoxicity.

**Results:** current or past users of Doxycycline did not have an increased risk of hepatotoxicity. Current use: (OR 1.39, 94%, CI 0.63- 3.74). Past use: (OR 1.71, 94%, CI 0.22- 3.11).

**Conclusions:** The findings of the study suggested no increased risk of hepatotoxicity risk associated with Doxycycline exposure in the study population. Doxycycline could potentially be a safe substitute for tetracycline, when appropriate.

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