Photosensitivity reactions in the elderly population: questionnaire-based survey and literature review

Katarzyna Korzeniowska, Artur Cieslewicz, Ewa Chmara, Anna Jabłeczka, Mariola Pawlaczyk

1Department of Clinical Pharmacology, Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poznań 61-848, Poland; 2Department of Geriatric Medicine and Gerontology, Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poznań 60-781, Poland

Purpose: Older people are at risk of developing adverse drug reactions, including photosensitivity reactions. Therefore, the aim of the study was to assess the use of potentially photosensitizing medications and photoprotection in the elderly population.

Patients and methods: Three hundred and fifty-six respondents (223 [63%] women and 133 [37%] men) aged ≥65 years filled in the original questionnaire concerning photosensitivity reactions to drugs. The diagnosis of drug-induced photosensitivity was based on medical history and clinical examination.

Results and conclusion: We found that drugs potentially causing phototoxic/photoallergic reactions comprised more than one fifth of all drugs used by the participants. The most numerous group was patients treated with 3–5 drugs potentially causing phototoxic/photoallergic reactions simultaneously. Of all drugs, ketoprofen was found to cause the highest number of photosensitivity reactions. Cutaneous adverse reactions were also observed for hydrochlorothiazide, atorvastatin, simvastatin, telmisartan, and metformin. Moreover, it was found that the incidence of photosensitivity reactions can be significantly reduced by using proper photoprotection.

Keywords: photoprotection, elderly population, photosensitivity, phototoxicity, photoallergy

Introduction

Cutaneous adverse drug reactions have been observed in 2%–3% of hospitalized patients. The elderly are a particularly vulnerable group, considering the aging of skin, polypharmacy and inappropriate prescribing, and age-related changes in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.1–4

Photosensitivity is an adverse effect caused when a patient using phototoxic or photoallergic drug is exposed to light. Exposure to UVA spectrum results in generation of free radicals (phototoxic reaction) or changes the drug structure into a form causing immune response (photoallergic reaction). Several hundred drugs have been associated with photosensitivity reactions so far, including nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), cardiovascular drugs (eg, antihypertensives, antiarrhythmics, diuretics), central nervous system (CNS) drugs (eg, neuroleptics, antidepressants), antibiotics, anticancer drugs, and retinoids. Photosensitivity reactions can be divided into phototoxicity and photoallergy. Phototoxic reactions have high incidence,5 require large amounts of drug and progress fast – the symptoms appear within minutes or hours after exposure and include lesions in the sun-exposed
areas, with erythema, edema, blisters, exudates and desqua-
mation, followed by the possible additional delayed hyper-
pigmentation. Photoallergic reactions have much lower
incidence (type IV immune response to light-activated com-
pound is necessary), require smaller doses of drug, and
manifest after a longer period of time – the symptoms
usually become visible in 24–72 hours after exposure and
include pruritic eczematous eruption, erythema, vesicles,
lichenification, and scaling. The lesions can also spread to
skin areas unexposed to sunlight.6–12

**Aim of the study**
The aim of the study was to assess the use of potentially
photosensitizing medications and photoprotection in an
elderly population.

**Materials and methods**
The study was undertaken in compliance with the current
laws of Poland, and the Committee for Bioethics of the
Poznan University of Medical Sciences gave consent for
carrying out the examinations (No 727/17). All subjects
provided written informed consent prior to participation,
in accordance with the ethical standards of the Declaration
of Helsinki. The study was carried out in a group of 365
questionnaire respondents from Wielkopolska Region, aged
≥65 years (Figure 1). The participants were recruited from
outpatient clinics, pharmacies, and during educational meet-
ings for geriatric patients. The participation in the survey
was voluntary – potential respondents were asked whether
they were willing to fill in the questionnaire. An original
questionnaire was prepared, with questions concerning
pharmacotherapy (including the number and frequency of
the use of potentially phototoxic/photoallergic drugs:
cardiovascular, oral antidiabetic, systemic and local
NSAIDs, drugs affecting the CNS). The questionnaire also
included questions about photoprotection and information
provided to elderly people by physicians and pharmacists
about sun protection during treatment. Additional data
obtained from the respondents concerned the amount of
time spent outside during spring and summer and the type
of medical advice they adhered to in relation to applied
pharmacotherapy. Inclusion criteria were: age ≥65 years, the
use of at least one potentially photosensitizing drug, at least
2 hours’ exposure to the sun in the spring and summer,
functional ability to perform physical activity (eg, walking,
working in the garden, other forms of outdoor activities),
capability to answer the survey without assistance.
Exclusion criteria were: history of cancer, previous or
ongoing chemotherapy, known allergic cutaneous reactions
not caused by drugs (eg, cosmetics, plants), ongoing anti-
biotic therapy. Cutaneous photosensitivity reactions were
confirmed by a dermatologist. The diagnosis of drug-
induced photosensitivity was based on medical history,
and clinical examination. Patients presented with sun-burn
like erythema or eczematous lesions after exposure to the
sun's radiation. After detailed analyses of all drugs used, the
one suspected to have caused the reaction was discontinued
and replaced by other medication after consultation with a
specialist or general practitioner. No additional photopatch
tests with medication or measurements of minimal
erythema dose were performed as no recurrence had been
observed.

Statistical analysis was carried out with Statsoft’s
Statistica 12.0 software. Average values and SDs were
calculated with descriptive statistics module. Shapiro-
Wilk test was used to check the normality of distribution.

![Figure 1](https://example.com/figure1.png)

**Figure 1** Design of the study.
Statistical significance was calculated using Student’s t-test for independent samples (variables with normal distribution) or Mann-Whitney U test (variables with abnormal distribution). Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient was used to test linear dependence level between compared variables. Pearson’s chi-squared test was used to assess association between applied photoprotection and number of adverse skin reactions. All hypotheses were verified using \( \alpha = 0.05 \).

**Results**

Three hundred and fifty-six patients (out of 561 subjects screened) were recruited for the study. The participants’ age was between 65 and 98 years; the average age was 72±7 years. Women constituted a larger group (223 [63%] vs 133 [37%] participants).

More than half of the respondents were taking 5–9 drugs concomitantly (Table 1). In all cases, at least two agents were drugs that could potentially cause photosensitivity reaction (Figure 2). A statistically significant difference was found between respondents aged 65–74 years and >75 years according to the number of drugs taken simultaneously (7±2 drugs vs 8±2 drugs respectively; \( p = 0.0003 \)). Drugs potentially causing photosensitivity reactions accounted for 22.4% of total drugs used by patients (Table 2). Thirty-six cutaneous photosensitivity reactions were observed and the majority of them was caused by cardiovascular drugs and NSAIDs. Of all potentially photosensitizing substances, ketoprofen was the most common reason for photosensitivity among the studied subjects: it was responsible for adverse reactions observed in 22 out 79 (27.9%) respondents using it, and caused 61.1% of observed photosensitivity reactions (Table 3).

Almost 60% of the respondents declared that they never used any photoprotection (provided by cosmetics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of drugs</th>
<th>Number of patients (percentage of total patients)</th>
<th>Mean age (minimum – maximum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 (0.3%)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5 (1.4%)</td>
<td>74 (65–80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9 (2.5%)</td>
<td>67 (65–71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>54 (15.2%)</td>
<td>70 (65–93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>76 (21.3%)</td>
<td>71 (65–88)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>67 (18.8%)</td>
<td>72 (65–98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>62 (17.4%)</td>
<td>73 (65–91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>45 (12.6%)</td>
<td>74 (65–90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>23 (6.5%)</td>
<td>72 (65–94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>8 (2.3%)</td>
<td>77 (70–84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>5 (1.4%)</td>
<td>75 (69–87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1 (0.3%)</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* Only drugs used in the treatment of chronic diseases were taken into account.

![Figure 2](https://www.dovepress.com/)

*Figure 2* The number of potentially photosensitizing drugs used by the patients.
with UV filter; Table 4). More than half of respondents did not receive any information from a physician or pharmacist about the need for photoprotection during treatment with potentially phototoxic/photoallergic drug prescribed. The use of sun-protecting creams was found to be inversely associated with the number of photosensitivity reactions: the patients who did not use any photoprotection had a significantly higher number of adverse reactions compared to patients always applying photoprotection, or using it during spring and summer (no photosensitivity reactions observed in the group of 32 respondents always using photoprotection, ten photosensitivity reactions in the group of 114 respondents using photoprotection only in spring and summer, and 44 photosensitivity reactions in the group of 210 respondents that did not use any photoprotection; Pearson’s chi-squared 14.8063; \( p = 0.000609 \)).

Discussion
The development of medicine has contributed to a significant extension of life, and thus a significant increase in the population of older people. An especially significant increase in the number and proportion of people aged 65 and more has been observed in developed countries. In 1990, the number of Polish people aged \( \geq 65 \) was 3.873 million, accounting for 10.2% of the whole population. The number increased in 2017 to 6.520 million (17% of the population). Among the elderly population, the majority (59%) are women. Their proportion even increases with subsequent age groups: eg, in the group aged 65–69, the proportion of women is 55%; this increases to 58% at age group 70–74, 62% at age group 75–79, 66% at age group 80–84, and 72% at age group 85 and more. Our studied population consisted of people aged 65–98; women accounted for 63%. Characteristic for this age group is the occurrence of multiple morbidities (such as cardiovascular disorders and metabolic syndromes) and chronic pain.13,14 As a result, a significant part of the population has to take large amounts of medicine, some of which may result in photosensitivity reactions.

Cardiovascular drugs
Cardiovascular diseases are one of the most common disorders affecting the elderly. In our population, hypertension, heart failure, ischemic heart disease, hyperlipidemia, arrhythmia, myocardial infarction, and thromboembolism were observed. As a result, cardiovascular drugs were used by all participants.

Diuretics are one of the basic groups of drugs used in everyday practice, especially among the elderly. The main indications for their use are cardiovascular diseases (hypertension, heart failure), but also liver cirrhosis and kidney diseases. Thiazides (eg, hydrochlorothiazide) and thiazide-like diuretics (eg, indapamide) are effective antihypertensive drugs.15,16 However, they can result in photosensitivity reactions, with hydrochlorothiazide being the most photosensitizing.7 The first cases of hydrochlorothiazide photosensitivity reactions were described in the half of the 20th century, a few years after the drug became available.

### Table 2 Drug types used by 356 participants of the study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug classes</th>
<th>Number of drugs</th>
<th>Number of phototoxic/photoallergic drugs</th>
<th>Number of cutaneous photosensitivity reactions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular drugs</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antidiabetes drugs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central nervous system drugs:</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal tract drugs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gout drugs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophthalmic drugs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory system drugs</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiallergenic drugs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analgesics</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs affecting thyroid glands</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitourinary system drugs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other drugs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and included lichen planus-like eruption in light-exposed areas. A recent study of Gómez-Bernal et al described 62 cases of thiazide-induced photosensitivity, showing that hydrochlorothiazide was the most common cause of this reaction. Similar results were observed in our study. Hydrochlorothiazide was also found to increase the risk of squamous cell carcinoma and malignant melanoma. Hydrochlorothiazide was recently associated with increased risk of non-melanoma skin cancer; therefore, patients should reduce sun exposure. Thiazide-like diuretics may also lead to photosensitivity reactions (eg, photo-onycholysis was described as a photosensitivity reaction to indapamide), however no such cases were observed in our study. Loop diuretics (eg, furosemide, torasemide) can increase the volume of the venous placenta even before the diuretic effect, what makes them very effective in the treatment of heart failure exacerbation. Light-induced adverse reactions include bullae in light-exposed areas, observed at high doses of furosemide, 0.5–2 g daily. A photoallergic reaction was also described in a patient after taking torasemide, resulting in persistent cutaneous eruption, 2 weeks after torasemide therapy was started.

Drugs acting on renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, such as angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEIs),

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug class</th>
<th>Drug name</th>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>Number of patients</th>
<th>Number of cutaneous photosensitive adverse reactions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular</td>
<td>Hydrochlorothiazide</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Atorvastatin</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simvastatin</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telmisartan</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amiodarone</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amlodipine</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Candesartan</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enalapril</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fenofibrate</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Furosemide</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indapamide</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Losartan</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perindopril</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ramipril</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Torsemide</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valsartan</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antidiabetic drugs</td>
<td>Metformin</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glipizide</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central nervous system drugs</td>
<td>Alprazolam</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amitriptyline</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chlorpromazine</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Citalopram</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Escitalopram</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fluoxetine</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paroxetine</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perazine</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sertaline</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venlafaxine</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs</td>
<td>Ketoprofen</td>
<td>Oral, topical</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diclofenac</td>
<td>Oral, topical</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ibuprofen</td>
<td>Oral, topical</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naprofen</td>
<td>Oral, topical</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Two-component preparation: telmisartan and hydrochlorothiazide.
angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs), and aldosterone antagonists are widely used in the treatment and secondary prevention of cardiovascular diseases.\(^7\)\(^{13}\) Photosensitivity reactions have been described for many ACEIs, including enalapril (erythematous and eczematous plaques, desquamative rash with fissuring and lichenification, erythematous and scaling rash), captopril (follicular mucinosis), ramipril (edema, erythema, and eczema), and perindopril (eczema on sun-exposed skin areas).\(^{25-28}\) No such reactions were noted in our study. Similar to ACEIs, ARBs have also been associated with photosensitivity reactions.\(^{29}\) One of the first reports on valsartan photosensitivity was a 71 year old woman who presented with pruritic rash on sun-exposed areas after 3-month valsartan therapy.\(^{30}\) Other potentially phototoxic/photallergic ARBs include olmesartan, candesartan, and telmisartan.\(^{29}\) In our study, dermatitis was observed in two patients taking telmisartan; however hydrochlorothiazide was used concomitantly in both cases.

Calcium channel blockers are effective for the treatment of hypertension in the elderly.\(^{31}\) Telangiectasia of photoexposed body parts (most frequently the face) is a photosensitivity reaction that may result after amlodipine, pruritic, erythematous to violaceous papules, and plaques and lichenoid photodermatitis, but we did not observe such lesions in our patients.\(^{40,41}\)

Another cardiovascular drug that may cause photosensitivity reactions include antiarrhythmics. Photosensitivity reactions after amiodarone may occur even during winter time and include erythema, stinging, sunburn, pseudoporphyria or hyperpigmentation. Higher doses of drug may result in urticarial and edema.\(^{42}\)

Another antiarrhythmic – dronaderon, resulted in diffuse erythematous eruption on photoexposed skin areas.\(^{43}\)

### Antidiabetic drugs

Diabetes mellitus has become a serious problem, especially in the elderly population, due to increasing prevalence and more frequent complications.\(^{44,45}\)

According to the data of Statistics Poland, there are more than 2.13 million diabetic Polish people aged >15 years. Of our respondents, 28.1% were diabetic patients.

Photosensitivity reactions were observed only in patients on metformin and manifested as erythema. This is quite an interesting observation as metformin is not considered a photosensitizing drug. Similar symptoms have been previously reported in only one paper. Kastalli et al presented three cases with eczematous or erythematous lesions in sun-exposed areas after using metformin. Eruptions healed after discontinuation of metformin.\(^{47}\)

In vitro and experimental studies revealed a phototoxic effect associated with glipizide: UV light exposure resulted in loss of cell culture forming ability and induction of induced edema or ulceration followed by increase in skin-fold thickness in mice.\(^{48}\)

### Drugs affecting the CNS

According to WHO, more than 20% of patients over 60 years have mental and neurological health problems, with dementia and depression being the most common.
Seventy-five percent of our patients took drugs affecting the CNS, mainly due to depression, seizures, stupor, anxiety disorders, sleep disorders, Alzheimer's disease, and Parkinson's disease. Despite potential photoxicity/photoallergy associated with ten drugs, no such reactions were observed in our study.

Photosensitivity is rarely observed in patients using tricyclic antidepressants. For example, photodistributed erythema and slate-gray hyperpigmentation have been observed in a few cases of photosensitivity after using amitriptyline. Although there were cases of photodistributed erythematous reactions after selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, these are generally not considered potent photosensitizers.7,49 Other photosensitivity reactions associated with antidepressants include photodistributed erythema (after escitalopram, paroxetine, fluoxetine, sertraline), subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus (after citalopram) and telangiectasia (after venlafaxine).7,50,51

Some neuroleptics may also lead to photosensitivity reactions. Of all phenothiazines, chlorpromazine is most commonly associated with phototoxicity/photoallergy, resulting in hyperpigmentation of sun-exposed skin fragments.7 Cases of allergic dermatitis and actinic reticuloid after chlorpromazine have also been described.52 Other neuroleptics include clozapine and olanzapine, which were described to cause erythema and photonycholysis.53,54

Among benzodiazepines, alprazolam was found to cause photodistributed pruritic erythema.7

**NSAIDs**

Sixty-five percent of our patients were using analgesic therapy. This is consistent with the fact that chronic pain affects approximately 50% of patients older than 65 years, which leads to increased use of various pharmaceutical forms of analgesics (most commonly NSAIDs and acetaminophen) by these patients.55

The majority of these drugs (ketoprofen, naproxen, tiaprofenic acid, ibuprofen, diclofenac, piroxicam, celecoxib) have been described as causing photallergy and phototoxicity, with ketoprofen being the most frequently associated with cutaneous photosensitivity reactions. Skin reactions include edema, bullae, dermatitis, erythema multiforme, dyshidrosis, scattered erythematous papules, and vesicles on the face and dorsum of the hands. Diclofenac has also been reported to cause phototoxic fingernail onycholysis.7,42,56–60

Despite the fact that diclofenac was the most commonly used NSAID in our study, no photosensitivity reactions were observed. No such reactions were observed for ibuprofen and naproxen either. On the other hand, ketoprofen was the most frequent cause of photosensitivity, which manifested as dermatitis or erythema. Oral ketoprofen is available in Poland as an over-the-counter drug, which may contribute to increased risk of adverse effects (eg, patients taking the oral and topical form of the drug simultaneously). There have been reported cases of photodermatitis caused by systemic ketoprofen in patients with adverse reactions to the topical form of the drug.51

**Photoprotection**

Our results confirmed that using sun care products with UV filter provided significant protection from photosensitivity reactions. Minimal sun protection factor (SPF) should be 15, however the dermatologists recommend using creams with SPF =30 or higher. Effective sun-protective cosmetics should also provide water-resistance. More than half of our respondents did not use creams with a filter, probably because they considered that the use of protective clothing (such as long-sleeved shirts, pants, broad-brimmed hats) provides enough photoprotection.62,63

Physicians should encourage patients to use photoprotection, considering the fact that 8% of cutaneous adverse drug reactions are the result of drug-induced photosensitivity and more than 300 drugs have been described as potentially photosensitizing so far. On the other hand, it should be noted that benzophenones or octocrylenes present in cosmetics, as well as some plant extracts, may also cause photosensitivity reactions.7,42

**Conclusion**

Based on the results of our study, potentially phototoxic/photoallergic drugs constitute more than one fifth of all drugs used by the elderly population. The most numerous group of respondents was taking 3–5 potentially phototoxic/photoallergic drugs simultaneously, with cardiovascular drugs and NSAIDs being the most common. It was also noted that ketoprofen was associated with the highest incidence of photosensitivity reactions. Moreover, the incidence of photosensitivity reactions can be significantly reduced by using proper photoprotection. Future studies should focus on comparing the data obtained from a younger population (<65 years old) and the elderly.
Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

213.2007.08082.x


