or use of healthcare services, based on a survey of the mothers and their children's doctors.

However, 6 children (2.9%) exposed in utero to repeat courses of corticosteroids were diagnosed with cerebral palsy, compared to only 1 child (0.5%) exposed to a single course. The difference was not statistically significant (p=0.12), but it raises the possibility that repeat treatment courses are detrimental. Five of the 6 children with cerebral palsy were exposed to 4 or more courses, and 5 were born after 34 weeks of gestation with normal transfontanellar sonographic status (6).

In practice: a single course

Repeat courses of corticosteroids aimed at accelerating fetal lung maturation are no more beneficial than a single course. There are also concerns about a possible negative impact on birth measures and neurological status in early childhood.

It is therefore more prudent to continue to use a single course of corticosteroids in this setting.

Selected references from Prescrire’s literature search.


Lyell syndrome and epileptic seizures after confusion between Lamictal° and Lamisil°

- These two brand names are too similar, while the international nonproprietary names (INNs) are clearly different: lamotrigine (an antiepileptic) and terbinafine (an antifungal drug).

Serious adverse effects have been reported in France after dispensing errors due to confusion between lamotrigine (Lamictal°), an antiepileptic, and terbinafine (Lamisil°), an antifungal drug.

Lamotrigine instead of terbinafine: severe disorders when the drug is not introduced gradually. Patients who received lamotrigine instead of terbinafine experienced serious cutaneous reactions (Stevens-Johnson syndrome and Lyell syndrome) or other severe hypersensitivity reactions. These cutaneous reactions are known adverse effects of lamotrigine and are more frequent when treatment is initiated at a high dose. This can occur when terbinafine is prescribed but lamotrigine is accidentally dispensed.

For example, a 54-year-old woman received lamotrigine instead of terbinafine for a mild fungal nail infection (2). She developed fever, generalised rash, facial swelling, mucosal involvement with conjunctival hyperaemia, dysphagia, a bronchial syndrome, kidney and liver damage, and hypereosinophilia. The error was discovered a few days after drug withdrawal (2).

Terbinafine instead of lamotrigine: more frequent epileptic seizures. In a case reported in France, terbinafine was dispensed instead of lamotrigine to a patient whose epilepsy had been stable on lamotrigine. This error resulted in more frequent seizures (3).

Oral terbinafine has numerous and potentially severe, sometimes life-threatening, adverse effects: gastrointestinal disorders (nausea, abdominal pain), altered sense of taste, potentially severe cutaneous disorders ( rash, urticaria), life-threatening liver damage, and serious haematological disorders such as neutropenia, agranulocytosis and pancytopenia (4). In addition, terbinafine inhibits the cytochrome P450 isoenzyme CYP 2D6 (4).

Think, prescribe, and dispense drugs using the INN system. Errors due to confusion between Lamictal° and Lamisil° had already been reported, in several countries, including France. In 2000, the companies that market these products announced “corrective measures” (5); yet, 10 years later, errors with serious consequences continue to occur.

Pharmacist’s awareness of each patient’s illnesses could help prevent these types of errors. Also to think, prescribe, and dispense drugs using the international nonproprietary name (INN) first could help prevent confusion between brand names.

Selected references from Prescrire’s literature search.