

## Antihistone Antibodies

Antihistone antibodies are found in up to 95% of individuals with drug-induced lupus, a condition that is similar to Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE); however, can be attributed to certain drugs. These drugs can be remembered by the acronym SHIPP: sulfonamides, hydralazine, isoniazid (INH), phenytoin and procainamide.



PLAY PICMONIC

### Drug-induced Lupus

#### Loopy-pill butterfly

This disease is similar to SLE; however, it is due to certain drugs such as sulfonamides, hydralazine, INH, procainamide and phenytoin (SHIPP) among others. Anti-dsDNA and anti-Smith antibodies are typically absent while anti-histone antibodies are classically present. Treatment involves discontinuing the offending drug and starting the patient on prednisone if needed.

### SHIPP Acronym

#### Ship

The drugs that can result in production of antihistone antibodies can be remembered by the acronym SHIPP: sulfonamides, hydralazine, isoniazid (INH), phenytoin and procainamide. The 3 drugs that are most responsible for produced antihistone antibodies and thus drug-induced lupus are hydrazine, procainamide and INH.

### Sulfonamides

#### Sulfur-match-fondue

Sulfonamide drugs have been shown to cause development of drug-induced lupus.

### Hydralazine

#### Hydra-laser

This is an antihypertensive drug that is often used in pregnant women with hypertension. It poses a high risk for development of drug-induced lupus.

### Isoniazid (INH)

#### Ice-knight-zit

This is an anti-TB drug that poses a low to moderate risk for development of drug-induced lupus.

### Phenytoin

#### Phone-tow-truck

This is an anti-seizure drug that poses a low to moderate risk for development of drug-induced lupus.

### Procainamide

#### Pro-cane

This is a Class 1A antiarrhythmic drug that poses a high risk for development of drug-induced lupus.