

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 hydralazine, 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.