



75 year old diabetic female was diagnosed with new onset hypertension. She was prescribed Lisinopril 5 mg twice a day. 24 hours later she complained of mild swelling on the lips and 48 hours later had difficulty in breathing when seen in emergency. Examination revealed stridor and swelling of face and oropharynx consistent with Angioedema. She was treated with intravenous dexamethasone with prompt recovery. She was advised to avoid ACE- Inhibitors in future. 30% of cases presenting with angioedema are related to the use of ACE-Inhibitors. Raised bradykinin levels due to decreased degradation is the probable cause of ACE-Inhibitor related angioedema.

Reference:

Gandhi, Jones R, Teubner D, Gabb G. Multicentre audit of ACE-inhibitor associated angioedema. *Aus Fam Physician*. 2015;44(8):579-83

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