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Successful Treatment of Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Inhibitor-Induced Periungual Inflammation with Adapalene

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Key Words

Retinoid · Side effects · Anticancer drug

Abstract

Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) inhibitors are increasingly used for cancer treatment, but commonly carry dermatologic side effects. Periungual inflammation is a particularly painful condition that additionally worsens quality of life. In this paper, we report 3 cases of successful treatment of periungual inflammation induced by 3 different EGFR inhibitors (gefitinib, erlotinib, and cetuximab) with topically applied adapalene.

Introduction

Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) inhibitors are increasingly used as cancer treatment. Skin rashes are a common side effect of EGFR inhibitor and include acneiform skin rash, skin dryness, pruritus, paronychia, hair abnormalities, mucositis, and increased growth of eyelashes and facial hair [1]. Periungual inflammation is a particularly painful condition that additionally worsens quality of life. Therefore, controlling these symptoms is important for patients in order for them to continue treatment. However, treating these eruptions remains challenging as there is no standard treatment. We previously reported that topical application of adapalene was effective in controlling cetuximab-induced periungual inflammation [2]. Here, we report 3 cases of successful treatment of periungual inflammation induced by 3 different EGFR inhibitors (gefitinib, erlotinib, and cetuximab) with topically applied adapalene.

Case Presentations

Case 1

A 77-year-old woman underwent right lower lobectomy for lung cancer 8 years prior. Five years later, pulmonary metastasis was found. She received chemotherapy (carboplatin + gemcitabine, vinorelbine), however, the treatment was ineffective and she was subsequently started on gefitinib. Two months later, painful periungual inflammation of the fingers appeared ([fig. 1](#)). The inflamed areas were extremely painful and limited activities of daily living. Pain was considered grade 3 by the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events. A topically applied steroid (betamethasone valerate) was ineffective in relieving the symptoms. We first applied adapalene gel only to the fingers of the left hand. One month later, pain and erythema of the left fingers were notably less than on the right hand. Adapalene gel was subsequently applied to both hands, with continued bilateral improvement in pain and erythema.

Case 2

A 67-year-old woman was diagnosed with stage IV lung cancer. She initially received chemotherapy (carboplatin + gemcitabine), which was quickly discontinued due to severe anorexia. She was subsequently started on erlotinib. One month later, inflammation of the fingers of the left hand occurred ([fig. 2](#)), accompanied by grade 3 pain. The pain was not reduced by topically applied betamethasone valerate. She then started applying adapalene gel to the affected area, with clinically evident reduction in inflammation and resolution of pain within 1 month.

Case 3

A 72-year-old woman was diagnosed with advanced rectal cancer with lung metastasis. She initially received radiotherapy and chemotherapy (FOLFOX, bevacizumab + FOLFIRI), which failed to stop the cancer from spreading. She was then started on cetuximab and CPT-11. Two months after cetuximab treatment, periungual inflammation appeared on the fingers ([fig. 3](#)), accompanied by grade 2 pain. Adapalene gel was applied for 2 weeks resulting in reduction of inflammation and pain to grade 1. Discontinuation of cetuximab led to resolution of periungual inflammation.

Discussion

Members of the human epidermal receptor (HER/ErbB) family, in particular EGFR and HER2/neu/ErbB2, play key roles in the tumorigenic process of epithelial cancers [1, 3]. Blockade of HER signaling can be achieved by monoclonal antibodies directed against the extracellular ligand-binding receptor domain, and by small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitors, which target the intracellular tyrosine kinase domain [4]. EGFR is overexpressed in malignant tumors, including those of the colon and lung, and plays an important role in cancer proliferation, differentiation, and progression. A majority of human solid tumors express high levels of EGFR, which often correlates with a poor prognosis [5]. Epidermal keratinocytes express EGFR and several of its ligands [6]. EGFR exerts biological effects on epidermal differentiation, keratinocyte migration, and cell survival in the skin [6]. Thus, the wide spectrum of skin toxicities which appear in patients receiving EGFR inhibitors is attributed to a functional disturbance of EGFR-mediated homeostasis of normal skin [1, 7]. Skin toxicities described in patients receiving EGFR inhibitors include acneiform skin rash, skin dryness, pruritus, paronychia, hair abnormality, mucositis, and increased growth of eyelashes and facial hair [1]. Among these, periungual inflammation is an especially disruptive symptom because it leads to

limitation of activities of daily living. Interestingly, more frequent and severe skin rashes are associated with higher doses of EGFR inhibitors, which in turn are associated with greater tumor response and improved survival [1]. Therefore, controlling skin toxicity of EGFR inhibitors is important for continuing treatment.

The periungual inflammation in our cases resolved with topical application of adapalene. Topical steroid administration was ineffective in 2 cases. We previously reported the successful use of adapalene in cetuximab-induced periungual inflammation [2]. The current study suggests that adapalene seems to be effective for periungual inflammation due to the EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors gefitinib and erlotinib.

There is no established evidence-based treatment for the management of EGFR inhibitor-associated skin toxicities, though there are several reports of cases that were effectively treated with retinoids [8–10]. Pomerantz et al. [8] reported that low-dose acitretin was effective for pustular eruptions induced by erlotinib. DeWitt et al. [9] reported that acneiform eruptions due to EGFR inhibitors were reduced by topical adapalene and oral tetracyclines.

All-trans retinoic acid increases the soluble forms of amphiregulin and heparin-binding-EGF [11]. Its effects on keratinocyte proliferation and hyaluronan synthesis are partly mediated through EGFR signaling [12]. In contrast, adapalene is a synthetic retinoid that has selective affinity to RAR- β and RAR- γ and can affect keratinization and differentiation of epithelial tissue. Adapalene also has anti-inflammatory activity [13]. However, the mechanisms of this anti-inflammatory effect on periungual inflammation remain unclear. While its use appears promising, further studies are needed to clarify the role of adapalene in the treatment of EGFR inhibitor-induced skin eruptions.

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Disclosure Statement

There are no conflicts of interest.



Fig. 1. Case 1: periungual inflammation due to gefitinib. **a** Before applying adapalene gel. **b** One month after applying adapalene gel to the left fingers. **c** Two month after applying adapalene gel to both hands.



Fig. 2. Case 2: periungual inflammation due to erlotinib. **a** Before applying adapalene gel.
b One month after applying adapalene gel.



Fig. 3. Case 3: periungual inflammation due to cetuximab. **a** Before applying adapalene gel. **b** Two weeks after applying adapalene gel.

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