

An unusual case of recurrent chemotherapy recall phenomenon

Received: November, 2019

Accepted: July, 2020

Published: March, 2021

DOI:

10.25259/IJDVL_941_19

PMID:

Sir,

Mucocutaneous adverse effects of chemotherapy are largely well-recognized; however, chemotherapy recall has been rarely reported in literature.

A 55-year-old man with a medical history of relapsed colonic adenocarcinoma was being treated with 2-weekly cycles of irinotecan (300 mg on day 1) and 5-fluorouracil (680 mg bolus on day 1, followed by 400 mg infusion over 2 days). He presented to us with a 5-day history of pain and blisters over the left forearm in a linear pattern following the third chemotherapy cycle. This chemotherapy cycle had been administered through a superficial vein on the contralateral antecubital fossa. However, the lesions had developed

over his left forearm, through which he had received the previous chemotherapy cycle 2 weeks ago. There was no prior history suggestive of a drug extravasation reaction at this site. On examination, there was a thin hypopigmented supravenuous linear plaque with superficial ulceration over the left forearm and hyperpigmentation over the right cubital fossa [Figure 1]. The lesions resolved with a topical corticosteroid–antibiotic combination in a few days. The patient consulted us again after the fifth chemotherapy cycle, for burning pain and dusky erythema over the dorsa of both hands along the veins used for the previous (fourth) chemotherapy administration [Figure 2]. The fifth chemotherapy cycle was given through a vein on dorsum of the right hand, but distant from the site of current



Figure 1: Linear hypopigmented plaque with superficial ulcers along the course of vein on left forearm (chemotherapy administered through a vein on contralateral right cubital fossa). Note the supraventine hyperpigmentation on the right cubital fossa, probably representing postinflammatory sequelae of an earlier chemotherapy recall reaction



Figure 2: Bilateral dorsa of the hands showing dusky erythema and scaling over the veins through which the patient received his previous chemotherapy cycle. Note the previous recall reaction on the left forearm has subsided with hyperpigmentation

How to cite this article: Taneja N, Agarwal S, Gupta V. An unusual case of recurrent chemotherapy recall phenomenon. *Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol* 2021;87:263-5.

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Table 1: Chronology of chemotherapy recall events as reported by the patient

Chemotherapy session	Veins used for chemotherapy administration	Sites developing recall reaction
Second	Vein of the left forearm	Cannot recall the exact events
Third*	Right antecubital fossa	Along the vein on the left forearm
Fourth	Dorsum of bilateral hands	Along the vein right antecubital fossa
Fifth*	Dorsum of the right hand	Along the veins on the dorsum of both hands
Sixth*	Vein on the right forearm	Along the vein on the dorsum of the right hand

*Patient consulted us after these chemotherapy sessions

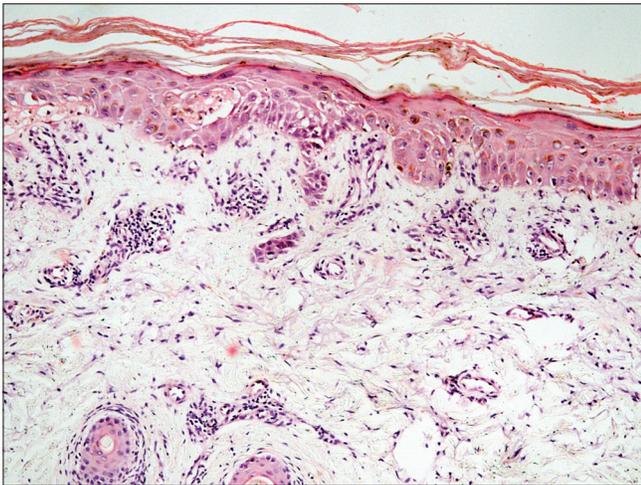


Figure 3a: Skin biopsy showed focal parakeratosis, mild spongiosis and a few necrotic keratinocytes in the epidermis (H and E, ×100)

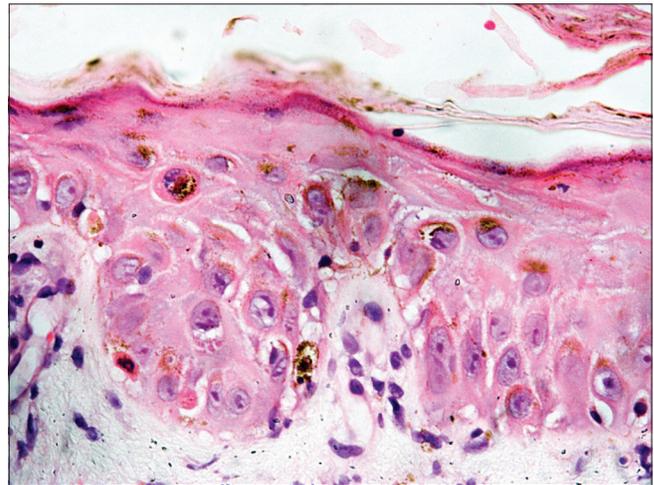


Figure 3b: Higher magnification showing mild spongiosis, necrotic keratinocytes and focal vacuolar basal keratinocyte damage (H and E, ×400)

symptoms. At this time, a skin biopsy from erythema on the dorsum of the left hand was performed, which showed focal parakeratosis with neutrophils in the stratum corneum, spongiosis, a few necrotic keratinocytes and focal basal epidermal vacuolar damage. There was a mild interstitial infiltrate of lymphocytes and histiocytes in the superficial dermis [Figure 3]. The skin lesions subsided within 3 to 4 days with a potent topical corticosteroid. The patient developed similar symptoms after the sixth cycle as well, at the site through which he received his fifth chemotherapy administration, which resolved with topical corticosteroids in a few days. The chronological sequence of the patient’s symptoms and chemotherapy cycles is summarized in Table 1.

The recall phenomenon is best known with radiation therapy, manifesting as “recall” of dermatitis by the skin in a previously irradiated field. It presents as an acute inflammatory reaction, similar to a ‘sunburn,’ confined to the site of prior irradiation, which is triggered by certain anticancer medications and antibiotics.¹ Rarely, such a recall phenomenon may also occur at sites of previous intravenous chemotherapy administration.^{2,3}

Our patient developed inflammatory reactions after each chemotherapy cycle, along the course of the superficial vein used for the antecedent chemotherapy administration.

Interestingly, the “recall” happened only along the veins used for the last cycle, while the other former sites of chemotherapy administration remained quiescent. While 5-fluorouracil has been previously reported to cause chemotherapy recall reactions, we could not find any similar reports with irinotecan.² Apart from 5-fluorouracil, chemotherapy recall reactions have also been reported with mitomycin C, paclitaxel, doxorubicin and epirubicin.³ A history of drug extravasation reaction was usually present in these cases before the recall phenomenon, and the recall reaction occurred only at the site of extravasation reaction.^{2,4,5} However, our patient denied history suggestive of any prior drug extravasation reaction. Recall reaction without a preceding history of drug extravasation has also been reported previously with 5-fluorouracil administration.³ Unlike our case, the recall manifested as tender nodules and only at the sites of intravenous access for previous chemotherapy cycles. The authors did not mention if the recall was confined to sites of only the immediately preceding chemotherapy infusions or all previous sites of chemotherapy administration.³ The exact pathogenesis of this phenomenon is not known. It has been postulated that the relatively high local concentrations of the chemotherapeutic drug during the initial infusions may cause subclinical tissue damage, which becomes more severe and manifests clinically when re-exposed to the drug via systemic circulation.³ To conclude, we report an unusual case of recurrent chemotherapy recall reactions. Topical corticosteroids improved the recall reactions and

chemotherapy could be continued without any interruption or dose reduction.

Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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Unexpected high fluorine-18 fluorodeoxyglucose uptake on positron emission tomography/computed tomography of a benign cellular blue nevus

Received: January, 2020

Accepted: August, 2020

Published: March, 2021

DOI:

10.25259/IJDVL_55_20

PMID:

Sir,

Positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) is useful for investigating suspected malignancies. Fluorine-18 fluorodeoxyglucose (¹⁸F-FDG) is a tracer used with such studies to detect hypermetabolic lesions and high uptake of ¹⁸F-FDG usually indicates the presence of malignancy.¹

A 31-year-old female visited the dermatology department, after consulting a breast surgeon, because of an incidental finding of high uptake (standardized uptake value max 6.1) of ¹⁸F-FDG by the skin of her left buttock on PET/CT [Figure 1a] conducted for the staging of her breast cancer. Cutaneous physical examination showed a blue-to-gray, non-fixed, hard mass, measuring 5.5 cm × 4.1 cm on the left buttock [Figure 1b]. She stated that the mass had been present since birth and had persisted without any noticeable change. An incisional biopsy was performed, revealing the mass as a benign blue nevus. Following consultation with a nuclear medicine physician it was understood that the hypermetabolic uptake on PET/CT imaging was localized to

a soft tissue lesion of her left buttock rather than a peripheral lesion; therefore, this was considered a true positive finding. However, he could not explain the exact cause of the high uptake. Considering the possibility of malignant change of cellular blue nevus or metastasis of breast cancer, subsequent total excision was performed. We carefully and closely repeated the pathological examination and it showed dense pigmented melanocytic infiltration throughout whole dermis to subcutaneous tissue [Figure 2a]. Even after bleaching of the dense pigmentation there were nearly absent necrosis, mitotic rate more than 1-2/mm², cytologic atypia, asymmetry and large expansile tumor nests, all featuring benign blue nevus again [Figure 2b]. Various immunohistochemical (IHC) stains including the markers of proliferation and mitosis (focal positive of HMB45, S-100, Melan-A and negative of Ki-67, PHH-3) were used [Figure 2c and d], but we could not find any evidence to suspect melanoma or other malignancies. As cellular blue nevus, atypical cellular blue nevus and blue nevus like melanomas have recently been reported as within the same

How to cite this article: Lee HJ, Kim JY. Unexpected high fluorine-18 fluorodeoxyglucose uptake on positron emission tomography/computed tomography of a benign cellular blue nevus. *Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol* 2021;87:265-7.

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