

Hyperpigmentation

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Clinical Image

In contrast with palmoplantar erythrodysesthesia (hand-foot syndrome), hematological toxicity, and neurotoxicity, skin pigmentation disorders secondary to infusion of Pegylated liposomal doxorubicin (PLD) are relatively uncommon side effects.



Figure 1: Hyperpigmentation of patient.

This is a 82-year-old patient treated with a PLD-based palliative regimen for metastatic ovarian cancer at a dosage of 30 mg/m² once every 35 days (1-5).

After six cycles of chemotherapy, she showed dorsal hyperpigmentation. After the product stopped, this skin toxicity steadily regressed after.

References

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