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ABSTRACT

The hand-foot-syndrome is characterized by painful predominantly palmo-plantar lesions. The association with different chemotherapeutic agents has been known for over 20 years. It is characterized by erythema, edema, and burning sensation, especially over palmoplantar surfaces. Emollients, analgesics, and cold packs are described as effective. After alopecia and mucositis, hand-foot syndrome is the most common adverse dermatologic reaction to chemotherapeutic agents. More recently, HFS has been reported in association with regimens using targeted agents, in particular the multikinase inhibitors (MKI) sorafenib and sunitinib. The HFS associated with MKI has a different distribution and clinical appearance than the traditional disorder. Suggestive therapy includes reducing agent dosage, increasing the interval between cycles, or even stopping chemotherapy. There are no studies that explore specific therapies.

KEYWORDS: - Chemotherapy, Hand-foot syndrome, palmoplantar erythrodysesthesia.

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