

Voriconazole

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Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin secondary to photosensitivity: case report

An adolescent boy [*age not stated*] developed squamous cell carcinoma of the skin secondary to photosensitivity during treatment with voriconazole [*route not stated; duration of treatment to reactions onset not clearly stated*].

The boy presented with a suspicious skin lesion. He was diagnosed with T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) at the age of 6 years. He was initially treated with prednisone, vincristine, doxorubicin, methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine and cytarabine. He underwent a haematopoietic stem cell transplantation following relapse of ALL. He was subsequently diagnosed with graft-vs-host disease. His immunosuppressants included voriconazole 100mg twice per day, ciclosporin [cyclosporin], filgrastim [Neupogen], aciclovir [acyclovir] and immunoglobulin. He was treated with voriconazole 100mg twice per day for antifungal prophylaxis. He had been followed by a dermatologist for photosensitivity and pigmented lesions of sun-exposed skin. Four years after treatment with immunosuppressants, he reported a growing skin lesion on the right side of his neck. He was noted to have a raised, erythematous lesion measuring 5 × 12mm with irregular borders. On examination, the lesion was noted to have central ulceration and crusting. A wide local excision of the skin lesion was performed. The histopathologic findings showed nests of cohesive cells with highly eosinophilic, dark-staining cytoplasm and pleomorphic nuclei. Based on these findings a diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma of the skin secondary to voriconazole-induced photosensitivity was made [*outcomes not stated*].

Author comment: "Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin secondary to voriconazole-induced photosensitivity"

Smart SE, et al. An adolescent with a skin lesion. Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin secondary to voriconazole-induced photosensitivity. JAMA Otolaryngology--Head and Neck Surgery 140: 979-980, No. 10, Oct 2014. Available from: URL: <http://doi.org/10.1001/jamaoto.2014.1837> - USA

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