A woman aged 69 years treated with adjuvant docetaxel every 3 weeks for luminal-B breast cancer, presented with nail dystrophies.

On clinical examination, nested nail plates (figure 1A, C) divided by deep transverse sulci (figure 1B, D) on all 10 fingers were prominent. We counted three parallel grooves (figure 1B, D) with different distance to each other corresponding to three applied cycles of docetaxel. The second cycle of chemotherapy had to be postponed for 1 week due to febrile neutropenia reflected by a wider distance from the first to second than the second to third groove (figure 1A, C).

This case represents the most common variant of taxan-induced nail changes—Beau’s lines—transverse linear depressions caused by transient growth arrest of the nail matrix. The extent of these transverse linear depressions correlates well with cytotoxic intensity. In addition, the spectrum of taxan-induced nail alterations includes nail pigmentation, splinter haemorrhage and subungual haematoma, acute paronychia and onycholysis.1 2

The incidence of taxan-induced nail changes increases with duration of therapy and is finally reported to occur in up to 44% of treated patients.3 After cessation of chemotherapy, nail dystrophies usually take a benign course and nail growth usually fully recovers.

Beau’s lines are not a specific chemotherapeutic side effect but rather mirror a state of toxic effect on nail growth. Nutritional deprivation, acute infections or systemic inflammation—often observed in patients with cancer—can aggravate impaired nail growth.3 Possible therapeutic strategies may therefore include micronutritional supplementation (eg, biotin, vitamin D, zinc) to support nail matrix proliferation.

In our case, we advised to avoid repeated trauma on nails like nail biting, excessive nail manufacturing or extensive water contact.

Learning points

▸ Side effects of systemic chemotherapy often manifest in alterations of the nail unit, occurring in up to 44% of patients receiving taxanes. Beau’s lines—transverse grooves on the nail surface—are one of the most prominent changes.

▸ Chemotherapy cycles lead to multiple parallel Beau’s lines and variations in the distance or depths of the groove indicate delay or dose reduction in therapy.

▸ Front-line treatment comprises various physical measures and possibly nutritional supplementation.

Figure 1 Nail plates divided by deep transverse impressions following the interval of docetaxel application (A–D). Orange discoloration at the distal nail plate, mainly due to subungual haemorrhages (A, C). Additionally, paronychial erythema surrounds some of the nails beds (A, B).
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