

Melanoma therapy tied to cutaneous adverse events

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together.

"Clinicians need to be aware that immune-related [adverse events](#) such as lichenoid reaction, eczema, and vitiligo are common among patients on anti-PD-1 therapy, and they appear late in their treatment," the authors write.

Several authors disclosed [financial ties](#) to the pharmaceutical industry.

More information: [Abstract](#)
[Full Text](#)

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(HealthDay)—Anti-programmed cell death (PD)-1 therapy for metastatic melanoma is associated with the development of immune-related cutaneous events, according to research published in the March issue of the *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*.

Shelley Ji Eun Hwang, M.B.B.S., from the University of Sydney, and colleagues reviewed the clinical and histologic information of 82 patients treated with single-agent anti-PD-1 therapy for [metastatic melanoma](#) at one institution from May 2012 to February 2015.

The researchers found that 49 percent of patients developed a form of anti-PD-1-associated cutaneous adverse events, including lichenoid reactions and eczema (17 percent), and vitiligo (15 percent). One-quarter of patients were expected to develop their first lichenoid reactions within 8.3 months, and eczema and vitiligo within 10.3 months of therapy. In patients on anti-PD-1 therapy, these adverse events tended to appear

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