

## Letter to the Editor

# Leukotrichia due to generic dasatinib

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### Quick Response Code:



Dear Editor,

Dasatinib, a potent second-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI), is approved for the frontline treatment of both the chronic and blast phases of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML). Inhibition of BCR::ABL accounts for the observed efficacy of dasatinib in CML. However, inhibition of other receptor kinases, namely Src family kinases, c-Kit, platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR), and ephrin A2 receptor, is responsible for its off-target adverse effects.<sup>[1]</sup> The use of dasatinib is mainly associated with hematological and cardiopulmonary toxicities. Cutaneous side effects of dasatinib are uncommon.<sup>[2]</sup>

A 42-year-old Indian lady was diagnosed with *de novo* myeloid blast crises of CML in June 2022. She denied acute myeloid leukemia-like intensive chemotherapy. Therefore, she was started on a combination of azacitidine and generic dasatinib (140 mg once daily per oral). Due to poor response after four months of therapy (BCR::ABL- 22.79%), the dasatinib dose was escalated



**Figure 1:** Clinical photograph of a 42-year-old Indian lady with chronic myeloid leukemia in blast crises who was prescribed generic dasatinib 140 mg once daily. The image shows white hair, eyebrows, and eyelashes that developed 2 months after increasing the dasatinib dose to 180 mg once daily.

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to 180 mg once daily. Tyrosine kinase domain mutation analysis did not reveal any mutations. Two months later, she reported gradual whitening of scalp hair, eyebrows, and eyelashes [Figure 1]. Her complete blood count and systemic examination were unremarkable. A possibility of dasatinib-induced leukotrichia was considered. Due to an ongoing molecular response (6-month BCR::ABL-9.0%), dasatinib was continued. The patient was reassured about the cosmetic side-effect of dasatinib.

C-Kit, Src family kinases, and PDGFR play a pivotal role in all the phases of melanocyte development, including migration, proliferation, and maintenance. Inhibition of these receptors has been postulated as a possible mechanism for the cutaneous adverse effects seen with TKIs.<sup>[3]</sup> Among TKIs approved for the treatment of CML, cutaneous side effects are most commonly seen with imatinib. Imatinib use has been associated with both hypo- and hyperpigmentation of skin, hair, and nails.<sup>[4]</sup> Infrequent cutaneous toxicity of dasatinib could be explained by its lesser affinity for Src family kinases and c-Kit. Dasatinib-induced hypopigmentation has been described in only a few anecdotal case reports.<sup>[1]</sup> No case of leukotrichia due to generic dasatinib has been reported to date. Leukotrichia due to dasatinib is dose related and usually reversible upon drug discontinuation.<sup>[1]</sup> Given the availability of generic dasatinib in India, clinicians must be vigilant about this relatively rare side effect.

### Ethical approval

The Institutional Review Board approval is not required.

### Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent.

### Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

### Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

### Use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for manuscript preparation

The authors confirm that there was no use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for assisting in the writing or editing of the manuscript and no images were manipulated using AI.

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