INTRODUCTION:
The chemotherapeutic consumable for treatment of malignancy can have wide range of complications, some of which include dermatological presentation like painful bullous lesions, painful palmo-plantar swelling and erythema, erythematous scaly lesions, hand-foot-skin reaction and facial erythema. These lesions are most commonly present on extremities followed by trunk rarely involving face.

CASE PRESENTATION: A 60-year-old male was treated for Hepato-Cellular Carcinoma surgically and was put on Sorafenib 400mg twice daily, following proper counselling with a caution that he should report back immediately for any untoward reaction like gastro intestinal tract reaction and skin manifestation. The drug was tolerated well and he could pursue the therapy for 8 weeks. He presented with lesion 2 months later. The presenting complaint was progressive itchy and painful lesions over extremities which appeared scaly on examination. Clinically the condition was considered as a hyperpigmented, lichenified scaly plaques with the following differential diagnosis namely, Tuberculosis Verrucosa Cutis, Lupus Vulgaris, Prurigo Nodularis, Hypertrophic Lichen Planus, Chronic Eczema and Lichen Simplex Chronicus.

PLATE 1-CLINICAL IMAGES

SKIN BIOPSY: 1x0.5cm skin biopsy from foot was bisected and processed in toto.

MICROSCOPY: Skin biopsy up to the mid dermal level. There is marked hyperkeratosis with columns of parakeratosis. Further the keratin exhibits marbling pattern. Focal collection of neutrophils, micro abscesses present in the keratin layer. The epidermis shows irregular acanthosis with focal pseudo epitheliomatous hyperplasia with mild spongiosis. However, the supra papillary thinning is not noticed. The blood vessels in the papillary dermis and upper dermis are surrounded by scattered inflammatory cells composed of lymphocytes. Blood vessels show endothelial swelling and some of them have thickened wall. The dermis exhibit excess collagenagen with homogenization and there is relative paucity of adnexal elements.
On reviewing the literature, it was considered as dermatoses produced by drug Sorafenib.

**DISCUSSION:**
Sorafenib which is a multikinase inhibitor is currently the only Food and Drug Administration- approved first line therapy for Hepato-Cellular carcinoma. It inhibits multiple intra cellular and cell surface kinases. The mean elimination half-life of sorafenib is approximately 25 to 48 hours and is excreted via feces and urine as glucuronidase metabolites. The prescribed starting dose is 400mg twice daily orally or starting patients at 24% dose and increase the dose by 200mg once every 3 weeks. The drug had adverse reactions such as Gastro intestinal toxicity (most common) followed by fatigue, hand-foot-skin reactions, paraesthesia.

Following anti neoplastic chemotherapeutic agent administration, the individual can develop, hyper pigmentation in folded areas of skin especially in trunk and extremities, they appear as linear streaks or flagellate hyperpigmentation.

The para neoplastic syndrome of the Hepato-Cellular Carcinoma includes diverse dermatological presentation such as Gottron's papules and heliotrope skin rash, which are typical skin manifestations of Dermatomyositis.

The patient was on therapy and discontinued after developing lesions which simulated prurigo nodularis. Treatment for the skin lesions includes frequent emollient usage on hands and feet to maintain skin hydration, use of a keratolytic agents on calluses twice daily to aid exfoliation (20%- 40% urea based creams). Other measures include physical measures for preexisting hyper keratosis, protect pressure points and tender areas of feet with insole cushions. The hand foot syndrome histologically manifests as hyperkeratosis, parakeratosis, acanthosis, papillomatosis. The epidermis also may exhibit basal vacuolation, eosinophilic inclusion in cytoplasm and supra basilar bullous formation.

The present case shows marked hyperkeratosis with marbling pattern, parakeratosis and collection of neutrophils in keratin layer as micro-abscess. There is pseudo epithelial hyperplasia but no bulla was present. The upper dermis also exhibits lymphocytic infiltration around blood vessels. Neo collagenization but no bulla was present. The upper dermis also exhibits lymphocytic infiltration around blood vessels. Neo collagenization could also be appreciated. Hence the histomorphological presentation is slightly different.

**CONCLUSION:**
The presentation clinically is hand foot syndrome following the drug, however the histological pattern is different from that of the other documented cases.

The case is being presented because the patient needs proper counselling before advocating therapy who is compelled to report to the same institution for follow up. The present patient who is semi-literate visited our institution and on probing only revealed the history; before any further therapeutic measures taken he disappeared ground and lost follow up.

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