inear eruptions of lichen planus can occur in association with drug usage.1-5 We describe a case of lichenoid eruption with linear configuration induced by letrozole, third generation, aromatase inhibitor for oestrogen receptor-positive breast cancer, in a 52-year old woman who has been diagnosed breast cancer. Linear lichenoid drug eruptions following Blaschko lines are rare subtype of lichenoid drug eruptions and it is important to differentiate from zosteriform lichen planus lesions that occur due to Koebner phenomenon.
Before deciding to discontinue of medication, physicians should be aware of this type benign side effect. Awareness of letrozole induced cutaneous adverse reactions may lead to prevent treatment interruption. We report 52-year-old woman who had unilateral pruritic lichenoid eruption over left thigh following Blaschko lines after usage letrozole.

**CASE REPORT**

A 52-year-old woman with a two years history of breast cancer presented with an itchy eruption on her left thigh. She had been taking letrozole (2.5 mg/day, orally) for one month and she indicated that this eruption has begun at the third week of letrozole usage. She had not taken any other drugs. Her medical history was unremarkable other than letrozole. There was no family history of eczema or drug induced skin reaction. She had no known drug reaction, history of rash caused by drugs, history of atopy or eczema. There were slightly erythematous and violaceous lichenoid papules and plaques with fine scale in a linear distribution following Blaschko lines on dermatologic examination (Figure 1). Oral mucosa, genital mucosa and nails were not involved. Haematological and biochemical parameters were within normal limits. Serologies for hepatitis B and C viruses were negative.

Patient consent form for skin biopsy and for case report has been taken. Histopathologic examination of skin biopsy revealed hyperkeratosis, hypergranulosis, irregular acanthosis, eosinophil rich lichenoid infiltration of superficial dermis and colloid bodies in the dermoeidermal junction (Figure 2).

With these findings we concordant with lichenoid drug eruption. The patient has been diagnosed as letrozole induced linear lichenoid drug eruption. She was prescribed betametasone dipropionate (0.025%) ointment until she could return for follow-up. After one month after initial presentation, on follow-up examination, lesions have not resolved but pruritus has improved significantly. Topical treatment was changed with superpotent corticosteroid ointment and she was asked for control appointment a month later. She is still under follow-up.

**DISCUSSION**

Drug eruptions occur very frequently and show the relationship between the environmental factors and genetic predisposition. In most cases discontinuation of medication is required. Although laboratory examinations are helpful, anamnesis of drug usage with dermatological examination is essential for diagnosis.

Lichenoid drug eruption (LDE) refers a cutaneous adverse reaction induced by several drugs which shows lichenoid interface dermatitis on histological examination. Time interval between ini-
tiation of the drug intake and cutaneous eruption varies from months to year. Clinical presentation is similar to idiopathic lichen planus (LP) which is characterized with inflammatory, pruritic, violaceous colored, polygonal, papular lesions. Histopathological findings except eosinophil infiltration are also similar to idiopathic LP. Linear/segmental (mosaic) lichenoid drug eruption with blaschkoid pattern is a quite rare variant of this group disorders and is different from zosteriform LP which is related with Koebner phenomenon. Linear lichen planus following Blaschko lines that is associated with drug usage has been reported first time by Muñoz et al. and in literature there are case reports induced by bizmuth, valsartan, ibuprofen, salazopyrine and nicergoline. Acquired dermatoses following Blaschko lines are termed as blaschkitis and this pattern has been explained by cellular mosaicism that is result to clone of cells with different histocompatibility antigen in a particular area of the skin.

Our case is also an example of linear lichenoid drug eruption that is occurred due to letrozole. Letrozole, a third generation, nonsteroidal aromatase inhibitor, is approved for first- and second-line treatment of advanced breast cancer in postmenopausal women. Cutaneous adverse effects including vasculitis and erythema nodosum of letrozole have been rarely described in literature. Recently reported eczematous skin eruption due to letrozole is one of the side effects that known to be developed by this drug. Cutaneous side-effects secondary to use of aromatase inhibitors, including letrozole, in breast cancer patients may cause potentially pitfalls in the management of patients. Awareness of letrozole induced cutaneous adverse reactions may lead to prevent patient inadherence and treatment interruption.

REFERENCES