

Pyridoxine Is Effective for Preventing Hand-Foot Syndrome Induced by Pegylated Liposomal Doxorubicin for Multiple Myeloma: The Results of a Randomized Study

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Abstract

Purpose. Pegylated liposomal doxorubicin (PLD) is highly effective for treating multiple myeloma (MM). Hand-foot syndrome (HFS) is a dose-limiting adverse event of PLD that may reduce a patient's quality of life or prevent certain patients from receiving PLD. Several researchers have discovered that pyridoxine, an activated form of vitamin B6, may prevent PLD-associated HFS. We designed a prospective randomized trial to examine whether prophylactic pyridoxine might prevent the incidence or delay the occurrence of PLD-induced HFS in patients with MM.

Methods. Patients who met the trial's eligibility requirements were randomized and then administered either pyridoxine 100 mg twice daily or no pyridoxine, in both cases accompanied by their PLD-containing chemotherapeutic agent. Follow-up of patients was performed until the completion of induction therapy, the development of HFS or disease progression.

Results. Between January 1, 2017, and January 1, 2019, 105 patients were randomly assigned to the pyridoxine group (n = 52) or the no pyridoxine group (n = 53). In the pyridoxine and no pyridoxine groups, HFS developed after a median of four and three chemotherapeutic cycles, respectively. There were no grade 3 incidents recorded. Overall, 13.3% of patients experienced HFS (all grades). Eleven of 53 (20.7%) patients in the pyridoxine group experienced HFS, compared to 3 of 52 (5.7%) patients in the no pyridoxine group (p=0.042); there was no difference in HFS grades (p=0.725).

Conclusions. When administered concomitantly with PLD-containing chemotherapy, prophylactic pyridoxine is effective in reducing the incidence of HFS in patients with MM.

Clinical Trial Registration: ChiCTR2100050294

Background

Multiple myeloma (MM) is a malignant aberration of plasma cells whose characteristics include an unregulated proliferation of the clonal plasma cells in the bone marrow. Among hematological malignant abnormalities, it is the second most prevalent disorder. The overall survival (OS) rates of MM patients have increased dramatically in the most recent decade, primarily as a result of the advent and advancement of innovative treatments [1]. Pegylated liposomal doxorubicin (PLD), a new version of an 'old' drug, is effective in a variety of cancers and is one of the main therapeutic drugs used to treat MM. A liposome formulation incorporating polyethylene glycol (PLG) is used for the purpose of delivering doxorubicin in the form of PLD. And PLD enhances the antitumor effect while simultaneously decreasing the harmful side effects on the myocardium compared with free doxorubicin [2].

However, unlike free doxorubicin, the use of PLD is associated with palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome, commonly referred to as hand-foot syndrome (HFS). HFS is dose-limiting and is the most prevalent accumulated toxicity reported by patients undergoing PLD-containing chemotherapeutic agents; an occurrence rate of HFS induced by PLD varying from 18–49% has been reported in previous

studies [3, 4]. HFS is characterized by dermatologic reactions that appear on the hand palms and/or the soles of the feet [5]. Clinical symptoms differ from person to person, and they generally progress to blistering, ulceration, desquamation, swelling, and pain. Despite the fact that HFS is not a life-threatening condition, the consequences of exposure to HFS might be severe. Even a minor case might well be accompanied by significant discomfort and could progress to an unpleasant condition that inhibits functioning and negatively impacts the quality of life (QoL) of patients, or it may result in reductions in cancer therapy dosage, period or intensity, which has the potential to alter treatment outcomes. If HFS could be avoided or reduced to a minimum level, it may not be compulsory to reduce the PLD dose, thus enhancing the effectiveness of PLD and the prognostic status of MM patients receiving PLD-based treatment [6]. Because the pathophysiology of HFS has not been determined, a variety of methods have been tried in an effort to prevent and/or minimize the occurrence rate of the disease.

To date, pyridoxine is a kind of activated vitamin B6, which has been suggested in many case series at various institutions for preventing PLD-induced HFS because HFS has been demonstrated to have a certain resemblance to the rodent disease acrodynia, which is induced by pyridoxine deficiency, and pyridoxine is inexpensive and relatively safe [7, 8]. Inconsistent findings have been reported from randomization studies on the prophylactic application of pyridoxine to protect against HFS [9]. The results of many randomized, placebo-controlled studies of ovarian cancer patients and gastrointestinal cancer patients don't support the preventive use of pyridoxine [5]. Nevertheless, several case studies have shown that oral pyridoxine, at doses within the range of 200 mg to 800 mg daily, can be used successfully to manage a wide variety of medication-induced HFS [10]. The reasons for the different results in the previous studies may be related to the dosage of pyridoxine used, the type of disease, and the dosage of PLD used. There is no evidence that pyridoxine is efficacious for preventing PLD-associated HFS in MM patients. In view of this, we conducted an open-label, randomized, prospective study to assess whether preventive pyridoxine (100 mg twice a day) could prevent HFS in MM patients who were also receiving PLD (40 mg/m² every 4 weeks).

Methods

Study Design

The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University performed an open-label, randomized, prospective study investigating the clinical application of pyridoxine in the prevention of PLD-induced HFS in MM patients between January 1, 2017, and January 1, 2019. The Clinical Trials Registry received the registration of this trial (ChiCTR2100050294). The hospital's clinical research and experimental animal ethics committees approved the study.

Patients

Prior to enrollment, all patients signed an informed consent form. Our study cohort consisted of patients with newly diagnosed MM (NDMM) or relapsed/refractory MM (RRMM), all of whom were set to begin induction therapy with PLD-based chemotherapy. Patients were treated at a preliminary PLD

chemotherapy dosage of 40 mg/m² every 4 weeks (weekly total divided into two days). The following criteria were used for the purpose of determining inclusion eligibility: aged above 18 years; performance status of two or less in the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG); willingness to participate; and no contraindication to chemotherapy (renal, cardiac, and liver functions; and adequate bone marrow). The patients who did not meet the inclusion criteria included those who had a previous history of treatment for HFS; those who were pregnant or lactating; those who were hypersensitive to pyridoxine; those who had been diagnosed with another type of cancer, a severe illness, or a medical problem; those who had a currently existing skin-related disorder negatively impacting the hands or feet, which might restrict the evaluation of the results; and those who had a background of hypersensitive responses to a traditional kind of doxorubicin or any of the constituents of PLD. Moreover, those patients with a history of cardiac disease or clinical symptoms of congestive heart failure were deemed ineligible for inclusion in the present research.

Randomization

Patients who met the criteria were randomly classified into different categories at a ratio of 1:1, namely, PLD-based chemotherapy in the presence or absence of the administration of oral pyridoxine. The random sampling process was carried out by assigning numerical values to each patient utilizing a sequence produced by a computer at the start of the present study. Patients were then categorized into two cohorts according to their allotted numbers at a ratio of 1:1, with each group receiving a random assignment. As an open-label trial, patients and physicians participated in the trial without being identified as participants. We predicted that the HFS incidence rates for the pyridoxine and no pyridoxine groups would be 0.05 and 0.2, respectively. Calculation of the sample size was performed according to the accuracy of the estimation that the upper bound of the 90% confidence interval (CI) would not exceed 0.9 with 80% power for each group. The rate of losses due to failure to follow-up was estimated to be 10%. With the aid of the above criteria, for this study, 127 patients were required for randomization.

Procedures

PLD (40 mg/m² intravenously, divided into two days, with a four-week interval between treatments) was given when combined with dexamethasone (20 mg/d, d1–4) plus lenalidomide (25 mg/d, d1–21), bortezomib (1.3 mg/m², d1, 4, 8, 11), or vincristine (2 mg/d, d1). In our study, steroid ointments were not prohibited. During the first morning prior to the scheduled PLD infusions and twice daily afterward for the next seven days, pyridoxine was administered in the form of a 100 mg tablet delivered via oral ingestion two times per day. Prior to the administration of PLD, the demographic details and clinical features of the patients were documented. The primary investigators were blinded to whether the patient was administered pyridoxine. Follow-up for the patients was carried out for two weeks after the PLD infusion was completed by their responsible investigators after each treatment duration. After each cycle, the oncologist completed an on-study sheet for the purpose of delivering all of the necessary information to examine patients, as well as a follow-up sheet for monitoring their response. Patients were studied after the completion of PLD-containing treatment, after disease progression, or after HFS, whichever occurred first.

Assessment

The primary endpoints were the HFS grade and HFS. Using the NCI Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v4.0 grading scale, which ranges from 1 to 3, the HFS grade was assigned to each patient (Common Terminology Criteria, 2021) [11]. Grade 1 is characterized by minor skin abnormalities (hyperkeratosis, edema, or erythema) that are not painful. Grade 2 comprises skin abnormalities (hyperkeratosis, edema, bleeding, blisters, or peeling) that are painful and restrict fundamental activities of daily living. Grade 3 is characterized by serious skin abnormalities (hyperkeratosis, edema, bleeding, blisters, or peeling) that are painful and restrict activities of daily living such as self-care.

Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis of data was carried out utilizing SPSS (version: 22.0). When comparing ratios, Fisher's exact test or Pearson's chi-square test was utilized. When comparing measurement data between both groups, the t test was utilized. For the measurements obtained that did not follow a normal distribution, the nonparametric Mann–Whitney U test was applied. The time to HFS was analyzed with the aid of the Kaplan–Meier method, whereas the differences between the two curves were subjected to comparisons utilizing the log-rank test. $P < 0.05$ was established to denote statistical significance.

Results

From January 2017 to December 2018, a total of 127 participants were enrolled from the Department of Hematology at our hospital; 22 subjects were omitted from the study for various reasons, and the final analysis set consisted of 105 subjects (Fig. 1). Among those who were included, 52 subjects were assigned at random to the pyridoxine cohort, and 53 subjects were allocated to the no pyridoxine cohort. Among the 105 subjects, the male-to-female ratio was 2:1 (75/30), with ages ranging between 40–76 years old and a median age of 58 years old. In accordance with the R-ISS phases, 19 individuals were diagnosed with stage I disease, 69 with stage II disease, and 17 with stage III disease. In addition, patients exhibited a heavy burden of disease, as shown by the median rate of bone marrow plasmacytosis of 22% (range, 1–89%), a hemoglobin concentration of 98.0 g/L on median (range, 57.0–169.0 g/L), a median creatinine concentration of 88.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (range, 37.0–691.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) and a lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) concentration of 171.0 U/L (range, 86.0–831.0 U/L); LDH has a typical range of 240 U/L at the upper limit of normalcy. The disease statuses of the patients were as follows: 99 individuals (94.3%) had NDMM and 6 individuals (5.7%) had RRMM. Among all patients, 96 (91.4%) were treated with bortezomib-based regimens (PAD, including bortezomib, dexamethasone, and PLD), 3 (2.9%) with conventional therapy (DVD, including vincristine, dexamethasone, and PLD), and 6 (5.7%) with immunomodulator-based regimens (RAD, including lenalidomide, dexamethasone, and PLD). There were no patients in the present study who had previously experienced HFS. Table 1 shows the patients' clinical features. The mean number of PLD chemotherapy cycles delivered was 4 (ranging, 1–8 cycles), and there were no differences between the pyridoxine and no pyridoxine cohorts. The baseline demographic data were generally well-balanced (Table 1).

Table 1

Baseline clinical characteristics of the MM patients in the pyridoxine group and the no pyridoxine group

	Pyridoxine group (n = 52) N (%)	No pyridoxine group (n = 53) N (%)	P value
Sex			
Male	34 (65.4)	36 (67.9)	0.783
Female	18 (34.6)	17 (32.1)	
Mean (SD) age (years)	57.58 ± 7.73 (41–76)	56.64 ± 8.79 (40–75)	0.564
Monoclonal protein type			
IgG	24 (46.2)	30 (56.6)	0.644
IgA	12 (23.1)	12 (22.6)	
IgD	2 (3.8)	1 (1.9)	
Light chain	14 (26.9)	10 (18.9)	
R-ISS stage			
I	8 (15.4)	11 (20.8)	0.764
II	35 (67.3)	34 (64.2)	
III	9 (17.3)	8 (15.1)	
DS stage			
II	3 (5.8)	2 (3.8)	0.678
III	49 (94.2)	51 (96.2)	
Disease status			
NDMM	48 (92.3)	51 (96.2)	0.437
RRMM	4 (7.7)	2 (3.8)	
Bone marrow plasmacytoma, mean (range), %	28.55 ± 21.29 (1–89)	26.57 ± 18.56 (1–71)	0.612
Renal function			0.215
Hemoglobin	98.31 ± 20.059 (57–139)	99.98 ± 27.078 (65–169)	0.720
Lactate dehydrogenase	204.54 ± 115.24 (87–831)	159.36 ± 169.48 (86–540)	0.442
Calcium	2.41 ± 0.36 (1.66–3.41)	2.42 ± 0.40 (1.5–3.4)	0.960

	Pyridoxine group (n = 52) N (%)	No pyridoxine group (n = 53) N (%)	P value
β2 MG	5207.33 ± 3727.57 (1008–20497)	6128.44 ± 7840.92 (876-52140)	0.445
Albumin	34.04 ± 7.36 (17.4–46.6)	33.01 ± 7.24 (17.4–48.1)	0.472
PLT	189.31 ± 77.50 (43–416)	170.05 ± 81.85 (24–419)	0.219
HBsAg			
Negative	48 (92.3)	46 (86.8)	0.526
Positive	4 (7.7)	7 (13.2)	
Lines of chemotherapy (mean (range), %)	3.54 ± 1.23 (1–7)	3.43 ± 1.26 (1–8)	0.668
Treatment regimen			
PAD	45 (86.5)	51 (96.2)	0.186
DVD	2 (3.8)	1 (1.9)	
RAD	5 (9.6)	1 (1.9)	

In the pyridoxine and no pyridoxine cohorts, HFS appeared following a median of four and three chemotherapeutic cycles, respectively. Overall, 13.3% of patients suffered HFS (all grades), with 8.6% experiencing grade 1 incidents and 4.8% experiencing grade 2 incidents, according to the findings. As per the results, there were no cases of grade 3 incidents. HFS developed in 3 of 52 (5.8%) patients in the pyridoxine cohort, whereas it developed in 11 of 53 (20.8%) patients in the no pyridoxine cohort. The variation between the two cohorts was found to be significant ($P = 0.042$) (Fig. 2). The rates of grades 1 and 2 HFS at randomization were 66.7% (2 patients) and 33.3% (1 patient) in the pyridoxine group and 63.6% (7 patients) and 36.4% (4 patients) in the no pyridoxine cohort, respectively. There were no substantial differences in HFS grades ($p = 0.725$).

The Kaplan–Meier curves for all-grade HFS showed a propensity toward pyridoxine effectiveness, as illustrated in Fig. 3. The median number of iterations before the occurrence of HFS in the pyridoxine cohort was greater than the median number of iterations until the onset of HFS in the no pyridoxine cohort [hazard ratio (HR) 3.8, 95% CI 1.19–10.23, $P = 0.022$]. The responses to initial treatment were also comparable between patients with MM in the presence or absence of pyridoxine. In the pyridoxine cohort, most patients (59.6%; 31/52) attained complete response (CR) or very good partial response (VGPR), followed in number by patients who attained partial response (PR) or worse (40.4%; 21/52); however, in the no pyridoxine group, most patients achieved CR or VGPR (64.2%; 34/53), followed by and PR or worse

(35.8%; 19/53). There were no statistically significant differences in response between the groups ($p = 0.690$).

In total, 14 of the 105 patients developed HFS. A comparison profile between clinical and demographic variables among patients with and without HFS is shown in Table 2. In the univariate analysis of risk variables for HFS, regardless of the use of pyridoxine prophylaxis, more cycles of PLD-containing chemotherapy and low albumin levels were significant risk variables for HFS (Table 2).

Table 2

Comparison of demographic and clinical characteristics between patients with and without HFS induced by PLD

	No HFS (n = 91) N (%)	HFS (n = 14) N (%)	P value
Sex			
Male	61 (67.0)	9 (64.3)	0.839
Female	30 (33.0)	5 (35.7)	
Mean (SD) age (years)			
> 65	15 (16.5)	0 (0)	0.212
< 65	76 (83.5)	14 (100.0)	
Monoclonal protein type			0.365
IgG	44 (48.4)	10 (71.4)	
IgA	22 (24.1)	2 (14.3)	
IgD	3 (3.3)	0 (0)	
Light chain	22 (24.2)	2 (14.3)	
R-ISS stage			0.881
I	17 (18.7)	2 (14.3)	
II	59 (64.8)	10 (71.4)	
III	15 (16.5)	2 (14.3)	
DS stage			0.131
II	3 (3.3)	2 (14.3)	
III	88 (96.7)	12 (85.7)	
Disease status			0.586
NDMM	86 (94.5)	13 (92.9)	
RRMM	5 (5.5)	1 (7.1)	
Bone marrow plasmacytoma, mean (range),%			
> 60	10 (11.0)	1 (7.1)	0.551
< 60	81 (89.0)	13 (92.9)	
Renal function			

	No HFS (n = 91) N (%)	HFS (n = 14) N (%)	P value
A	62 (68.1)	11 (78.6)	0.543
B	29 (31.9)	3 (21.4)	
Hemoglobin			
> 100	42 (46.2)	4 (28.6)	0.259
< 100	49 (53.8)	10 (71.4)	
Lactate dehydrogenase			
> 240	19 (20.9)	2 (14.3)	0.731
< 240	72 (79.1)	12 (85.7)	
Calcium			
> 2.8	15 (16.5)	1 (7.1)	0.690
< 2.8	76 (83.5)	13 (92.9)	
β2 MG			
> 5500	33 (36.3)	4 (28.6)	0.766
< 5500	58 (63.7)	10 (71.4)	
Albumin			
> 35	46 (50.5)	3 (21.4)	0.049
< 35	45 (49.5)	11 (78.6)	
HBsAg			
Negative	82 (90.1)	12 (85.7)	0.639
Positive	9 (9.9)	2 (14.3)	
Vitamin B6			
Yes	49 (53.8)	3 (21.4)	0.042
No	42 (46.2)	11 (78.6)	
Lines of chemotherapy (mean (range), %)			
> 3	68 (74.7)	6 (42.9)	0.015
< 3	23 (25.3)	8 (57.1)	
Treatment regimen			

	No HFS (n = 91) N (%)	HFS (n = 14) N (%)	P value
PAD	82 (90.1)	14 (100)	0.259
DVD	3 (3.3)	0 (0)	
RAD	6 (6.6)	0 (0)	

Discussion

MM is a common hematological cancer. The OS rate of individuals with MM has risen significantly in the previous decade, primarily as a result of the advent and advancements of innovative treatments. As a consequence, given the possibility that cancer will progress to the stage of chronic illness, it is essential to pay close attention to the patient's QoL. Medical oncologists and other healthcare providers who treat MM patients currently focus on ways to create a balance between effective tumor control and minimal toxicity [12].

PLD is one of the main therapeutic drugs used to treat MM [13]. According to the literature, HFS is the most prevalent complication of PLD-based chemotherapy, with an occurrence rate ranging from 18–45% in solid-tumor patients. In the present study, 13.3% of patients with MM who received PLD developed HFS, which is less than the reported incidence in the literature, and no grade 3 HFS occurred. Some studies suggest that patients with hematological malignancies have a reduced risk of HFS [14]. MM patients who were treated with PLD were all given dexamethasone. However, steroid use was an exclusion criterion in other studies, which could factor in to the occurrence of HFS[15]. Since dexamethasone is an important part of the chemotherapy regimen for MM patients, in our study, we could not exclude the influence of steroids.

While HFS is neither a life-threatening condition, HFS might reduce health-related QoL in many different ways, due to the associated swelling, pain, and loss of the capacity to participate in normal activities, emotional impairment, and social isolation. Therefore, the prevention of HFS is of substantial clinical significance. Because there is a shortage of reliable data on the pathophysiology and management of HFS, therapeutic recommendations have relied primarily on professional judgment. The most effective management approach continues to be dosage titration or treatment discontinuation, both of which have the capacity for lowering the overall effectiveness of the chemotherapy treatment that is being planned [16].

A number of studies and anecdotal evidence have proposed that diverse approaches should be used to reduce the occurrence rate of HFS. However, while pyridoxine, commonly referred to as vitamin B6, is routinely utilized as an oral medication to treat and prevent HFS, the evidence demonstrating that it has created advantages for patients is controversial and limited at present. Despite advances in science, the specific mechanism through which pyridoxine acts in HFS remains largely unknown. Denda et al. [17]

postulated that the mode of action of pyridoxine could be via the inhibition of the P2X purinergic receptor, which speeds up the restoration of the epidermal barrier once it has been disrupted and inhibits epithelial hyperplasia. Therefore, we conducted an open-label randomized investigation designed to provide information about the effectiveness of pyridoxine for preventing PLD-induced HFS in MM patients.

Our study suggests that pyridoxine prophylaxis effectively reduces the rate of HFS and delays the onset of HFS induced by PLD in MM patients. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first research report that offers proof of the prophylactic efficacy of oral pyridoxine in MM patients. However, the findings of previous studies demonstrated conflicting findings with regard to the clinical application of pyridoxine in preventing PLD-induced HFS. A number of case reports and preclinical studies have demonstrated that pyridoxine is an effective therapeutic or preventative agent for PLD-induced HFS [16]. However, some contemporary double-blind randomized studies demonstrated that pyridoxine was not satisfactory in preventing HFS in ovarian, breast, or endometrial cancer patients treated with PLD [18, 19]. A number of factors could be at play in this difference, such as distinct cancer types, differences in statistical analysis methodologies, and differences in sample sizes. Furthermore, the data might deviate from ours due to variability in the sex ratio. It was demonstrated that women are more concerned than men are about the state of the skin on their feet and hands, in general [8]. Most of the patients included in these previous trials were women, but in our study, most patients were men. We hypothesize that this is among the major reasons for the differences between our results and those of earlier studies. It is also possible that other factors are at play, such as the change in pyridoxine dosage. Several different pyridoxine dosages have been studied by researchers (between 50 mg and 800 mg each day) [20]. Regarding the dose of pyridoxine given, different doses of pyridoxine achieve different results. In our study, we inferred that 200 mg of pyridoxine could well be the optimum dosage for preventing HFS in MM patients. Another outcome of the present research related to the HFS grade. The findings revealed the absence of a statistically significant difference between the two subgroups in terms of the reduction in PPE grade after the intervention ($p = 0.725$). This finding is in agreement with the assertions of a meta-analysis, which found that there was no overall correlation between prophylactic pyridoxine supplementation (oral usage) and HFS grade [18]. The mechanism is not clear.

Our data indicate an obvious beneficial outcome of pyridoxine prophylaxis in preventing PLD-related HFS in MM patients. In certain trials, however, it was discovered that long-term usage of vitamin B6 had an effect on the treatment responsiveness in some cancer patients [8, 21]. If high-dose pyridoxine has an adverse effect on the effectiveness of chemotherapy drugs, this has not yet been proven. According to our findings, there were no statistically significant differences in response between the cohorts in the present study ($p = 0.690$). There is almost no significant concern regarding the potential of adverse effects related to prophylaxis pyridoxine for the preventative measures of PLD-induced HFS, as it is only administered for short durations.

Although the above results demonstrated that prophylactic pyridoxine reduced the rate of HFS, many studies have shown that prophylactic pyridoxine is not the only contributing factor [21, 22]. In our study,

we found that in the absence of pyridoxine prophylaxis, more cycles of PLD chemotherapy (> 3) and low albumin levels were significant risk factors for HFS.

In terms of the number of PLD cycles, according to related literature reports, the intensity of the dosage independently serves as a risk variable that influences the occurrence rate of HFS; the greater the intensity of the dosage is, the greater the possibility of developing HFS[15]. In our study, the PLD dose and schedule were the same among the different treatment regimens (40 mg/m², d1, d2), and PLD was used every four weeks; therefore, the number of PLD cycles influenced the dose intensity of PLD. More cycles of PLD chemotherapy (> 3) are related to a high rate of HFS. Furthermore, in this study, the results of the analysis showed that the albumin level was another risk factor for the occurrence of HFS. The lower the albumin level was, the greater the probability of HFS was, which has not been reported in other studies. This may be because if a patient has a low albumin level, it can influence the proliferation of skin cells, resulting in a greater susceptibility to HFS [22]. Referring to baseline albumin-related biomarkers could therefore be beneficial for preventing HFS and making appropriate modifications to the PLD dosage.

There are several drawbacks related to the present research. First, this was a single-center investigation. The research findings could be skewed and should be validated in multicenter, prospective investigations. Second, we did not evaluate QoL; if we had, we might have found other benefits of pyridoxine. Third, this study was designed without a placebo; hence, the statistical power had to be lower for the purpose of generating a confirmatory finding. Nevertheless, to the best of our knowledge, this study is among the largest on PLD-related HFS in MM patients, and it identifies risk factors for HFS among MM patients instead of simply reporting the HFS incidence.

In conclusion, the present study is the first randomized, open-label clinical experiment with the aim of examining the effects of pyridoxine prophylaxis on HFS induced by PLD in MM patients. The administration of pyridoxine reduced the rate and delayed the occurrence of HFS. Nevertheless, prevention with pyridoxine is not the only variable affecting the occurrence and progression of HFS. The albumin level and the number of PLD cycles are also risk factors for HFS in MM patients, and the management of these factors may be helpful for the prevention of HFS.

Declarations

Funding

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Competing Interests

All of the authors hereby declare that there are no conflicting interests associated with the present research.

Availability of Data and Materials

The data sets used in the present research are accessible from the relevant author upon valid request if they are not available in the public domain.

Code Availability

Not applicable.

Authors' Contributions

Li Xiaozhe developed the protocol for the study and helped write the manuscript. Chen Meilan, Huang Beihui, and Liu Junru assisted with data collection. Gu Jingli and Kuang Lifan contributed to the statistical analysis. Li Juan had full access to all aspects of the research and writing process and takes final responsibility for the paper.

Ethical Approval

This study was reviewed and approved by the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University (IRB: [2017]126).

Consent to participate:

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study

Consent for publication:

Not applicable.

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Figures

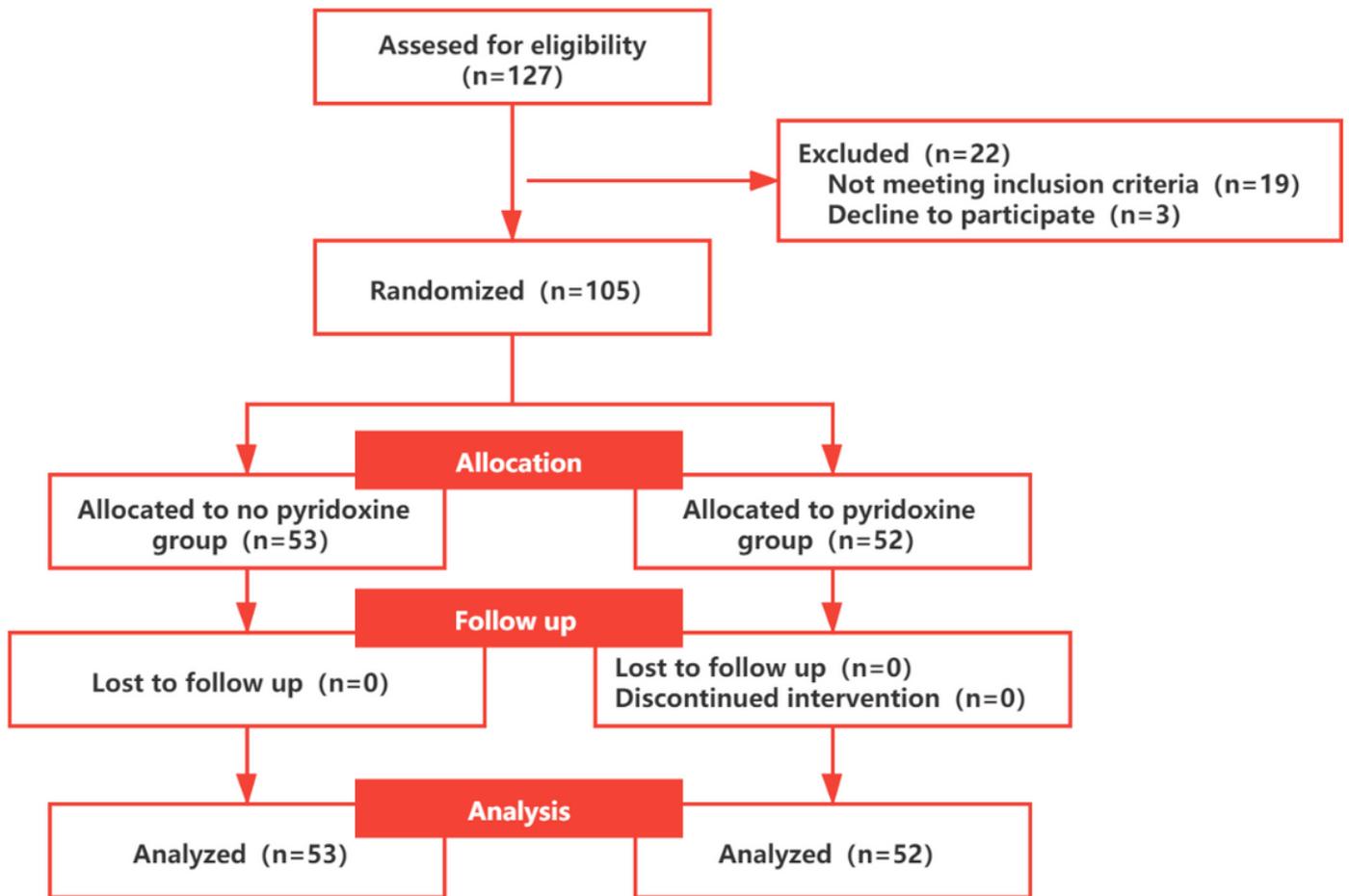


Figure 1

Patient eligibility and enrollment

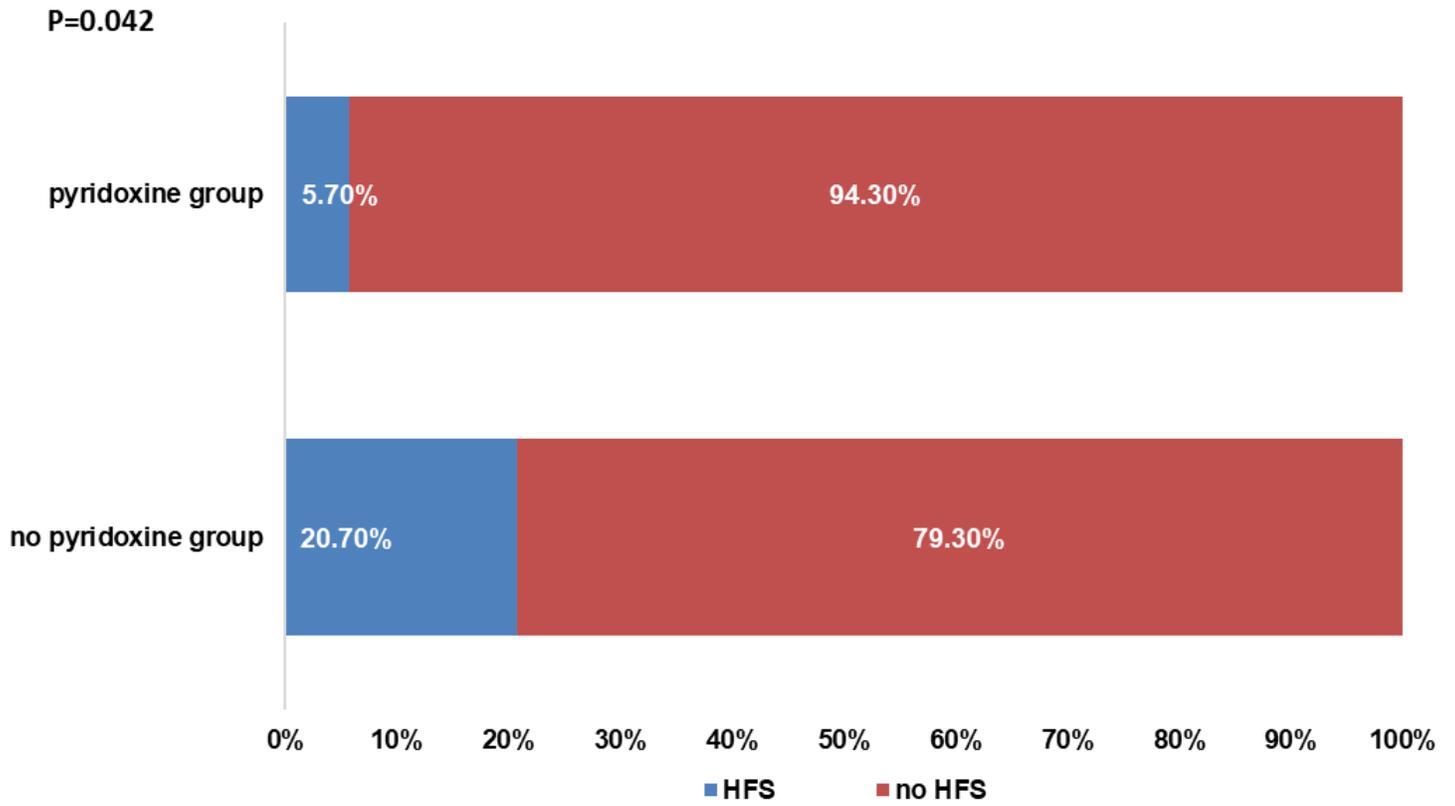


Figure 2

Incidence of hand-foot syndrome in the pyridoxine and no pyridoxine groups

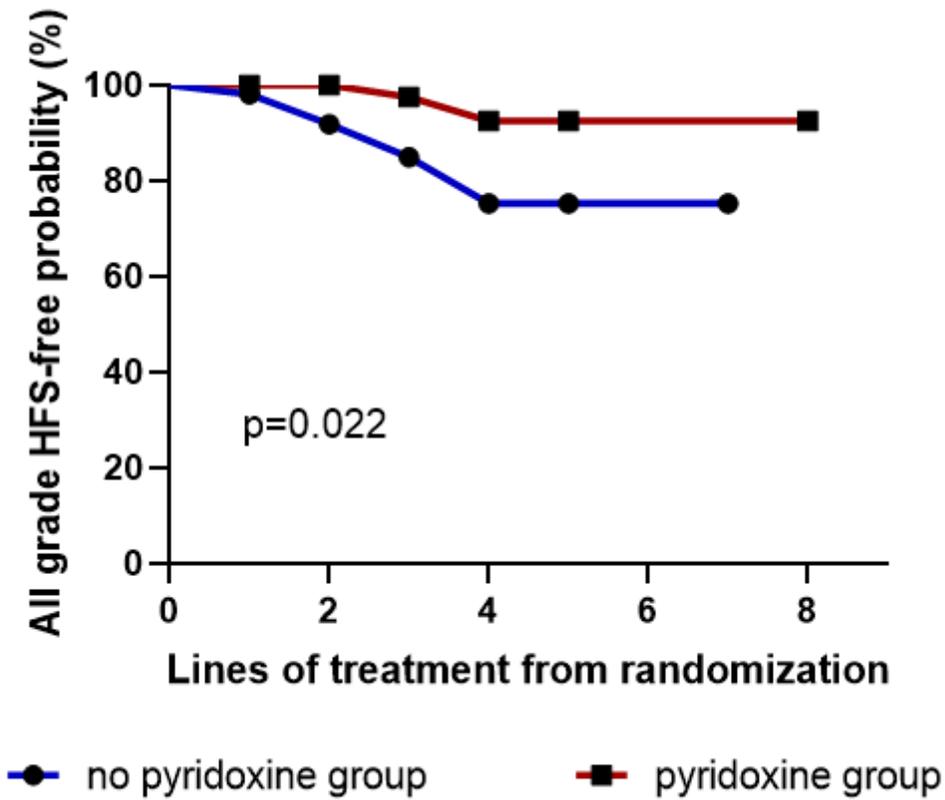


Figure 3

Cycles of chemotherapy to HFS occurrence between the pyridoxine group and the no pyridoxine group