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# **Nail Changes**

Some cancer treatments can damage or change your fingernails and toenails. This might affect the appearance, texture, color, and health of your nails. Understanding these changes and how to manage them can help you keep your nails healthy during and after treatment.

Common nail changes during cancer treatment

- Muehrcke lines: Pairs of white lines across the nails that move as your nail grows out
- Mees' lines: Horizontal white line (usually only one) across the nails that doesn't
  move as your nail grows out
- Beau's lines: Horizontal ridges or grooves on nails
- Nail plate issues: Nail lifting or falling off (known as onycholysis)
- Growth problems: Slower growth than normal, or no growth at all
- Infections: Nail infections (known as paronychia), more common if nails are cracked or open

All of these changes can also be caused by non-cancer conditions, treatments, and medicines. It's important to tell your health care team if you have any nail symptoms, even if they aren't painful or bothering you.

## What cancer treatments cause nail changes?

Some types of chemotherapy, immunotherapy, and targeted drug therapy can cause damage or changes to your nails. One, two, a few, or all of your nails could be affected.

Nail changes from chemo usually start sooner than changes caused by immunotherapy and targeted drug therapy. Most nail changes are temporary, but some can last long after treatment ends or can even be permanent.

### Chemotherapy

Nail changes caused by chemo are usually short-term and return to normal within a few months of stopping treatment.

These types of chemo are more likely to cause nail changes:

- Vincristine (Oncovin, Vincasar PFS)
- Paclitaxel (Taxol)
- Fluorouracil (5FU, Carac)
- Etoposide (Vepesid, VP-16)
- Daunorubicin (Cerubidine)
- Bleomycin (Bleonoxane)
- Cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan)
- Dacarbazine (DTIC-Dome)
- Methotrexate (Otrexup, Rasuvo, RediTrex, Trexall, Xatmep)

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## Targeted therapy, EGFR inhibitors

- erlotinib (Tarceva)
- gefitinib (Iressa)

#### Targeted therapy, monoclonal antibodies

- cetuximab (Erbitux)
- panitumumab (Vectibix)

# Fissures (deep grooves)

Cancer treatments that can cause fissures include:

#### Targeted drug therapy or immunotherapy monoclonal antibodies

- cetuximab (Erbitux)
- panitumumab (Vectibix)

# Hemorrhages (splinter hemorrhage)

Cancer treatments that can cause splinter hemorrhages include:

### Chemotherapy

- doxorubicin (Adriamycin, Rubex)
- docetaxel (Taxotere)

they know all the medications, vitamins, minerals, and supplements you are taking.

With this information, you and your health care team can discuss your risk and what to expect.

#### **Treatments**

The treatment for nail changes depends on what signs or symptoms you're having. Not all nail changes need to be treated. Most changes are short-term and improve after cancer treatment ends.

Always talk to your doctor or cancer care team before starting or stopping any new medicine, supplement, or treatment.

#### For pain or swelling

While most nail changes aren't painful, nail inflammation or infection can cause pain or swelling. Your health care team might suggest daily vinegar nail soaks (equal parts white vinegar and water). Over-the-counter medicines such as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) can also help relieve your symptoms.

#### For nail weakness, splitting, or ridges

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steps you can take to manage minor nail changes, and to avoid making them worse.

#### **Protect your hands and feet:**

- Check your hands and feet every day to look for changes in your nails.
- Avoid excessive or prolonged pressure, friction, or injury to your nails.
- Wear protective gloves or shoes during activities that could damage or injure your hands or feet.
- Wear socks and shoes that aren't too tight.

#### Use gentle soaps and skin-care products:

- Avoid skin-care products and lotions that have harsh chemicals, strong perfumes, or fragrances. These can be irritating.
- Wash your hands and nails with soap and water instead of hand sanitizer, which can sometimes irritate skin or nails.

#### Take extra care when trimming or polishing your nails:

- Keep your nails trimmed short, but don't cut or trim your cuticles (due to risk of infection).
- Don't get professional manicures or pedicures.
- Don't use nail polish removers or hardeners.
- Use a water-soluble nail lacquer or ask about a prescription nail polish if you have weak, brittle, or splitting nails.

#### Consider using cold packs if your chemo includes a taxane:

• If you are taking a taxane (especially docetaxel), consider applying cold packs to your nails for 15 minutes before the infusion, during the infusion, and for 15 minutes after the infusion. This may prevent nail lifting. Talk to your nurse or doctor first.

It's important to tell your health care team as soon as you notice any expected or unexpected changes to your nails. Preventing and avoiding injuries to your nails is an important part of keeping them as healthy as possible.

#### Learn more

- Managing Cancer-related Side Effects<sup>4</sup>
- Hair, Skin, and Nail Changes<sup>5</sup>

# **Hyperlinks**

- 1. /cancer/managing-cancer/treatment-types/immunotherapy.html
- 2. /cancer/managing-cancer/treatment-types/targeted-therapy.html
- 3. www.cancer.org/cancer/types/skin-cancer/skin-cancer-image-gallery.html
- 4. www.cancer.org/cancer/managing-cancer/side-effects.html
- 5. www.cancer.org/cancer/managing-cancer/side-effects/hair-skin-nails.html

#### References

evidence-based literature review. *Am J Clin Dermatol.* 2021;87(1):180-183. doi.org/10.1016/j.jaad.2021.07.022

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## Written by

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