

#MADEEASY



PIGMENTARY DISORDERS
PART-2





PIGMENTARY DISORDERS PART-2

PIGMENTARY DISORDERS

- **Depigmentation**

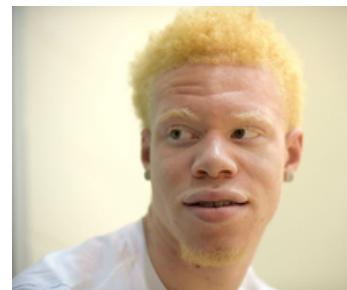
Complete loss of pigment.

Like having completely bleached spots on a coloured fabric

Examples:

Albinism: Genetic disorder resulting in little or no melanin production, affecting skin, hair, and eyes.

Chemical Leukoderma: Depigmentation due to exposure to certain chemicals





PIGMENTARY DISORDERS PART-2

- **Mixed Pigmentary Disorders**

**Combination of hyperpigmentation and hypopigmentation.
Like a tie-dye shirt with both dark and light patches.**

Examples:

Lichen Planus Pigmentosus: Hyperpigmented macules or patches often in sun-exposed areas, with a possible lichenoid component.

Nevus Depigmentosus: Hypopigmented patches present from birth, typically stable in size and distribution.



Pathophysiology

- **Melanin is produced by melanocytes in the epidermis.**
- **The type (eumelanin vs. pheomelanin) and amount of melanin determine skin colour.**
- **Melanin is transferred to keratinocytes.**
- **Disruption in this process can result in pigmentary disorders.**

Diagnosis

- **Clinical Examination: Visual inspection and history taking.**
- **Wood's Lamp Examination: Enhances the contrast of pigmentation changes.**
- **Biopsy: Histological examination may be needed for uncertain cases.**
- **Laboratory Tests: Thyroid function tests and autoimmune panels for conditions like vitiligo.**





PIGMENTARY DISORDERS PART-2

Management

- **Hyperpigmentation**
Topical Treatments: Hydroquinone, retinoids, corticosteroids and azelaic acid
Procedures: Chemical peels, laser therapy
Sun Protection: Broad-spectrum sunscreens to prevent worsening
- **Hypopigmentation**
Topical Treatments: Corticosteroids, calcineurin inhibitors.
Phototherapy: Narrowband UVB or PUVA
- **Depigmentation**
Albinism: Sun protection, sunglasses, regular ophthalmologic exams
Chemical Leukoderma: Avoidance of triggering chemicals, corticosteroids for inflammation
- **Mixed Pigmentary Disorders**
Lichen Planus Pigmentosus: Topical corticosteroids, tacrolimus, and sun protection.
Nevus Depigmentosus: Usually no treatment required
Hyperpigmentation: Like having dark spots on a white shirt from spilling coffee.
Hypopigmentation: Like having faded patches on a colorful shirt after bleach accidentally spills.
Depigmentation: Like having completely bleached spots on a colored fabric.
Mixed Disorders: Like a tie-dye shirt with both dark and light patches.

Summary table

Type	Example Disorders	Characteristics	Treatment
Hyperpigmentation	Melasma, PIH, Solar Lentiginos	Darkened skin areas	Topical treatments, procedures, sun protection
Hypopigmentation	Vitiligo, Pityriasis Alba, Tinea Versicolor	Lighter skin areas	Topical treatments, phototherapy, camouflage
Depigmentation	Albinism, Chemical Leukoderma	Complete loss of pigment	Sun protection, avoidance of triggers, supportive care
Mixed Disorders	Lichen Planus Pigmentosus, Nevus Depigmentosus	Combination of hyper- and hypopigmented areas	Depends on the underlying cause, typically topical treatments and sun protection

