

#MADEEASY



PIGMENTARY DISORDERS
PART-1





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- *Pigmentary disorders affect the colour of the skin due to either an excess or deficiency of melanin, the pigment produced by melanocytes.*
- *These disorders can be congenital or acquired and may impact a small area of the skin or be widespread.*

Types of Pigmentary Disorders

- **Hyperpigmentation**
Excess melanin production leading to darker skin areas.
Like having dark spots on a white shirt from spilling coffee.
Examples:
Melasma: Brown patches on the face, often triggered by sun exposure, hormonal changes, or pregnancy.





PIGMENTARY DISORDERS

Post-inflammatory Hyperpigmentation (PIH): Darkened areas following skin injury or inflammation such as acne or eczema.



Solar Lentigines (Age Spots): Brown spots due to prolonged sun exposure, common in older adults.





PIGMENTARY DISORDERS

- **Hypopigmentation**

Reduced melanin production leading to lighter skin areas. Like having faded patches on a colourful shirt after bleach accidentally spills.

Examples:

Vitiligo: Well defined white patches due to loss of melanocytes, often with an autoimmune etiology



Pityriasis Alba: Light-coloured patches on the face of children, associated with mild eczema.



Tinea Versicolor: Fungal infection causing lighter or darker patches, often on the trunk, with fine scaling.

