SHADES OF PIGMENTATION

DR AYESHA OMAR





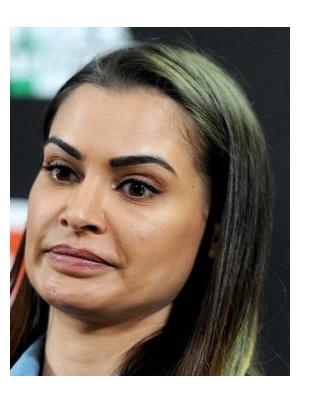


SOUTH AFRICA - THE RAINBOW NATION



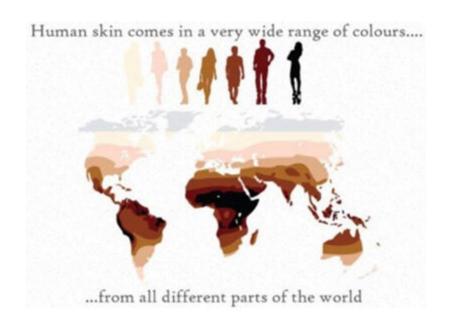


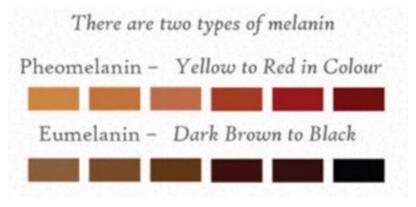






WHERE DOES PIGMENTATION ORIGINATE?







THE PIGMENT SPECTRUM

	TYPEI	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TYPE V	TYPE VI
BEFORE	lvory	Fair or pale	Fair to beige, with golden undertones	Olive or light brown	Dark brown	Deeply pigmented dark brown to darkest brown
AFTER	Always freckles, always burns/peels, never tans	Usually freckles, often burns/peels, rarely tans	Might freckle, burns on occasion, sometimes tans	Doesn't really freckle, rarely burns, often tans	Rarely freckles, almost never burns, always tans	Never freckles, never burns, always tans

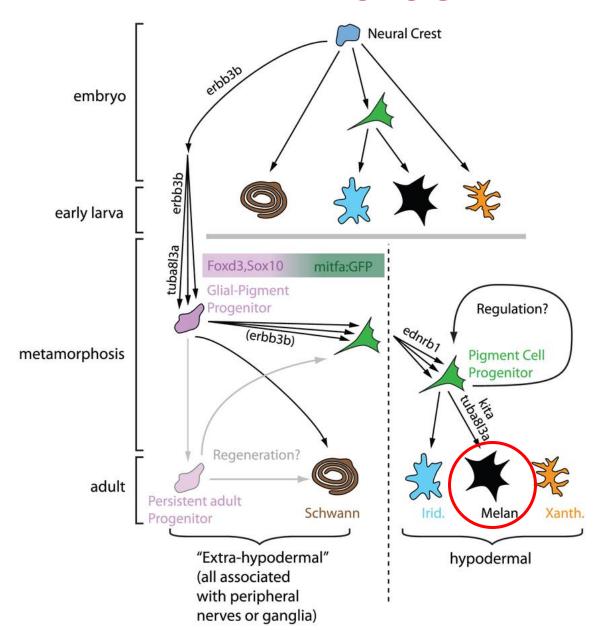


THE DARKER THE SKIN, THE MORE AT RISK

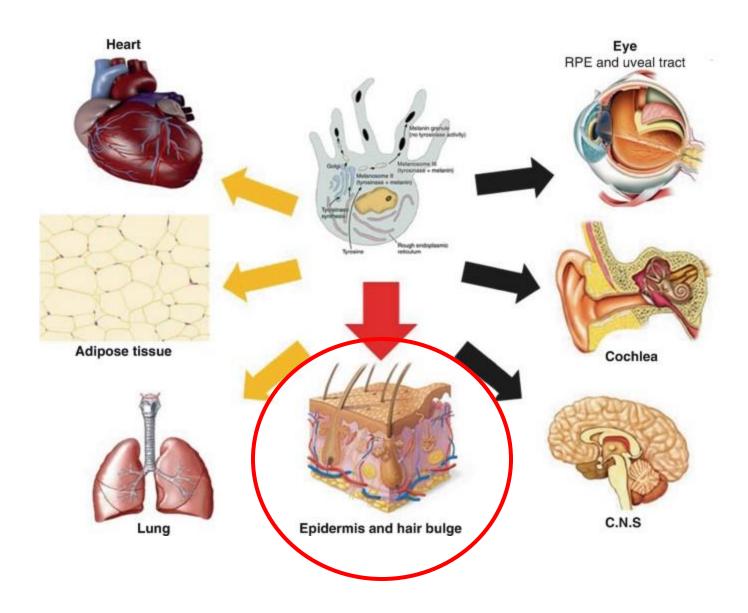




EMBRYOLOGY

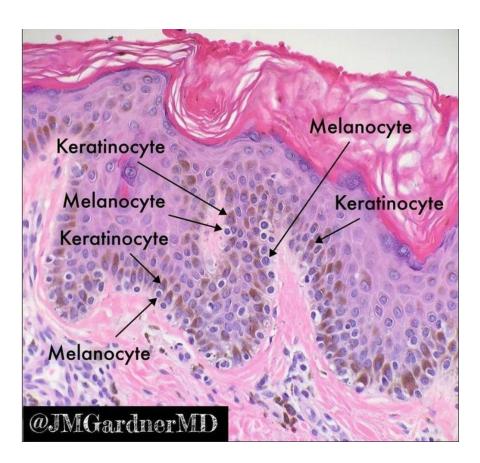


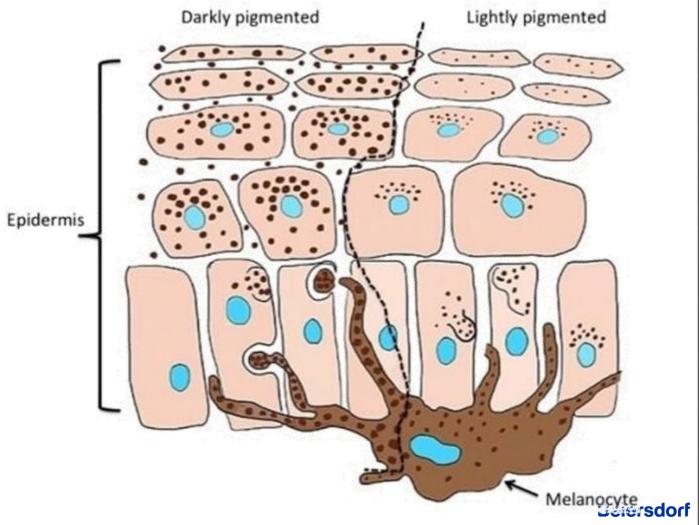






PHYSIOLOGY

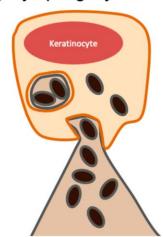






MELANOSOME TRANSFER

a) Cytophagocytosis



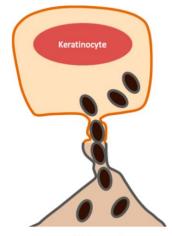
Melanocyte

c) Shed vesicles



Melanocyte

b) Membrane fusion



Melanocyte

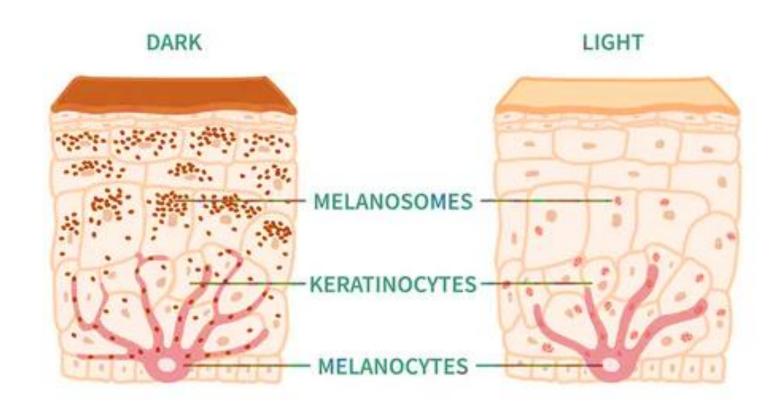
d) Exo/phagocytosis



Melanocyte









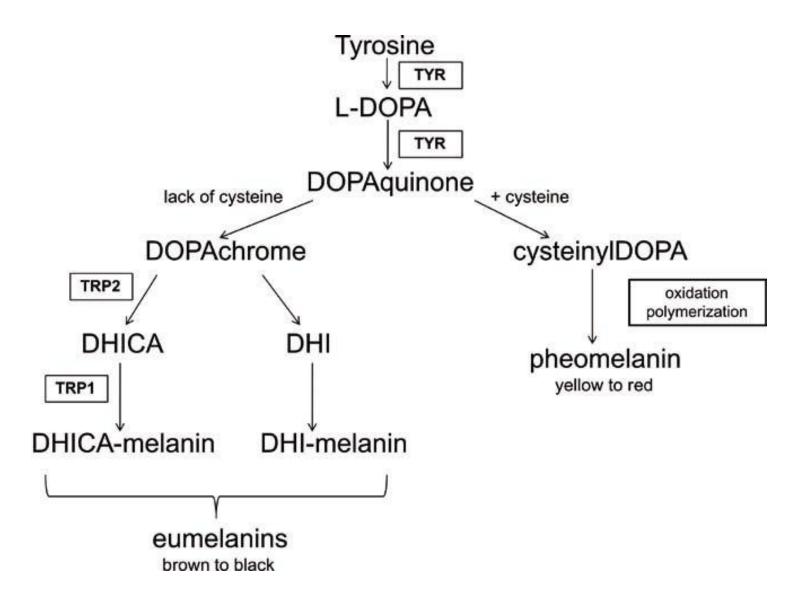
PIGMENT FORMATION IN THE SKIN - MOA





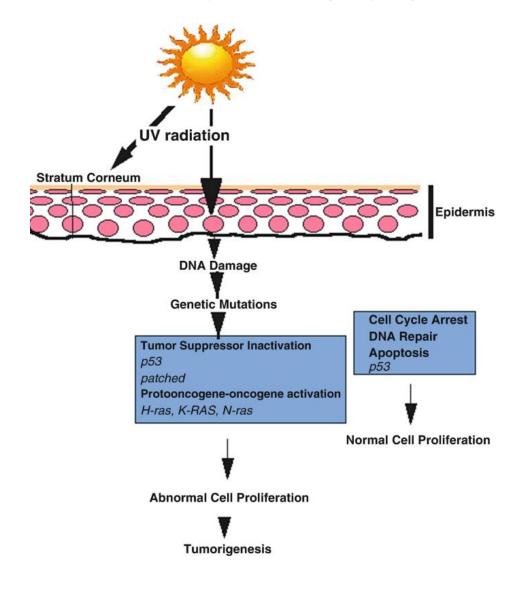
MELANOGENESIS





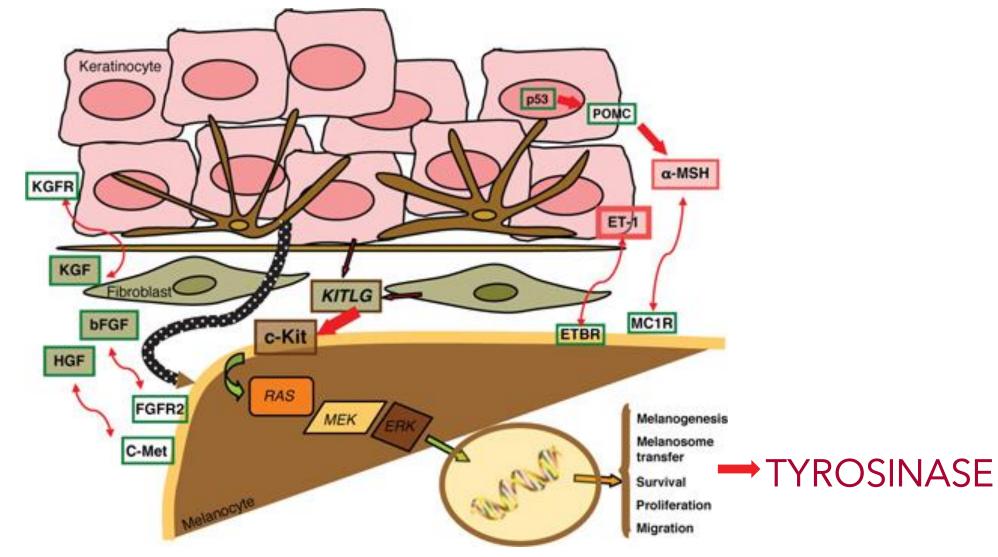


UV LIGHT AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE SKIN





KERATINOCYTES ROLE IN PIGMENTATION





HYPERPIGMENTATION

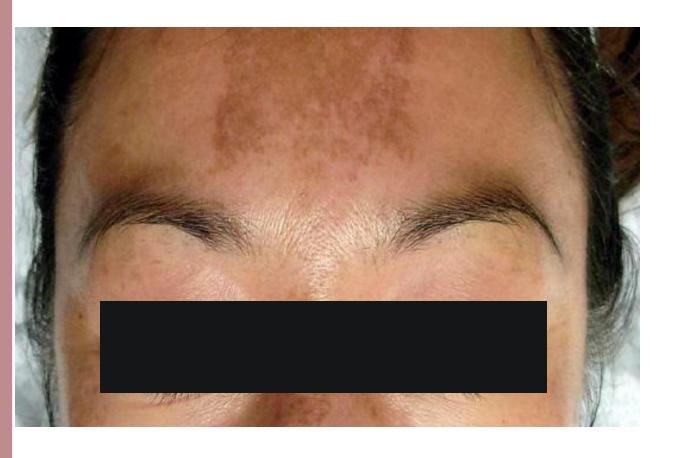
- **Epidermal**: Identified by the presence of excess melanin in the superficial layers of the skin.
- **Dermal**: Distinguished by the presence of melanophages (cells that ingest melanin) through the dermis.
- Mixed: Includes a combination of both the epidermal and dermal type.
- **Unnamed**: Excess melanocytes are present in the skin of dark-skinned individuals.



DERMAL VS EPIDERMAL MELASMA

	D	ERMAL:	EPID	ERMAL:
DEFINITION	•	CAUSED BY INCREASED MELANIN PIGMENT IN THE DERMIS		USED BY THE INCREASE OF MELANIN PIGMENT IN THE IDERMIS
SIGNS	•	ILL-DEFINED LIGHT BROWN TO BLUE-GREY PATCHES ON THE FACE		ELL-DEFINED DARK BROWN COLOUR PATCHES ON THE CE
DIAGNOSIS	•	WOOD'S LAMP- NO ENHANCEMENT SEEN AND DERMOSCOPY- IRREGULAR PIGMENT NETWORK WITH BLUISH GREY PIGMENTATION IS NOTED	RE	DOD'S LAMP- ENHANCEMENT . IN DERMOSCOPY- GULAR PIGMENT NETWORK WITH A BROWNISH DMOGENOUS PIGMENTATION
RESPONSE	•	POOR RESPONSE CHEMICAL PEELS, MICRODERMABRASION AND LASERS	• GO	OOD RESPONSE
TREATMENT			TR CO	EACHING AGENTS, COMBINATION OF HYDROQUINONE, ETINOIN, AND MODERATE POTENCY TOPICAL STEROIDS, MBINATION OF CREAMS CHEMICAL PEELS AND LASER ERAPY







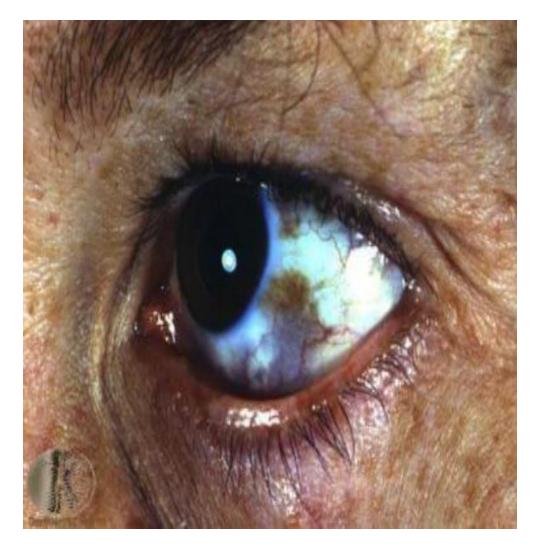
DERMAL MELASMA

EPIDERMAL MELASMA

Beiersdorf







NEVUS OF OTA

Beiersdorf







NEVUS OF HORI



COMMON PRESENTATIONS OF HYPERPIGMENTATION

- MELASMA
- SOLAR LENTIGINES
- POST INFLAMMATORY HYPERPIGMENTATION
- PERI-ORBITAL
- ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS
- MISCELLANEOUS:
 - Drug induced
 - Lichen planus
 - Lichen planus pigmentosus
 - Lichenoid eczema
 - Addison's disease
 - Dermatitis artefacta



MELASMA



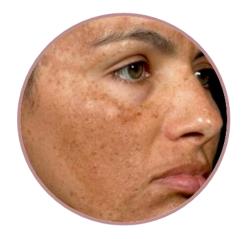








FRECKLES



MELASMA



AGE SPOTS



ACNEMARKS

50%

of pregnant women affected by Melasma

25%

of women taking oral contraceptives affected by hyperpigmentation

46%

of global consumers occasionally have uneven skin tone, pigment spots or hyperpigmentation skin concerns on their face.



APPEARANCE OF PIGMENTATION



15 years

70 + years

Melasma

Age spots

Post inflammatory hyperpigmentation

Freckles

Contraceptives / birth-control pills

Pregnancy

Exposure to sunlight

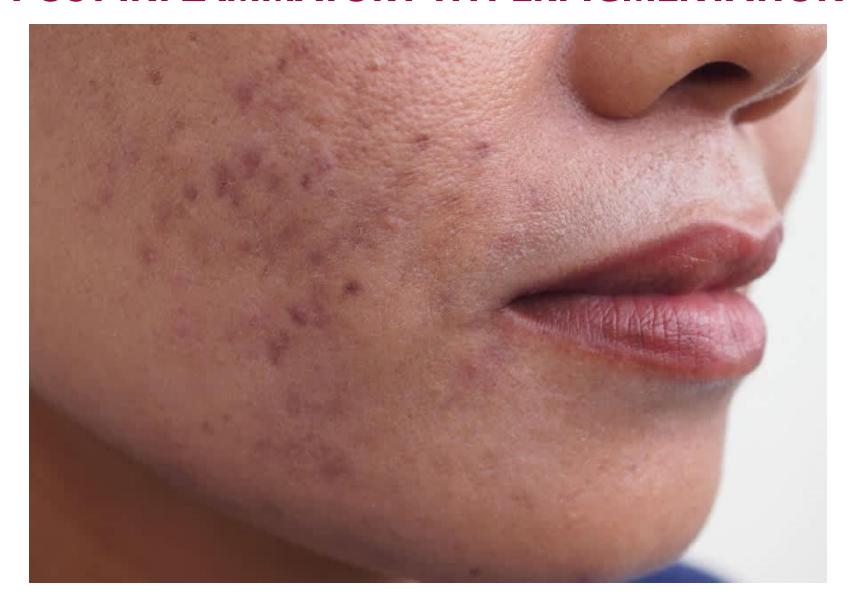


SOLAR LENTIGINES



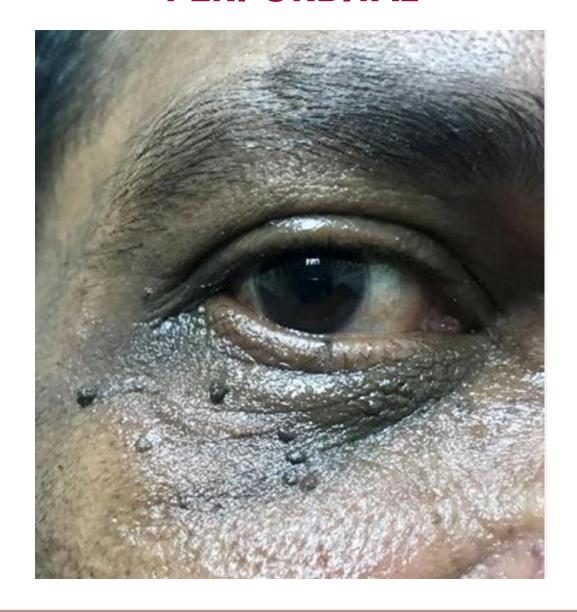


POST INFLAMMATORY HYPERPIGMENTATION



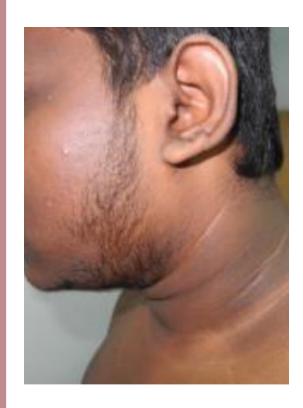


PERI-ORBITAL

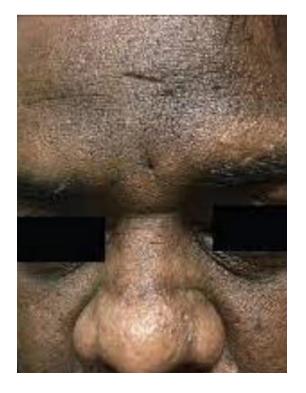


ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS





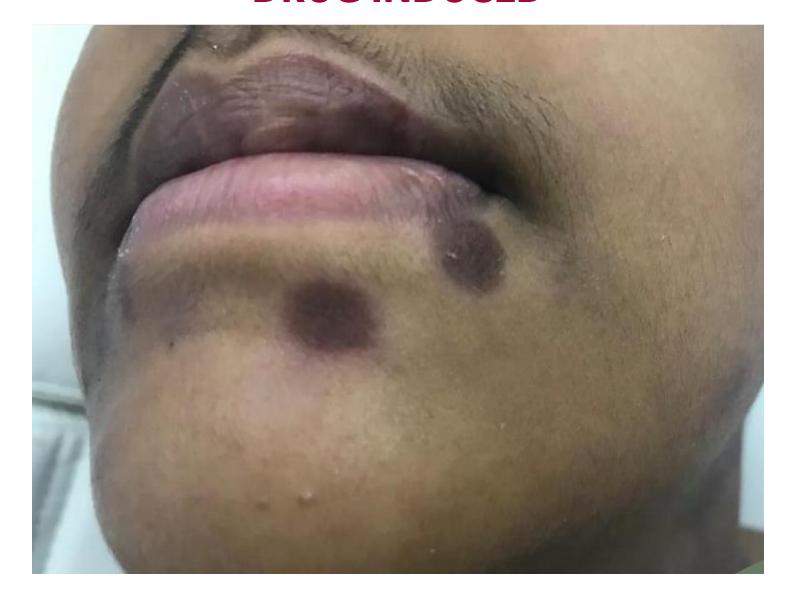








DRUG INDUCED





LICHEN PLANUS







LICHEN PLANUS PIGMENTOSUS







Beiersdorf



LICHENOID ECZEMA





ADDISON'S DISEASE





DERMATITIS ARTEFACTA

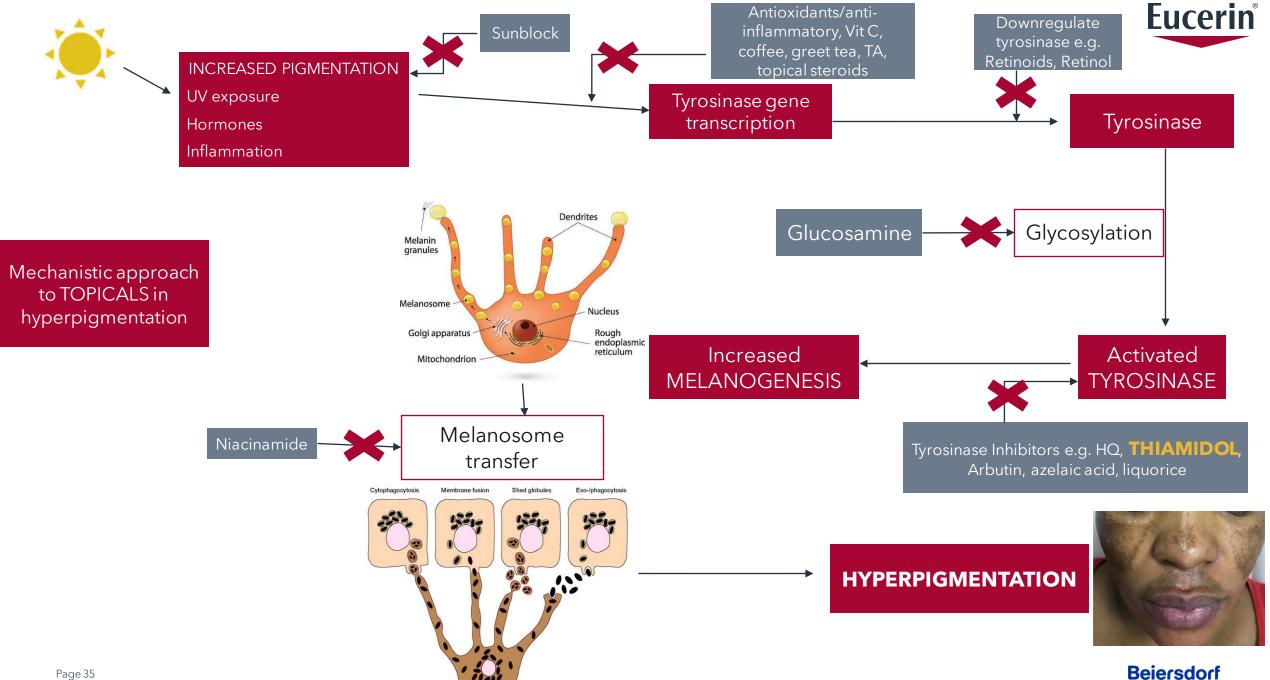




MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Depends on:

- Causes of hyperpigmentation where possible, first TREAT the underlying cause
- Location of pigmentation Epidermal? Dermal? Mixed?
- Co-morbidities e.g. SLE (caution with light sources)
- Previous treatment history previous therapies, skin sensitivity or allergies
- Skin type Fitzpatrick type
- Patients Wish



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MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Topical Agents:

- Photoprotection
- Hydroquinone And Combinations
- Retinoids
- Ascorbic acid
- Azelaic Acid
- Kojic Acid
- Tranexamic Acid
- Cysteamine
- Thiamidol

Moolla S, Miller-Monthrope Y(2022) Dermatology: How to manage facial hyperpigmentation in skin colour



MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Chemical Peels:

- Glycolic Acid
- Salicylic Acid
- Jessner Solution
- Trichloroacetic Acid

Laser Therapies:

- Ablative Laser
- Non-ablative Fractioning Laser
- Picosecond Laser



ADDITIVE THERAPIES

Skin lightening & Brightening Hydroquinone, Retinoids, Cysteamine, TXA, Thiamidol

Desloughing
Superficial and medium
depth chemical peels

Photo thermolysis
Picosec, Q-switched,
Nd:Yag

Systemic Therapies e.g. pycnogenol, oral TXA

'Halo' phenomenon

Contact dermatitis

Nail discoloration

Permanent leukoderma

Ochronosis

OTC products

Erythema

Burning

Desquamation

HSV re-activation

PIH

Hypertrophic scarring

Keloid formation

Dyschromia's e.g. confetti pigmentation

PIH

Blisters

Hypertrophic and keloid scarring

Dyschromia's e.g. confetti pigmentation

PIH

Blisters

Hypertrophic and keloid scarring

CAMOUFLAGE, MICRONEEDLING, PRP



EMERGING TREATMENTS

- Research understanding the mechanisms surrounding PIH and melasma is still ongoing ad as such,
 novel therapeutic options are continuing to be developed.
- Emerging pharmacological therapies include topical metformin, flutamide, thiamidol, and PRP
- Newer non-pharmacologic options include microneedling and picosecond laser.
- Skin-bleaching and glutathione



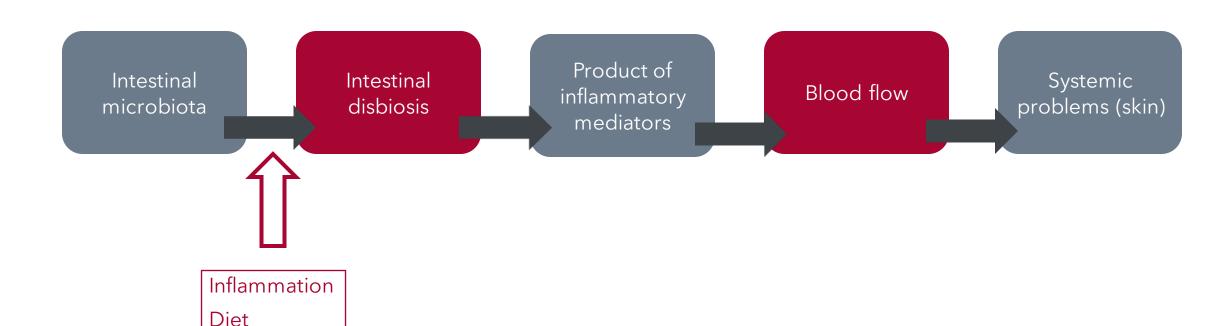
PICOSECOND LASER

The new trend in facial rejuvenation:

- Improves texture
- Closes pores
- Softens winkles and fine lines
- Increases tone
- Clean spots
- Very safe for **DARK** skin



CONNECTION BETWEEN SKIN AND INTESTINAL FLORA



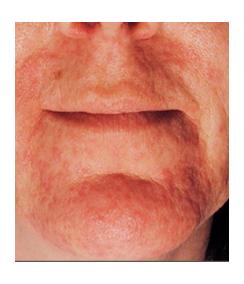
Antibiotics



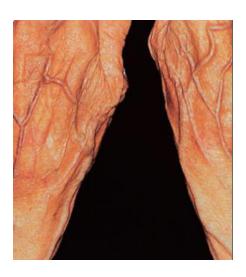
ADVERSE REACTIONS OF TOPICAL STEROIDS



Steroid Rosacea



Perioral Dermatitis



Atrophy



ADVERSE REACTIONS OF TOPICAL STEROIDS



Telangiectasia



Striae



Tinea incognito



ADVERSE REACTIONS OF TOPICAL STEROIDS



Folliculitis



Steroid hypertrichosis



Steroid acne

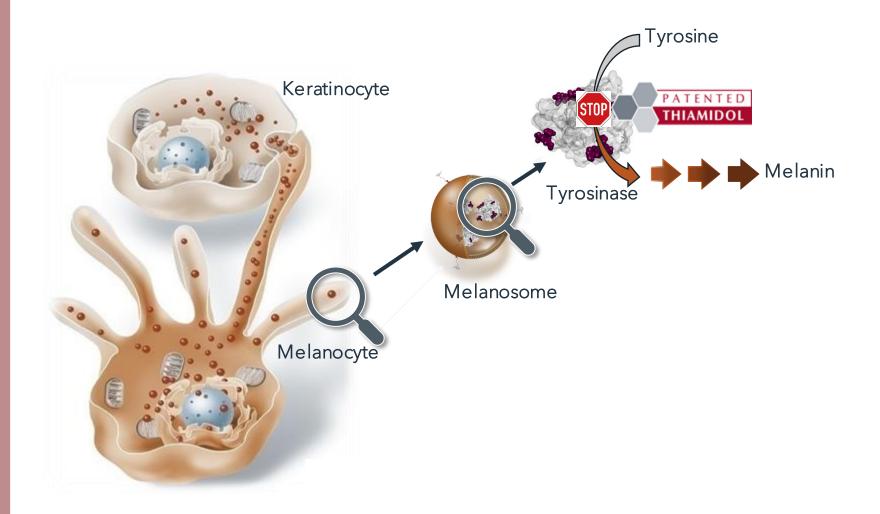


OCHRONOSIS





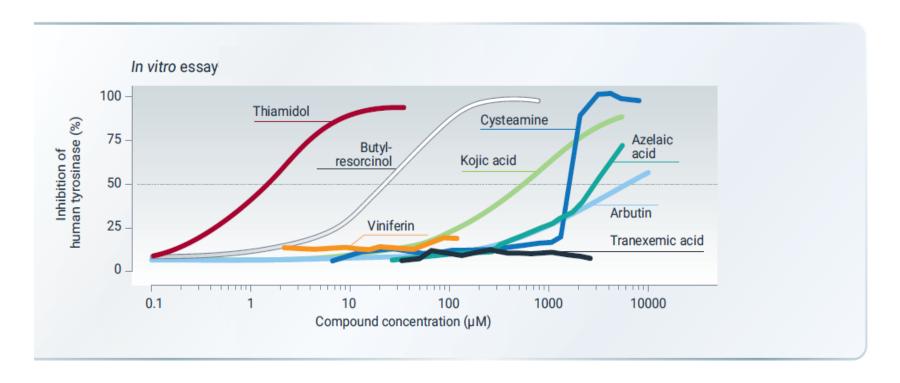
THIAMIDOL MODE OF ACTION







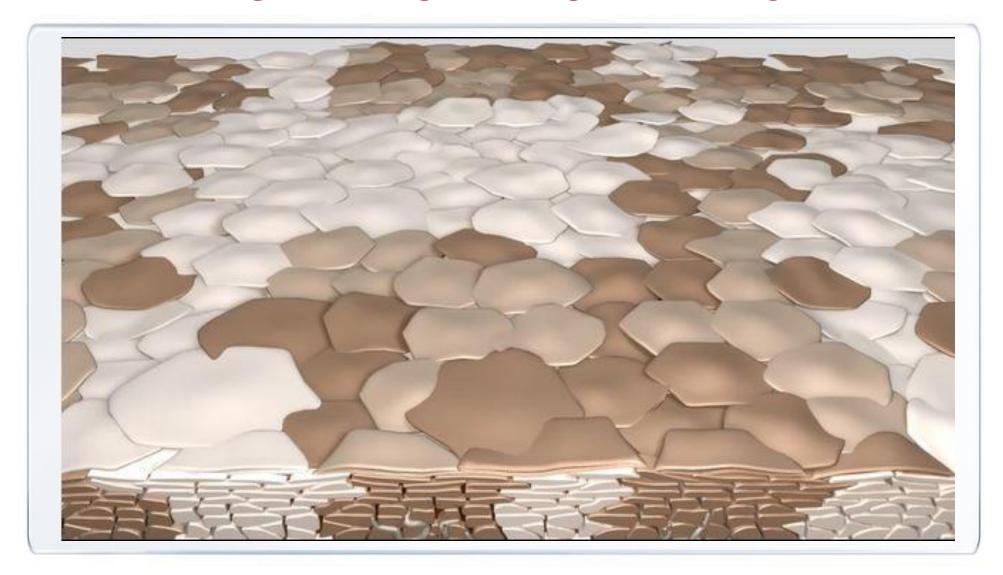
INHIBITION OF HUMAN TYROSINASE



Thiamidol is the most effective inhibitor of the human tyrosinase available on the market!



PIGMENT FORMATION IN THE SKIN





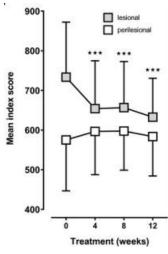
EFFECTIVE REDUCTION OF PIH WITH THIAMIDOL

Effective reduction of post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation with the tyrosinase inhibitor isobutylamido-thiazolyl-resorcinol (Thiamidol)

Dennis Roggenkamp ¹, Ncoza Dlova ², Tobias Mann ³, Jan Batzer ³, Julia Riedel ³, Martina Kausch ³, Ivica Zoric ³, Ludger Kolbe ³

- Observational study in South Africa with 29 individuals with skin type V and VI
- 3x Thiamidol daily for 12 weeks
- Assessment of lightening of lesional and non-leisional skin using a mexameter







Efficacy and safety of a novel triple combination cream compared to Kligman's trio for melasma: A 24-week double-blind prospective randomized controlled trial

Clémence Bertold ¹, Eric Fontas ², Tanya Singh ¹, Nadia Gastaut ³, Sandra Ruitort ³, Sylvia Wehrlen Pugliese ³, Thierry Passeron ¹ ⁴

- Prospective randomized double-blind study
- Monocenric: Department of Dermatology, CHU Nice France
- 40 patients with melasma
 - New Trio (NT) with cosmetic tyrosinase inhibitor: thiamidol 0.1% retinoic acid 0.1%, dexamethasone 0.1%
 - Kligman's Trio (KT): hydroquinone 5% retinoic acid 0.1% dexamethasone 0.1%
 - o Photoprotection
 - o 3 months of active treatment followed by months of photoprotection alone

Kligman's Trio vs New Trio (thiamidol replaces the hydroquinone)

- As effective
- Well tolerated
- Better quality of life



THERAPEUTIC APPROACH

- Diagnosis is key!
- Epidermal hyperpigmentation better prognosis.
- Dermal pigmentation, prognosis is guarded and potential complications of scarring.
- Broad spectrum sunscreens.
- Medical therapy includes: oral antibiotics, retinoids, topical steroids and calcineurin inhibitors.
- Skin brightening agents.
- Combination therapies are most effective.

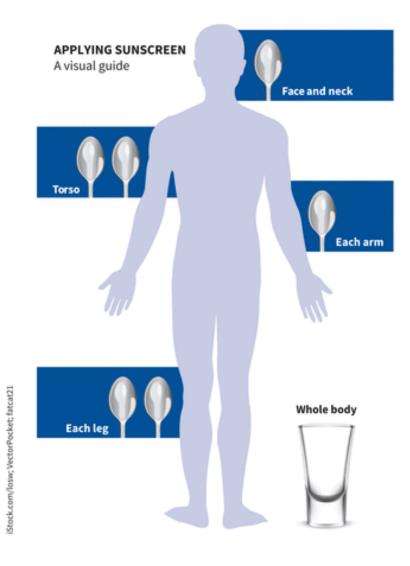


PEARLS FOR AVOIDING SIDE EFFECTS

- An accurate diagnosis avoids the side effects that could result from prolonged treatment using wrong and ineffective products.
- Products like hydroquinone should not be used for long periods and high percentage
- Before treatment, sunscreen compliance should be established
- Patient should not supplement treatment with home products such as soaps, oils, toners, etc. as unprescribed home products might contain mercury, steroids, hydroquinone, retinoids, etc.
- Patient should be aware of selling points such as "Organic", "Natural", and "Dermatologically tested".



SUNSCREEN APPLICATION







CASE STUDY





SUMMARY

- Plan
- Prevent
- Prepare
- Persevere
- Patient



CONTAINING ASSORTMENT

SOLUTIONS TO TARGET VARIOUS PIGMENTATION NEEDS



HYPERPIGMENTATION



POST-ACNE MARKS



SUN PROTECTION



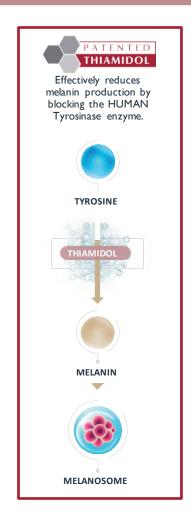
AGEING SKIN





LIFE-CHANGING POWER OF DERMATOLOGICAL SKINCARE

THIAMIDOL: THE PATENTED MOLECULE TO FIGHT DARK MARKS WITH MULTIPLE INDICATIONS





Even Pigment Perfector Assortment



Eucerin®

CLEANSE SERUMS CREAMS SPECIAL CARE Eucerin EVEN SKIN **Eucerin** Eucerin Eucerin EVEN PIGMENT PERFECTOR PIGMENT EVEN PIGMENT Eucerin GENTLE CLEANSING FOAM DARK CIRCLE PERFECTOR PERFECTOR Eucerin Eucerin Eucerin DUAL SERUM Eucerin ALL SKIN TYPES SKIN PERFECTING EVEN PIGMENT **EVEN PIGMENT** EVEN PIGMENT PERFECTOR PIGMENT DAY CREAM SPF 30 SKIN PERFECTIN NIGHT CREAM DUAL SERUM 160ml DERMATOLOGICAL SKINCAR DUAL **GENTLE** SKIN PEFECTING **NIGHT** SPF 50 + SUN **DAY CREAM EYE CREAM SERUM CLEANSING FOAM SERUM CREAM FLUID** Thiamidol Dioactive substances Bisabolol Licochalcone A Hyaluronic Acid

Dexpanthenol



Even Pigment Perfector Dual Serum

ANTI MARKS

PATENTED THIAMIDOL

Effectively reduces dark marks and prevent reappearance



PATIENT BENEFITS

- Act at the root cause of dark marks reducing and preventing the re appearance
- Light Texture
- Absorbs quickly
- Non-Greasy
- Lightly fragranced



MOISTURISATION

HYALURONIC ACID

Most effective moiturising substance that helps the skin to attract and retain moisture

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY

LICOCHALOCNE A

Reduction in inflammation markers to protect against pigmentation caused by inflammation



Even Pigment Perfector Skin Perfecting Serum

ANTI MARKS

PATENTED THIAMIDOL

Effectively reduces dark marks and prevent reappearance



PATIENT BENEFITS

- Crystal Technology Ultra Light Texture
- For all skin types
- Can be added to any skincare routine
- Use alone, or before moisturising as part of skincare routine



MOISTURISATION

HYALURONIC ACID*

Most effective moiturising substance that helps the skin to attract and retain moisture

MOISTURISATION

Glycerine*

Humectant - helps the skin to attract and retain moisture

*Together: ensure your skin can have the hydration and moisture it needs to achieve a beautiful glow. Hyperpigmentation



Even Pigment Perfector - Important to Remember

First visible results in 2 weeks

In 12 weeks: Pigment spots are reduced by up to 75%*

"Dermatologically tested" & "Clinically tested"

Product Regimen: 2.5x more powerful

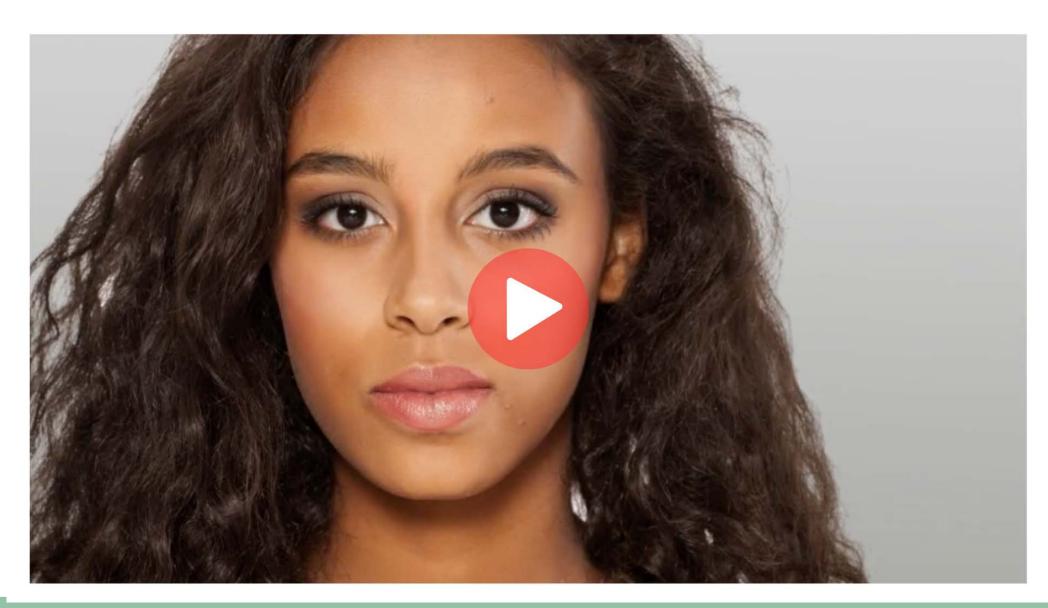
Anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidative Licochalcone A to protect from additional hyperpigmentation trigger-factors

Recommended by Derms

Positive impact on quality of life clinically proven



Post linflammatory Hyperpigmentation





Hyaluron Filler + Elasticity Range Assortment

ENRICHED FORMULA FOR VISIBLY YOUNGER LOOKING, SMOOTHER & RADIANT SKIN







DAY CREAM



NIGHT CREAM



HAND CREAM

