CUTANEOUS AND FACIAL ANATOMY ASSESSMENT IN ORIENTAL DESCENDANTS

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Introduction: This study was based in cutaneous and facial anatomy evaluation about Japanese descendants in Brazil. It emphasized on classification of phototype, differences in wrinkle standards and face anatomy. So as to it does obtain epidemiologic aspects and ethnic differences.

Objective: The objective of the study is to define differences in phototype classification, to evaluate wrinkle standard and to compare oriental with non-oriental people. After that, it would be able to establish more specific therapeutic options; like as in botulinum toxin and fillers. Therefore, it is possible to evaluate the facial expressions (facial mimics) and wrinkle standard with photo register.

Methodology: An observational and analytical study of clinical and photographic assessment was performed. Furthermore, each patient has answered a questionnaire to analyse the phototype classification, skin care and epidemiological data – age, sex, culture and home province. 37 patients have been evaluated at Hospital de Clínicas of the Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil.

Results: Thirty-seven patients have been included in this study. The age was ranged between 18 to 76 years. 72.97% was female and 27.03% male. All the volunteers have been related to Japanese descendent. 37.84% was considered nisei, 54.05% sansei and 8.11% yonsei. The predominance in the Fitzpatrick classification was fototype III. Regarding skin care, 83.78% care about sun protection. Regarding the wrinkle pattern, there are differences between literary classification and the present study.

Conclusion: The study has demonstrated the differences about the wrinkle pattern. There are need for more study about this subject. Some ethnic groups like Corean and Chinese probably have other specific characteristics. This is very important because it means that new classifications for each group can be applied and ethnic patterns must be considered.