EFFICACY ON REDUCING FACIAL MELASMA PIGMENTATION DURING SUMMER TIME: A NEW ALTERNATIVE FOR THE TREATMENT OF THIS CONDITION

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Introduction: Melasma is a common, acquired hyperpigmentary disorder, affecting mostly women with darker complexions, that live in areas with intense UV radiation. This condition develops slowly, with worsening in the summer and improvement during winter. Treatment is challenging and often unsatisfactory.

Objective: A single-center, single-arm, prospective, open label study evaluated the efficacy and safety of a novel serum formulation containing Orabanche rapum extract, tranexamic acid, arbutin, CG-TGP2 and nicotinamide during summer time.

Materials and Methods: After Ethical Committee Approval, 33 women, aged 35 to 65 years who had clinically diagnosed of facial melasma were enrolled in the study. For 56 days, participants use the product once a day and sun protection factor FPS 50, and were evaluated 3 times (baseline, day 28 and day 56) for safety, efficacy (MASI index, photographic analysis, skin colorimetry) and quality of life (MelasQol).

Results: Product was well tolerated, and 30 women completed the study. Improvement of melasma was perceived in all subjects. There was a significant reduction of MASI score (-19%, p<0,05), an increase of 54% in L* colorimetric value (p<0,05), decrease of color difference between normal skin area and melasma skin area (-9%, p<0,05), and improvement of MelasQol (-12%, p<0,05).

Conclusions: Melasma treatment is challenging, recurrent and unsatisfactory. During summer time this condition usually is worsened with few options of treatment. This new serum containing Orabanche rapum extract, tranexamic acid, arbutin, CG-TGP2 and nicotinamide was effective during a period of high UV incidence, safe and tolerable. This novel product has ingredients that act in different mechanisms of melasma physiopathology, with an amelioration of skin pigmentation and an improvement of life’s quality even during summer time. In addition to classic treatments, it is important the development of new therapies for this challenge and sometime refractory condition.