



HISTORY OF DERMATOLOGY

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF VITILIGO

C Diehl⁽¹⁾ - K Kolyadenko⁽²⁾ - L Sologyb⁽³⁾

*Università Degli Studi Guglielmo Marconi, Department Of Dermatology, Rome, Italy⁽¹⁾ -
National Medical University, Department Of Dermatology And Venereology, Kiev, Ukraine⁽²⁾
- National Medical University, Department Of Dermatology And Venereology, Kiev,
Ukraine⁽³⁾*

Introduction: Vitiligo was observed from the very early history,
One of the earliest terms of this disease was "Kilas" in the Rig Veda, which was meant as similar to a white spotted deer. Vitiligo has been mentioned in the tomes of every major religion, with its first description dating back more than 3000 years, to the earliest Vedic and Egyptian texts

Materials and methods: Bibliography, structural and logical analysis were used in this work

Results: The earliest reference to Vitiligo was found in 2200 BC in the period of Aushooryan according to the ancient literature of Iran "Tarkh-e-Tibble".

In the Ebers Papyrus in 1550 BC were mentioned two forms of depigmentation that could be interpreted as leprosy or depigmentation resembling vitiligo.

By 1400 BC white leprosy spots were called Sveta khushtha in the Atharva Veda and in 1200 BC Japanese Shinto prayers described depigmentation in the Amarakosa.

Descriptions of vitiligo could be found in such ancient documents as the Charaka Samhita (800 BC), Manus mriti (200 BC)

Though vitiligo, the disease with white spots, was recognized in the ancient times, it was frequently confused with leprosy. Even Hippocrates (460 to 355 BC) did not differentiate vitiligo and leprosy.

Persons with white spots, independent of the cause, were isolated from the healthy ones

In Makatominoharai, a collection of Shinto, prayers, dating back to about 1,200 B.C., there is mention of a disease Shira-bito, which means white-man.

In 1819 Giosue Sangiovanni was the first who described melanocytes in the squid, which he termed as 'chromatophores

In 1879, Moritz Kaposi was one of the first to observe lack of pigment granules in the rete pegs of vitiligo.

Today, after many centuries of researches vitiligo is still one of the most mysterious depigmentations worldwide.

