



PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

## INFANTIL VITILIGO: PROSPECTIVE CROSS STUDY ABOUT 71 CASES.

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**Introduction:** Vitiligo is a pigmentary disorder acquired secondary to the destruction of melanocytes. It is manifested by achromic macules. Its pathogenic mechanism is unknown.

**Objective:** To analyse the epidemiological, clinical, therapeutic and evolutionary characteristics of this entity at children in our context.

**Material and method:** A prospective study conducted in the Dermatology Department, covering 6 years. The parameters analysed were: age, sexe, pathological antecedents, triggering factor, clinical form, localization, treatment, and evolution. Data were entered on Excel and analyzed by using the statistical software package SPSS 17.0.

**Results:** Seventy-one children were included (24 boys, 47 girls). The average age was 7 years. Two children had a history of trisomy 21. For the family history 24% had a history of first degree of vitiligo, 14% an autoimmune disease. The triggering factor was found in 9.8% of cases following psycho-emotional trauma. The average start date was 15 months. The segmental form was present in 5 patients. The average dermal area achieved was 5.7%. Periorifective localization represented 31.42%, microtrauma areas 21%. The most common seats were 49%, the cervicofacial area 38%, the trunk 36%. Leucotrichia was observed in 7% of the cases and the repigmentation is lets in 11.2%. Biological assessment revealed dysthyroidism in one case, autoimmune anemia in one case and no case of diabetes. The proposed treatment was topical corticosteroids in 12.7% of cases, Tacrolimus in 42.2% of cases, and narrow-spectrum UVB phototherapy in 14% of cases. A dietary supplement was prescribed for 18 patients and heliotherapy for 30% of children. The response was complete in 4.2% of cases, partial in 46.4%. 8.4% of the children had an extension of the lesions and 19.4% had not presented a therapeutic response.

**Conclusion:** Because of its unpredictable progression and obvious cosmetic implications, vitiligo in our children can lead to devastating psychosocial disorders.

