



PIGMENTATION

## COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THE USE OF SYSTEMIC MINOCYCLINE VERSUS SYSTEMIC CORTICOSTEROID IN THE TREATMENT OF ACTIVE VITILIGO.

*G Momente Miquelin<sup>(1)</sup> - M Morais Tavares Colferai<sup>(1)</sup> - D Steiner<sup>(1)</sup>*

*Mogi Das Cruzes University, Department Of Dermatology, Mogi Das Cruzes, Brazil<sup>(1)</sup>*

**Introduction:** Vitiligo is a chronic acquired skin disease that evolves with depigmentation of the skin. Its exact etiology is not yet clearly defined, and control of disease activity is a therapeutic challenge.

**Objective:** To evaluate the effect of the drug minocycline on control over vitiligo activity compared to the conventional corticosteroid treatment.

**Materials and Methods:** Randomized clinical trial with 16 patients, men and women, between 14 and 65 years old, with clinical diagnosis of active vulgaris vitiligo, distributed in two groups: MINO Group - minocycline 100 mg / day, orally, for 3 months; CORT Group - prednisolone 0.3 mg / kg / day, orally, for 2 months and 0.15 mg / kg / day in the third month. Patients were assessed before and after treatment by: objective judgment of the photographic records, performed by two medical examiners; and evaluation of the results obtained by the VIDA score (Vitiligo Disease Activity Score), based on the patients' reports, in order to classify them with stable or unstable disease.

**Results:** According to the judgment of the photographic records, vitiligo activity was controlled, after 3 months of treatment, in 100% of patients in the MINO Group; in comparison with the CORT Group, with 60%. In the comparison to the VIDA score, a statistically significant difference was observed for both groups in the control of the disease; however, it was found that the reduction was greater in the MINO Group, evidencing more effectiveness of minocycline in the control of vitiligo activity.

**Conclusions:** This study demonstrated the efficacy of minocycline in the control of active vitiligo compared to a systemic corticosteroid regimen. Additional studies should be performed to confirm its efficacy.

