



PIGMENTATION

HYPERPIGMENTATION TREATMENT: COMPARISON BETWEEN LASER THERAPY AND TOPICAL PRODUCT

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Introduction: dyschromias are common alterations of the skin pigmentation sorted in hypo- and hyperpigmentation. Hyperpigmentation could be divided, according to the cause, in melanin hyperpigmentation and haemosiderin hyperpigmentation. The first one is due to the deposition of an excess of melanin, while the second one is consequent to blood extravasation.

Objective: evaluate the effectiveness of a topical product containing liposomal apo-lactoferrin, dissolvine, arbutin and kojic acid with or without the combination of laser therapy.

Material and Methods: 40 patients with cutaneous hyperpigmentation of the lower limbs were divided into two treatment groups and evaluated for a continuous three-month period. The first group used exclusively the topical product twice a day, while the second group also associated three sessions of fractional CO₂ lasers once a month. Clinical and dermoscopic images were acquired every month, as was the collection of the DLQI questionnaire.

Results: a preliminary evaluation showed an improvement in both groups, parallel to a reduction in the DLQI score. Statistical analysis is still under way, but from the first data is visible a statistical significative ($p < 0,05$) reduction in pigmentation already after one month with the only use of the topical product. This value increases with the association of laser therapy. The improvement is further evident in the long term.

Conclusion: topical use of product containing liposomal apo-lactoferrin, dissolvine, arbutin and kojic acid can be considered a valid treatment for skin hyperpigmentation. Further studies will allow to evaluate their effectiveness also in preventing post-treatment hyperpigmentation (laser, surgery).

