



PIGMENTATION

IN USE TEST OF A TOPICAL TREATMENT OF MELASMA WITH A KOJIC ACID BASED REGIMEN

A Agolzer⁽¹⁾ - B Alfaioli⁽¹⁾ - C Belloli⁽¹⁾ - N Cameli⁽²⁾ - Mt Cantelli⁽³⁾ - A Cantù⁽¹⁾ - R Capezzera⁽⁴⁾ - A Ciuffreda⁽¹⁾ - A Corazzol⁽¹⁾ - S Curia⁽⁵⁾ - F Dall'oglio⁽¹⁾ - Mp De Padova⁽¹⁾ - G Fabbrocini⁽¹⁾ - S Farina⁽¹⁾ - S Lorenzi⁽¹⁾ - M Mariano⁽¹⁾ - G Mazzola⁽¹⁾ - F Negosanti⁽¹⁾ - M Praticò⁽¹⁾ - C Rigoni⁽¹⁾ - N Russo⁽¹⁾ - A Tedeschi⁽¹⁾ - T Laureti⁽⁶⁾ - E Berardesca⁽²⁾

Italian Women In Dermatology Group, Dermatology, Milan, Italy⁽¹⁾ - San Gallicano Dermatological Institute, Dermatology, Rome, Italy⁽²⁾ - Italian Women In Dermatology Group, Dermatology, Milan, Italy⁽³⁾ - Italian Women In Dermatology Group, Dermatology, Milan, Italy⁽⁴⁾ - Italian Woman In Dermatology Group, Dermatology, Milan, Italy⁽⁵⁾ - Tuscia University, Dept. Of Statistics, Viterbo, Italy⁽⁶⁾

Background: Melasma is an acquired disorder of melanogenesis leading to hyperpigmentation which varies from light to dark brown or brown-gray patches with serrated irregular edges. Hyperpigmentation occurs especially on the face (lower cheeks, forehead, nose and upper lip) which is the most sun-exposed areas.

Objectives: The aim of this in use test was to evaluate the improvement of melasma using a topic treatment regimen (night, and day cream and cleanser) based on Kojic acid in patients with phototypes I-V.

Methods: The evaluation of clinical changes after using the products, as well as the degree of improvement perceived by investigator were measured using the mMASI and the IGA score. deemed. The mMASI scores were assessed at baseline, after 45 days and after 90 days of treatment while the IGA score was assessed after 45 and 90 days. At the end of the test the patients' evaluation of the degree of improvement perceived and of the satisfaction towards each of the product in the kit according to various aspects were assessed using a 11-point scale

Results: The results showed a significant decrease in the mean mMASI score for all patients (-2.1) after 90 days (1.10 ± 1.14) ($p < 0.00001$). Moreover, the mean value of mMASI decreases from baseline (3.30 ± 2.61 , $p < 0.0001$) after 45 days (2.16 ± 1.76 , $p < 0.0001$). Patients with dermal melasma show the highest reduction in mMASI score. After 90 days of treatment, almost half of patients show a marked or very strong improvement of the IGA indexes. These results are statistically significant compared to T1, ($p < 0.00001$).





Conclusion: This novel cosmetic approach to treat melasma based on a regimen/protocol containing kojic acid was shown to be safe and effective in its lightening effects on skin. Of particular interest is the effect on the three kinds of melasma, epidermal, dermal and mixed.

