PIGMENTATION

NONCULTURED EXTRACTED HAIR FOLLICLE OUTER ROOT SHEATH CELL SUSPENSION VERSUS NONCULTURED EPIDERMAL CELL SUSPENSION IN THE TREATMENT OF STABLE VITILIGO

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Background: Various treatment modalities exist for vitiligo, yet none of them are curative. Vitiligo is still considered a challenging disease to manage.

Objective: To compare NCORSHFS and NCES in producing repigmentation

Methods: 20 patients were randomly allocated into 2 groups. Group (A): NCORSHFS. Group (B): NCES. They were objectively evaluated for the extent of repigmentation after 1, 2 and 3 months, complications, cosmetic outcome and satisfaction.

Results: In NCORSHFS group, 1 patient (10%) showed excellent pigmentation, 2 (20%) showed good pigmentation, 50% fair and 20% poor pigmentation. In NCES group, 1 patient (10%) showed excellent pigmentation, 1 patient (10%) good pigmentation, 40% fair and 40% poor pigmentation. This difference was not statistically significant. (MCP= .319) Excellent color match was observed in 80% of NCORSHFS and in 70% of NCES. Donor area complications were absent in NCORSHFS group while in NCES, mild scarring in 20% and hyperpigmentation in 40% of patients. The difference was statistically significant. (MCP=007*). The difference in patients' satisfaction between the 2 groups was not statistically significant (MCP=.09)

Conclusions: Both NCORSHFS and NCES are effective in producing good repigmentation with perfect color match and patients' satisfaction. NCORSHFS has no donor area complications because it is a scarless procedure.