ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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PIGMENTATION

THE EFFICACY OF TOPICAL HYDROLYZED PSORALEA CORYLIFOLIA EXTRACT IN TREATING POSTINFLAMMATORY HYPERPIGMENTATION

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Introduction: Post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation (PIH) is common following resolution of acne.

Objective: The objective of this study is to determine the treatment efficacy of Topical Hydrolyzed Psoralea Corylifolia extract (HPCE) on acne-induced PIH and TCA-induced PIH using a previously validated model.

Materials and Methods: A prospective, single-blinded, non-randomized study was conducted on 20 subjects with acne-induced PIH. Three acne-induced PIH areas on the face and three 35% TCA-induced PIH areas on the buttocks were analyzed. Subjects received topical HPCE and vehicle cream with instructions on twice daily application on two separate facial and gluteal lesions; the third lesion served as a control. Photography and Investigator Global Assessment (IGA) scores for hyperpigmentation were performed for all sites. Degree of improvement was defined as the change in the IGA score for hyperpigmentation between the first and last day of treatment.

Results: For facial acne sites, degree of improvement as assessed by IGA analysis demonstrated a greater degree of improvement for product sites when compared to vehicle (1.9 times) and control (1.5 times); however, statistical significance was not reached. For TCA-induced PIH sites, there was a statistically significant degree of improvement for product treated sites compared to vehicle (9 times) and control (9 times). For both acne and TCA-induced PIH sites, Pearson correlation coefficient between time and IGA score for











hyperpigmentation showed a strong and statistically significant (p<0.05) correlation for the product site only.

Conclusions: Statistically significant improvement in TCA-induced PIH sites were observed for HPCE sites. A strong correlation between time and HPCE sites implies that continued treatment could have resulted in clinical improvement in HPCE treated acne sites. The TCA model produced three identical PIH lesions indicating the relevance of using this model. These findings suggest that HPCE may decrease the impact of PIH.



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