



PIGMENTATION

## VITILIGO: SHOULD WE LOOK ALSO AT THE PALMS?

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**INTRODUCTION:** Non segmental vitiligo is characterized by depigmented patches, increasing in size progressively. Different subtypes within non segmental vitiligo have been described, including generalized, acrofacial, and universalis types. In acrofacial vitiligo, the involved sites are usually limited to face, hands, and feet. Concerning acral lesions, patients are not aware of the presence of palmo-plantar lesions. We have analyzed the incidence of palmo-plantar vitiligo in a group of patients with non segmental vitiligo.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We have performed a prospective cross-sectional study enrolling in a consecutive manner 143 patients with non segmental vitiligo over period of 6 months. Patients were examined for the presence of palmo-plantar vitiligo lesions using a Wood's lamp.

**RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:** 73 patients (51%) (PP group) had palmar and or plantar vitiligo lesions. 82.1 % of patient with palmo plantar vitiligo had lesions on the dorsum of the hands compared to 25.7 % of patients without PP involvement. In addition 76.6% of patient with PP involvement versus 22.9% of patient without PP lesions had also wrist involvement. The data suggest a possible role of the Koebner phenomenon. The reports on palmo plantar vitiligo are limited despite their frequency possibly because of the limited clinical relevance. However the evolution of palmoplantar lesions following therapies may provide valuable insights on regenerative impact of therapies on acral sites.

