PIGMENTATION

THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF DERMAPEN WITH PRP VERSUS DERMAPEN WITH TRANEXAMIC ACID IN MELASMA CASES

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Introduction: Melasma is a chronic acquired focal pigment disorder showing symmetrical hyperpigmentation or hypermelanosis of photoexposed areas as the face. It is characterized by light to dark brown patches with indistinct borders on both cheeks.

Objective: This study is to clarify effect of microneedling followed by PRP versus microneedling followed by tranexamic acid in treatment in patients with melasma.

Materials and methods: Group I: 13 cases using microneedling using dermapen with PRP. Group II: 13 cases using microneedling using dermapen with tranexamic acid. In all groups, topically anesthetic cream will be applied on face 20 minutes before manoeuvre. Woods light for all patients to determine type of melasma: epidermal, dermal or mixed.

Results: Group I dermapen with PRP in melasma
13 female patients, age ranged from 26 to 47 years with mean of 35.46±5.09 and their skin phototype is III and IV. Duration of melasma ranged from 1 to 10 years with mean of 4.00±2.88. According to wood’s light examination, type of melasma in patients was 8 patients having epidermal type and 5 patients having mixed type.

Group II dermapen with tranexamic acid in melasma
13 female patients, age ranged from 29 to 50 years with mean of 35.92±5.72 and their skin phototype is III and IV. Duration of melasma ranged from 1 to 10 years with mean of 5.04±3.16. According to wood’s light examination, type of melasma in patients was 6 patients having epidermal type, 2 patients having dermal type and 5 patients (38.46%) having mixed type.

Discussion: mean MASI score after treatment decrease from 6.48±3.37 at first session to 5.58±2.26 at 2nd session to 4.21±2.06 at third session to 3.17±2.05 at fourth session. These results represent 50 % improvement from the baseline to the end of sessions. Microneedling with PRP could be an adjuvant therapy for melasma.