

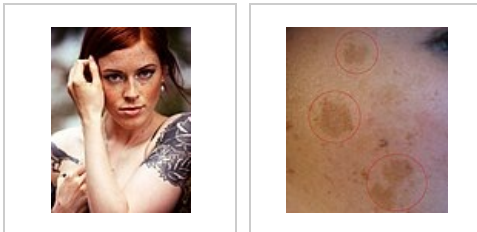
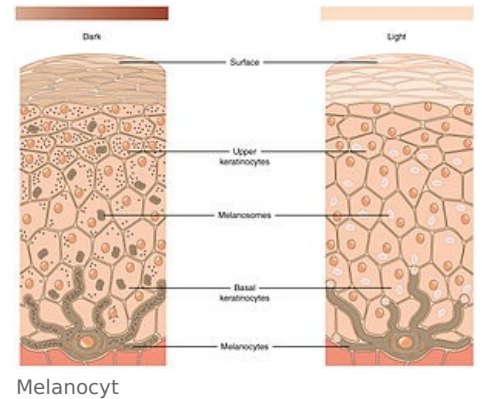
Pigmentation disorders

Pigmentation disorders are diseases associated with an excess or lack of melanin, or the presence of another endogenous or exogenous pigment.^[1]

Hyperpigmentation

Hyperpigmentation is an excess of melanin.

- **Ephelides, freckles** – are sharply demarcated, yellowish or brown spots several mm in size. Rarely, they can also appear on the lips and oral cavity. It belongs to dominantly inherited **deviations**
- **Peutz-Jeghers syndrome** – is an AD hereditary disease. It is manifested by intestinal polyposis and freckle-like pigmentation around the mouth and on the red lip.
- **Chloasma uterinum** (melasma) are large, sharply defined, yellowish to yellowish-brown spots. They appear symmetrically on the temples and faces of girls and women. occurrence is determined by hormones, they often appear during pregnancy.
- **Poikiloderma Civatte** is hyperpigmentation associated with telangiectasias. It occurs in middle-aged women on the lateral surfaces of the neck, probably after photodynamically acting substances.



freckles

Chloasma

Secondary hyperpigmentation

- after illnesses, mechanical, physical, chemical dermatitis, photodermatoses, psoriasis, lichen ruber, chronic eczema, atopic dermatitis, ...

Removal - various bleaching agents (unreliable) - hydrargium amidochloratum, hydrogen peroxide, ...

Hypopigmentation

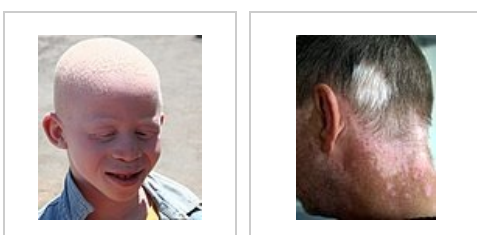
Hypopigmentation is a lack of melanin.

- **Leucoderma** is secondary depigmentation at the site of healed skin disease manifestations. It usually retains the shape of the original efflorescences;
 - Ieukoderma psoriaticum, syphiliticum, ...
- **Albinism** is an AR hereditary disorder of the tyrosinase enzyme metabolism associated with a total or partial absence of melanin.

 For more information see *Albinism*.

- **Vitiligo** is a progressive chronic disease of unknown cause. It affects more women. Occurrence is often familial. It manifests itself as sharply defined white spots of various sizes, the edges of which have a "fan-like" hyperpigmentation. Hair may be bleached.

 For more information see *Vitiligo*.



albinism

Vitiligo

Dyschromia

Dyschromia is hyperpigmentation caused by pigments other than melanin.

- **Hemosiderin pigmentation** - hemosiderosis (capillaritis) is most often on the lower legs in varicose veins. It is a disease of unknown etiology manifested by itching, eczema and petechiae.
- **Bile dyes** - manifested as jaundice.

 For more information see *Icterus*.

- Exogenously - **argyrosis** is a gray discoloration of mucous membranes after treatment with silver solutions. It first appears on the gingiva. Exogenous dyschromia also includes tattoos.

 For more information see *Dyschromia*.

Links

Related articles

- Pigment
- Phototypes
- Jaundice
- Anatomy of the skin
- Physiology of the skin

Source

- BENEŠ, Jiří. *Studijní materiály* [online]. ©2007. [cit. 12.1.2011]. <<http://jirben2.chytrak.cz/>>.

Reference

1. PIZINGER, Karel. *Dermatovenerologie*. 1. edition. Plzeň : Euroverlag, 2012. ISBN 978-80-7177-985-8.