An approach to history taking in vitiligo patients JAAD July 2017

Taking a history from a vitiligo patients requires attention to certain factors.

Below is a suggested list of questions to ask:

•Age of onset

- •Location of first lesion
- •Length of stability

•Rapidity of progression

- •Areas of involvement
- •Triggers (friction/trauma)
- •History of autoimmune disease
- •Family history of autoimmune

disease

•Symptoms of thyroid disease

•Symptoms of other autoimmune diseases

•Contraindications to light therapy (photosensitive dermatoses,

claustrophobia)

- •Occuptaton
- •Ability to attend phototherapy
- •History of depression
- •Quality of life

What to look for during examination of a vitiligo patient

•Fitzpatrick skin type

•Distribution (examine whole body

with Woods light

Morphology

•Mucosal surfaces (mouth and genitalia)



•Percentage of body surface involvement

- •Leutrichia
- •Trichrome vitiligo
- •Koebner phenomenon
- •Confetti-like depigmentation
- •Infalmmatory vitiligo (rthema and scale)
- •Stigmata of autoimmune disease (especially thyroid disease)
 - •halo naevi
 - •Repigmentation pattern.

Diseases associated with vitiligo

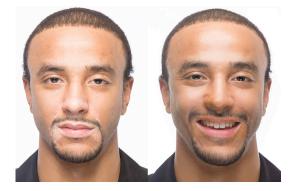
Autoimmune thyroid disease Type 1 Diabets, "Lorem Ipsum Dolor Set Ahmet In Acru. Nullam Consectetuer viviamus Lorem Dolor Ipsum Condinmentum Dolor Set Ahmet. Lorem Ipsum Dolor Set Ahmet In Wisi."

Leo Praesen

Pernicious anaemia Addisons disease Rheumatoid arthritis Lupus Guillain Barre Sundrome

Melanocytes are found the uveal tract, retinal pigment eppithelium, membranous labyrinth of the inner ear.

Patients with Vogt Koyanagi Harada syndrome develop skin depgimentation after presenting with flu like symptoms sound induced ear pain, vertigo, sound induced ear pain, hearing loss, meningitis and uveitis.







Xanderm

New product

Xanderm is a skin dye available in in a pen that can be used to paint on colour on vitiligo areas. It is fragrance free, oil free, silicon free and paraben free. It is available in 10 shades