

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

disease

- Symptoms of thyroid disease
- Symptoms of other autoimmune diseases

•Contraindications to light therapy (photosensitive dermatoses, claustrophobia)

- Occupation
- 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
- Leukotrichia
- Trichrome vitiligo
- Koebner phenomenon
- Confetti-like depigmentation
- Inflammatory vitiligo (rheumatoid and scale)
- Stigmata of autoimmune disease (especially thyroid disease)
- halo naevi
- Repigmentation pattern.

Diseases associated with vitiligo

Autoimmune thyroid disease
Type 1 Diabetes,

“Lorem Ipsum Dolor Set Ahmet In Acru. Nullam Consectetur vivamus Lorem Dolor Ipsum Conditmentum Dolor Set Ahmet. Lorem Ipsum Dolor Set Ahmet In Wisi.”

Leo Praesen

Pernicious anaemia
Addison's disease
Rheumatoid arthritis
Lupus
Guillain Barre Syndrome

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

Patients with Vogt Koyanagi Harada syndrome develop skin depigmentation 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 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