Pigmentary Disorders: The Bizarre Truth of Pigmentary Disorders

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Editors’ Message

In this coming issue of March 2017, the Journal of Pigmentary Disorders brings us some interesting skin color related articles and a wide variety of pigment related researches.

Firstly, the spectrum of vitiligo is reviewed. The treatment of vitiligo with co-culture of melanocytes derived from hair follicle with adipose-derived stem cells was also studied. In this study, stem cell concentration appeared to be one of the major factors affecting the degree of repigmentation. The use of NB-UVB after intraepidermal injection of melanocyte also showed highly statistically significance in repigmentation [1-5]

As for treatment of pigmented lesion in Greece, it was found that the Alexandrite laser has excellent results for freckles, while the combination of chemical peelings and fractional laser is good for the treatment of melasma. On the other hand, a literature review was made to understand the current practice of treatment for pigmented lesions in Taiwan. The authors found the traditional Q-switched Nd-YAG laser, Q-switched alexandrite laser, or IPL work with similar results for epidermal pigmented lesions like freckles and lentigines. Long term maintenance sessions with IPL are suggested for melasma patients. In another short commentary, the safety issue of microbiological contamination, the allergic reaction, and toxicity of the ink product, and the regulation of tattoo ink was also discussed [6-10]

Coronoid lamellation is pathognomonic of porokeratosis, but it can also be found in a wide range of inflammatory, hyperplastic and neoplastic skin conditions. Its appearance in two unique cases of giant verrucous psoriasis and inflammatory linear verrucous epidermal nevus (ILVEN) were reported. Other rare cases like erythrokeratoderma variabilis, trisomy 8 mosaicism syndrome, Bier palpebra skin lesions. An outbreak of demodex eyelash infection in nevus (ILVEN) were reported. Other rare cases like

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Hair related disorder can play a significant role in people’s physical appearance. Premature canities and many related genetic disorders were reviewed. Frontal fibrosing alopecia is another common hair disorder which may be confused with lichen planopilaris. A detailed review can be found in this issue. In rare cases, eyelash demodiosis should be considered in chronic non-diagnosed blepharitis and palpebra skin lesions. An outbreak of demodex eyelash infection in Greece with the treatment of tea tree oil was reported [12].

Finally, phototherapy with pulsed light and heat energy (LHE) was used to treat mild forms of acne. It was found that phototherapy has an obvious advantage in the treatment of mild grade of acne vulgaris when compared with topical adapalene treatment [13-15]. These articles in the issue of March 2017 provide us more understandings and knowledge of the pigment related skin disorders. We hope that all the above articles will bring a positive impact to the dermatological scientific community.

References