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Case Study Of Vitiligo

Dr. Roopinder kaur ¹, Dr. Sonia ²

BHMS , MD (HOM.) ,Phd (Sch), Associate Professor and HOD Department of forensic medicine and toxicology , Homoeopathic medical college and hospital ,sector-26 chandigarh.

BHMS ,MD (HOM.), Assistant Professor Department of forensic medicine and toxicology, Homoeopathic medical college and hospital, sector- 26 chandigarh.

ABSTRACT

Vitiligo is a chronic autoimmune skin condition characterized by the loss of pigment – producing cell, resulting in white patches on the skin. Affecting approximately 1% of the global population, vitiligo can have a significant impact on quality of life. Normal skin colour varies, depending on lifestyle and light exposure as well as constitutional and ethnic factors. The cause of vitiligo is disorders of the immune system (autoimmune disorders) and family history (heredity), such as stress, severe sunburn or skin trauma, contact with a chemical. Here, we present a case study of vitiligo who presented hypopigmented area left lip and neck. Vitiligo can start at any age, but usually appear before age 30.

KEY WORDS - Vitiligo, autoimmune disorders etc.

INTRODUCTION

In human body, the skin is the largest organ, forming a major interface between man and his environment, it covers an area of approximately 2cm and weight about 4kg. The structure of human skin is complex, consisting of a number of layers and tissue component with many important function. Reaction may occur in any of the component of human skin and their clinical manifestation reflect among other factors, the skin level in which they occur and sometime act as a 'window' of systemic changes elsewhere in the body. The accurate diagnosis of most skin lesions requires an adequate history, careful examination of the patient and occasionally, laboratory investigation, but, dermatology is predominantly a visual speciality

COLOUR AND PIGMENTATION

Before inspection any rash or lesion, note the colour of the skin. Normal skin colour varies, depending on lifestyle and light exposure as well as constitutional and ethnic factors.

Pallor can have many causes. It may be:

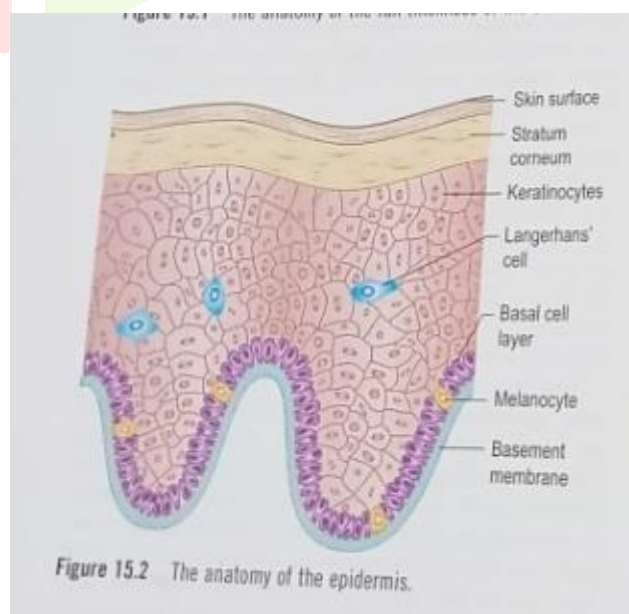
- Temporary, due to shock, haemorrhage or intense emotion.
- Persistent, due to anaemia or peripheral vasoconstriction.

Vasoconstriction is seen in patients with severe atopy – an inherited susceptibility to asthma, eczema and hay fever. Pallor is a feature of anemia, but not all pale persons are anemic, conjunctival and mucosal colour is a better indication of anaemia than skin colour. Normal skin contains varying amounts of brown melanin pigment. Brown pigmentation due to deposited haemosiderin is always pathological. Albinism is an inherited generalized absence of pigment in the skin, a localized form is known as piebaldism.

Patches of white and darkly pigmented skin (vitiligo) are due to a local and complete absence of melanocytes. Several autoimmune endocrine disorders are associated with vitiligo.

FUNCTION OF THE HUMAN SKIN

- Protection : Physical, Chemical, Infection.
- Physiological : homeostasis, of electrolyte, water and protein.
- Thermoregulation.
- Sensation : specialized nerve endings.
- Lubrication and waterproofing: Sebum.
- Immunological: Langerhans' cells, lymphocyte, macrophages.
- Vitamin D synthesis.
- Body odour: apocrine glands.
- Psychosocial : cosmetic.



CAUSES

Vitiligo occurs when pigment producing cell (melanocytes) die or stop producing that gives your skin , hair and eye color . The involved patches of skin become lighter or white.

- 1 A disorders of the immune system (autoimmune disorders)
- 2 Family history (heredity)
- 3 A trigger events , such as stress , severe sunburn or skin trauma, such as contact with a chemical.

SYMPTOMS

1 Patchy loss of skin color , which usually first appears on the hands , face , and areas around body openings and genitals .

- 2 Premature whitening or graying of the hair on your scalp, eyelashes, eyebrows or beard.
- 3 Loss of color in the tissues that line the inside of the mouth and nose (mucous membrane)

Vitiligo can start at any age , but usually appears before age 30 .

Depending on the type of vitiligo , it may affect:

- **Nearly all skin surfaces.** With this type , called universal vitiligo , the dislocation affect nearly all skin surface.
- **Many parts of the body .** With this most common type , called generalized vitiligo, the discolored patches often progress similarly on corresponding body parts (symmetrically) .
- **Only one side or part of the body .** This type , called segmental vitiligo tends to occur at a younger age , progress for a year or two ,then stop.
- **One or only a few areas of the body.** This type is called localized (focal) vitiligo.
- **The face and hands.** With this type, called acrofacial vitiligo , the affected skin is on the face and hands , and around body openings, such as the eyes , nose and ears.

CASE STUDY

The patient has to came homeopathic medical college and hospital with complaint of hypopigmented area near left lip and neck since 8 years.

HISTORY OF PRESENT COMPLAINT:- The patient has suffering from hypopigmented area left lip and neck. She was taking treatment for pigmentation ayurvedic then after stopping of medicine the spot appeared suddenly on face and it gradually increased took various treatment , yet no relief.

PAST HISTORY:- Nothing Significant.

FAMILY HISTORY:- Father – Diabetes mellitus

Mother – Cervical cancer (died in 2006)

PHYSICAL GENERAL

Appetite – Normal

Thirst – decreased ++

Desire - salty, spicy

Aversion – sweets

Stool – Satisfactory

Urine – Normal

Sleep – Normal

Perspiration – decreased ++

Thermal – chilly patient

PERSONAL HISTORY

L.M.P – 1 March 2019

Cycle – 26 - 28 days.

Duration – 3 days .

Sometimes vomiting present and unbearable pain++.

MENTAL GENERALS

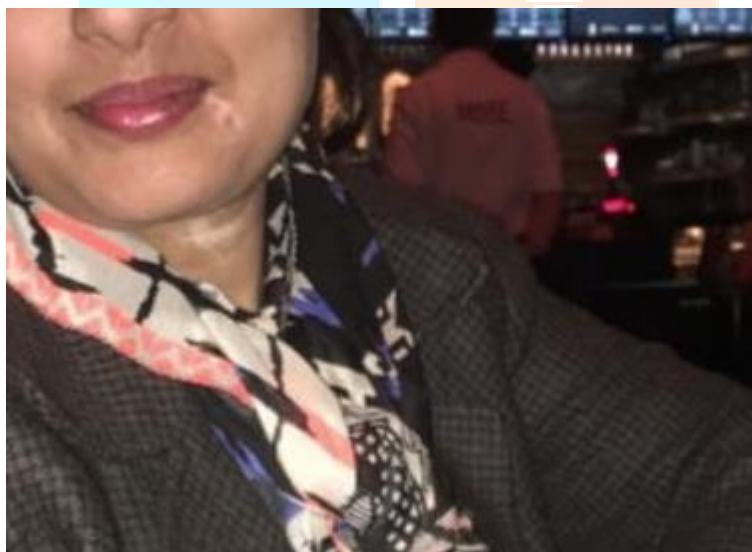
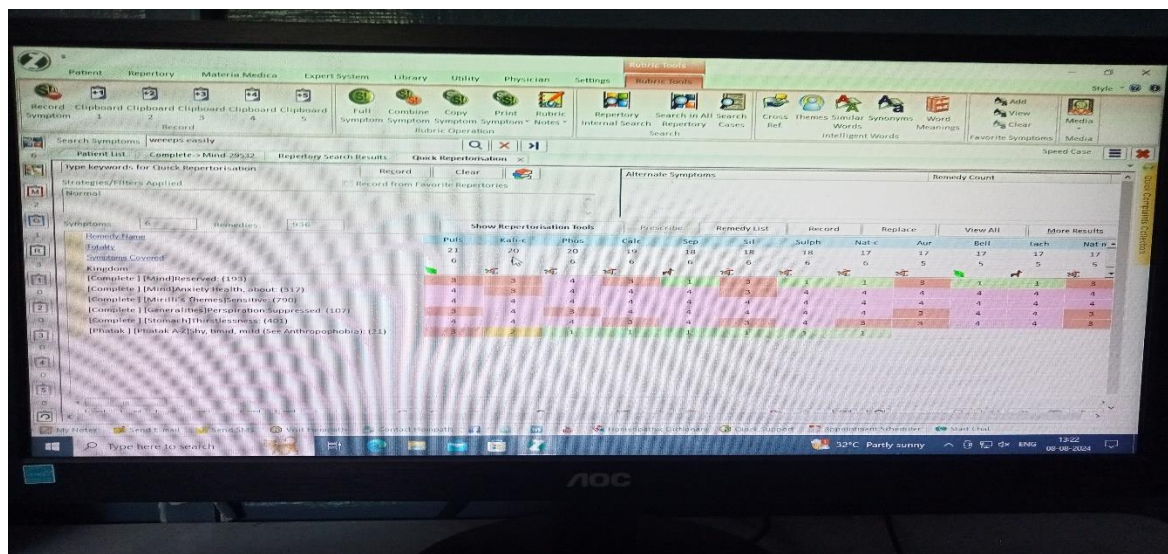
- Reserved nature.+
- Sensitive+++nature.
- She doesn't cry in front of anyone and doesn't want to talk.
- Helping nature.
- She doesn't want to talk in front of others.
- Fear of strange person+.
- Doesn't make friends easily.
- Anxiety about her health.

EVALUATION OF SYMPTOMS

- Reserved nature.+
- Sensitive nature+++.
- Anxiety about health.
- She doesn't want to talk in front of others.
- Fear of strange person.+
- Perspiration suppressed.
- Thirstless.

REPERTORIZATION

- 1 Reserved nature.+
- 2 Anxiety about health.
- 3 Sensitive in nature++.
- 4 Perspirations suppressed.
- 5 Thirstless.
- 6 Shy, timid, mild.





BEFORE



AFTER

CONCLUSION

The homoeopathic medicine are good in case of vitiligo . In homeopathy , vitiligo is consider a chronic condition that requires a holistic approach to treatment . The constitutional treatment is best because homeopathy treat the individual as a whole , taking into account their unique physical , emotional and mental characteristics . And balance the immune system and address any underlying autoimmune issues. The effective treatment of vitiligo is best given on the basis of individualizati

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