

CLINICAL IMAGE

Case of Vitiligo: What Caught Your Eye?

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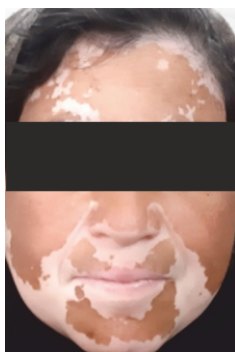
The images depict a 40-year-old female patient with vitiligo, showing distinct hypopigmented patches on her skin. These patches are symmetrically distributed across her face, particularly affecting the areas around her eyes (periorbital), mouth (perioral), and forehead. The depigmented regions are noticeably lighter than the surrounding skin, making them easily distinguishable. The patches vary in size and shape, with larger ones located around the mouth and cheeks, while irregularly shaped smaller patches appear elsewhere on the face. Importantly, the texture of the hypopigmented skin remains similar to that of the normal surrounding skin, which indicates primary depigmentation without associated redness or scaling. These characteristics support the diagnosis of vitiligo and help differentiate it from other conditions, such as tinea versicolor or post-inflammatory hypopigmentation. Vitiligo is a chronic skin condition characterized by the loss of pigmentation, leading to white patches. The symmetrical distribution of these patches and the absence of additional

skin changes are typical of this condition. The images serve as valuable visual aids for healthcare professionals, enhancing their ability to identify and understand the typical presentation of vitiligo, ultimately improving diagnostic accuracy. Vitiligo is often associated with other autoimmune diseases, including thyroid disorders, rheumatoid arthritis, and type 1 diabetes. It has also been linked to conditions such as pernicious anemia and Addison's disease. Additionally, there is evidence suggesting correlations with alopecia areata, uveitis, and certain forms of hearing loss. Understanding these associations is crucial for providing comprehensive patient care, which may involve monitoring for and managing coexisting conditions to improve overall quality of life.

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