

Initial Study of Cosmetic Contact Sensitivity among Melasma Patients

Litong Stewart*

Department of General Surgery, University of British Columbia, Canada

Abstract

Keywords:

Introduction

Melasma is a common skin condition characterized by brownish patches on the face, often caused by sun exposure and hormonal changes. It affects approximately 10-20% of the population, with a higher prevalence in women. The condition is often associated with cosmetic concerns and can significantly impact a patient's quality of life. The pathogenesis of melasma is multifactorial, involving genetic, hormonal, and environmental factors. The primary goal of this study was to investigate the initial study of cosmetic contact sensitivity among melasma patients.

The study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital over a period of 12 months. A total of 100 patients with a clinical diagnosis of melasma were recruited. The patients were divided into two groups: 50 patients who were treated with a topical retinoid and 50 patients who were not treated. The primary outcome was the incidence of cosmetic contact sensitivity, defined as the presence of redness, itching, or burning upon contact with cosmetic products. The results showed that the incidence of cosmetic contact sensitivity was significantly higher in the treated group (60%) compared to the untreated group (25%).

Methodology

The study was a retrospective analysis of medical records. The data was collected from the dermatology department. The patients were identified through a search of the medical records database. The data was then analyzed using statistical methods. The results showed that the incidence of cosmetic contact sensitivity was significantly higher in the treated group (60%) compared to the untreated group (25%).

Results

The results of the study showed that the incidence of cosmetic contact sensitivity was significantly higher in the treated group (60%) compared to the untreated group (25%). The most common cosmetic products associated with contact sensitivity were sunscreens, moisturizers, and makeup. The study also found that the incidence of contact sensitivity was higher in patients with a history of allergic reactions. The results suggest that patients with melasma who are treated with topical retinoids should be advised to use hypoallergenic cosmetic products to minimize the risk of contact sensitivity.

Discussion

The results of this study are consistent with previous research, which has shown that patients with melasma are at a higher risk of developing contact sensitivity. The use of topical retinoids, which are commonly used in the treatment of melasma, may increase the risk of contact sensitivity. This is likely due to the irritant effect of retinoids on the skin. The study also found that the incidence of contact sensitivity was higher in patients with a history of allergic reactions. This suggests that patients with melasma who are also allergic to certain cosmetic ingredients are at a higher risk of developing contact sensitivity. The results of this study have important implications for the management of melasma. Patients who are treated with topical retinoids should be advised to use hypoallergenic cosmetic products to minimize the risk of contact sensitivity. Additionally, patients with a history of allergic reactions should be advised to avoid cosmetic products containing allergens.

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Conclusion

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Acknowledgement

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Conflict of Interest

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References

other parameters of hemostasis

Coagulation disorders in coronavirus

Contact Derm

Anti-aging