

# Vitiligo and Skincare Physicians Meeting

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## The melanocytes of different body areas have different susceptibility for vitiligo involvement

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The melanocytes of different body areas have different susceptibility for vitiligo involvement. In the case of non-segmental vitiligo, many areas are more prone to develop vitiligo earlier than other sites. The areas that develop vitiligo earlier and are more prone to vitiligo are periorbital, perioral, mucosal genitalia in men and distal extremities and the areas that usually involved by vitiligo later are more resistant to vitiligo are thighs, trunk, particularly the lower trunk and arms. For these reasons the areas that are more resistant to vitiligo are chosen to harvest melanocytes or tissue autograft. Any cell or tissue autograft including the suction blister autograft is performed when the vitiligo is in a stable state. The stable vitiligo is defined as a condition in which there is no extension of the previous lesions and development of no new lesions within the past 6-12 months. For many cases of stable vitiligo we have done suction blister autograft. Years later the disease became flared up in some of those who received suction blister autograft. The vitiligo started to develop from different areas as well as the areas surrounding the grafted areas but surprisingly spared the grafted areas. This finding supports the hypothesis that melanocytes from different areas have different susceptibility to vitiligo.

### Biography

Seyed Mohammad Radmanesh has completed his Medicine and Dermatologic Residency in Shiraz University of Medical Sciences previously known as Pahlavi University and received the National Board of Dermatology in 1993. From 1993, he is an Academic Member of Ahvaz University of Medical Sciences, Iran. He is currently an Associate Professor of Dermatology. One of the fields of his interest is vitiligo. He has published several papers in the literature, some are the reference papers.

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