Clinico-epidemiological study of vitiligo

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Background: Vitiligo is an acquired depigmentary condition caused by destruction of melanocytes in epidermis. It is of major social and cosmetic concern in India.

Aim: The purpose of the study was to find age of onset and sex incidence in vitiligo, role of hereditary factors, consanguineous marriage and association with other diseases.

Methods: 100 self reporting patients of vitiligo at any age and either sex, diagnosed on the basis of history and clinical examination were enrolled from OPD of MGM Hospital, Aurangabad. Patients were evaluated for age at onset, sex, role of hereditary factors and association with other diseases by a specially designed pro forma.

Results: In present study, out of 100 cases 57 (57%) female and 43 (43%) males with Female:Male ratio 1.3:1. There was practically not much difference in sex incidence. The lowest age of onset was 6 years and oldest age was 65 years. The mean age was 30 years. Majority of patients was from 25-35 years (30 cases). 27 (27%) cases give a definite family history, out of which 19 (70%) patients was the 1st degree relative and 8 (30%) cases were 2nd degree relative. The lower limb was commonest site of involvement in 44 (44%) patients. Majority of patients (68.3%) had multiple lesions. Diabetes mellitus was seen in 1 (1%), hypertension in 4 (4%), bronchial asthma in 1 (1%) and hypothyroidism in 1 (1%) patient.

Conclusions: Causes of vitiligo is still idiopathic. Hereditary factors hardly play any major role in manifestation of vitiligo.

Biography
Garima Khurana, born in a family of businessmen from New-Delhi. Currently she is pursuing post graduation in Dermatology and Venereology at MGM Hospital, Aurangabad, India. She plan to bring comprehensive healthcare to the doors of the needy by incorporating the new technology with the latest research on treatment options in dermatology.

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