

Pigmentation

After

Before



Hyperpigmentation & Hypopigmentation

Ephelides (freckles)

Melasma

Chloasma

Solar Lentigines (sun damage)

Hyperpigmentation

Patchy dark spots which are darker than your normal skin tone, can range from small freckle size to large areas.

There is often an excessive amount of melanin produced.

We produce melanin in the first place to protect the skin.

Hypopigmentation

Is caused by the reverse process of hyperpigmentation.

So it is the reduction of melanin, where patches of skin become lighter.

The three most common types are sun damage, vitiligo and albinism.

Vitiligo is smooth white patches on the skin, which can be anywhere on the body, the pigment producing cells which make melanin are damaged.

There is no cure but there are treatments available for small areas, repigmenting of skin can be performed to camouflage the white areas.

Albinism is inherited and caused by no melanin being produced therefore sun block is a must

Melasma

Dark irregular patches on usually both sides of the face, generally on the cheeks, nose, lips forehead. It is usually seen in women that take the contraceptive pill.

Chloasma

This is a condition of pregnancy where women over produce melanin and develop darker pigment on there bellies, and faces it is called the mask of pregnancy and often leaves after the baby is born or a year or so.

Solar Lentigines

These areas a form of pigmentation people often call them liver spots age spots, usually coming from damage from the sun.

Hands and face, but generally any areas that have sun exposure are prone to this happening. The sun is so damaging to our skin in so many ways so by maintaining good skin care routine, you keep looking more youthful longer.

Ephelides (freckles)

Are more common in fair skinned people with blonde hair or red. Freckles are very common often looking quite cute on people

Before and After pigmentation



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