

Melasma vs. Hyperpigmentation: What's the difference and how to treat it.

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Abstract

Melasma and hyperpigmentation are skin conditions characterized by the appearance of dark, discolored patches on the skin. Melasma is caused by an overproduction of melanin and is often triggered by hormonal changes, sun exposure, and genetics. Hyperpigmentation, on the other hand, is a general term used to describe an excess of pigment in the skin, which can be caused by a variety of factors, including sun exposure, injury, and hormonal imbalances. Both conditions can be treated with topical treatments, such as lightening creams and chemical peels, laser therapy, and cryotherapy. However, the best approach will depend on the underlying cause of the discoloration and the individual's skin type. It is important to seek the advice of a dermatologist or skincare professional to determine the best treatment for melasma or hyperpigmentation and protect the skin from further damage.

Keywords: Melasma, Hyperpigmentation, Hormonal changes.

Introduction

Melasma and hyperpigmentation are skin conditions that cause dark patches or discoloration on the skin. The main difference between melasma and hyperpigmentation is the cause and location of the discoloration. Melasma is caused by hormonal changes and sun exposure and is typically found on the face, while hyperpigmentation can be caused by various factors such as sun exposure, injury, and certain medications, and can appear anywhere on the body. Treatment options for both conditions include topical lightening agents, chemical peels, laser therapy, and in some cases, prescription medications. It is important to seek the advice of a dermatologist for a proper diagnosis and effective treatment plan [1].

Melasma is one particular type of hyperpigmentation and it affects approximately 5 million Americans. The main way that melasma differs from other types of hyperpigmentation is by its cause; melasma is not merely caused by exposure to the sun; it is also partly brought on by alterations in the body's hormonal balance. Melasma is frequently referred to as "the mask of pregnancy" since it is substantially more common in pregnant women. In fact, partly as a result of this hormonal cause, melasma affects women significantly more frequently than males, whether or not they are pregnant. Melasma and hyperpigmentation are two common skin conditions that affect millions of people worldwide. They are characterized by the appearance of dark, discolored patches on the skin, which can be distressing for those who are affected. While these two conditions are often confused, there are several key

differences between melasma and hyperpigmentation, as well as different treatment options available for each [2].

Melasma is a type of hyperpigmentation that is caused by an overproduction of melanin, the pigment that gives our skin its color. It is most commonly found on the face, particularly the forehead, cheekbones, and upper lip, and is often triggered by hormonal changes, such as pregnancy or the use of hormonal contraceptives. Melasma is also associated with sun exposure and genetics, and it is more prevalent in people with olive or dark skin tones. Hyperpigmentation, on the other hand, is a general term used to describe an excess of pigment in the skin, which can be caused by a variety of factors, including sun exposure, injury, and hormonal imbalances. Hyperpigmentation can be caused by both internal and external factors, and it can affect people of all skin types. Unlike melasma, hyperpigmentation can occur anywhere on the body and can be either flat or raised [3].

Both melasma and hyperpigmentation can be treated, but the best approach will depend on the underlying cause of the discoloration. Topical treatments, such as lightening creams and chemical peels, are often effective for treating melasma and hyperpigmentation. These products work by inhibiting the production of melanin, which can reduce the appearance of dark patches on the skin. In cases where topical treatments are not effective, other options, such as laser therapy or cryotherapy, may be recommended. Laser therapy uses intense bursts of light to target and destroy the excess melanin in the skin, while cryotherapy involves the application of

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extremely cold temperatures to the affected area. Both laser therapy and cryotherapy can be effective for treating melasma and hyperpigmentation, but they can also cause side effects, such as redness, swelling, and skin irritation [4].

It is important to consult a dermatologist or skincare professional before starting any treatment for melasma or hyperpigmentation, as they can help to determine the underlying cause of the discoloration and recommend the best approach for your individual needs. They can also provide guidance on how to protect your skin from further damage, such as avoiding sun exposure, using a daily sunscreen, and wearing protective clothing. Melasma and hyperpigmentation are two common skin conditions that are characterized by the appearance of dark, discolored patches on the skin. While they are often confused, there are several key differences between the two conditions, as well as different treatment options available for each. Whether you are affected by melasma or hyperpigmentation, it is important to seek the advice of a dermatologist or skincare professional to determine the best approach for your individual needs and protect your skin from further damage [5].

Conclusion

Melasma and hyperpigmentation are two common skin conditions that affect millions of people worldwide. While they share some similarities, such as the appearance of dark, discolored patches on the skin, they have distinct causes and treatment options. Melasma is caused by an overproduction of melanin and is often triggered by hormonal changes, sun exposure, and genetics, while hyperpigmentation is a general term used to describe an excess of pigment in the skin, which can be caused by a variety of factors. Effective treatment options for melasma and hyperpigmentation

include topical treatments, laser therapy, and cryotherapy, and the best approach will depend on the underlying cause of the discoloration and the individual's skin type. It is important to seek the advice of a dermatologist or skincare professional to determine the best treatment for melasma or hyperpigmentation and protect the skin from further damage.

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