



PIGMENTATION

## ACQUIRED HYPERMELANOSIS IN A PATIENT WITH VITILIGO

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**Background:** Vitiligo is an acquired pigmentary disorder, clinically characterized by depigmented macules caused by destruction of melanocytes in the affected skin. A case of vitiligo is described in a patient who developed hyperpigmentation in vitiligo lesions after sunburn. To the best of our knowledge, this is a first occurrence reported in a patient with vitiligo.

**Observation:** A 28-year-old woman was referred to the outpatient clinic complaining of asymptomatic dark lesions on the left trunk. According to the patient, the lesions darkened with age, initially at 6 years of age, the lesions were white. There was a history of sunburn on the scene when the lesions were still white with blisters and flaking. Over the years, the lesions progressed to the dark color. The patient had no other comorbidities and denied similar injuries in family members. Skin examination revealed multiple hyperpigmented spots along the Blaschko lines in the left lateral, suprascapular, infraclavicular and left sternal cervical regions. Multiple depigmented macules were seen along the hyperpigmented areas. The skin texture was normal. When examined with Wood's lamp, the depigmented lesions were acromial. The histopathological evaluation of the hyperpigmented lesion showed positive melanin research in basal keratinocytes and diagnosis of simple lentigo. The patient was reassured of the benign nature of the disorder. However, it is being treated with triple therapy for hyperpigmented lesions (hydroquinone, tretinoin and fluocinolone). The patient continues to be followed up at our dermatology unit.

**Key message:** This case describes an unusual fact of a disease that is caused by destruction of melanocytes and begins to present hypermelanose acquired by sunburn resulting in a form of anomalous repigmentation of vitiligo.

