



# Vitiligo takes Place Whilst Pigment-Generating Cells Die or Forestall Functioning

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## INTRODUCTION

Vitiligo is a disease in which the skin loses its colour in patches. The discoloured area usually grows over time. It can also affect your hair and inside your mouth. The exact cause is unknown, but research suggests a link with changes in the immune system. There is no cure and it is usually a lifelong condition. The exact cause is unknown, but it may be due to an autoimmune disease or virus. Vitiligo is not contagious. It can be caused by the immune system, genetic and environmental factors. Vitiligo can also be triggered by stress, which affects the immune system and causes the body to react and start removing pigment from the skin. People over the age of 20 rarely develop the disease. These spots often occur symmetrically on both sides and can vary in shape.

## DESCRIPTION

Generalized, the most common type, in which spots appear on various parts of the body. Segmental and confined to one side of the body or areas such as the hands or face. Mucous membranes that affect the mucous membranes of the mouth and genitals. The only sign of vitiligo is the presence of pale patches of DE pigmented skin, often on the extremities. Some people may itch before new patches appear. The spots are small at first, but often grow and change shape. When skin lesions occur, they are most noticeable on the face, hands, and wrists. Loss of skin pigmentation is especially noticeable around body openings such as the mouth, eyes, nostrils, genitalia, and navel. In some cases, spots may stop forming without treatment. In most cases, the loss of pigment is

widespread, eventually affecting most of the skin. Occasionally, the skin will return to its original colour. Some lesions have increased skin pigmentation around the margins. Vitiligo sufferers may be stigmatized by their condition and suffer from depression and related mood disorders. There is no cure for vitiligo, but some treatment options are available. The best evidence is the use of steroids and a combination of UV rays and creams. Due to the high risk of skin cancer, the UK National Health Service recommends using phototherapy only if primary treatment is ineffective. Most difficult. The ones on the face are the easiest to restore to your natural skin tone as the skin is naturally thin. A combination of treatment options may be required to achieve the desired results.

## CONCLUSION

Some people can get new vitiligo patches over time. You should consult a dermatologist to find out which treatment is best for you. If parts of your skin, hair or mucous membranes become discoloured, consult your doctor. Vitiligo does not heal. However, treatment can stop or slow down the discoloration process and restore skin colour. As of 2020, there is currently no cure because doctors don't understand what causes the disease. However, there are some things you can do to counteract its effects. Makeup and cosmetics can cover the vitiligo skin area. Also, avoid the sun to prevent sunburn. However, the treatment most dermatologists use is corticosteroid creams. A breakthrough discovery in 2004 allowed melanocytes to be transplanted into vitiligo-affected areas to re-pigment the area.

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