

OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON PATIENTS WITH ACNE AND AT RISK OF POST-INFLAMMATORY HYPERPIGMENTED LESIONS

S. SEITE, D. MOYAL

La Roche-Posay Dermatological Laboratories, Asnières, France

INTRODUCTION

Acne is one of the major reasons for dermatological consultation. Post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation (PIH) is sometimes associated with inflammatory lesions. The aim of this observational study was to evaluate the use of a topical formula containing ingredients (niacinamide, procerad, LHA, piroctone olamine, linoleic acid) to reduce acne lesions and PIH, alone or in adjunctive therapy, in patients with mild to moderate acne and post-inflammatory hyperpigmented lesions.

METHODS

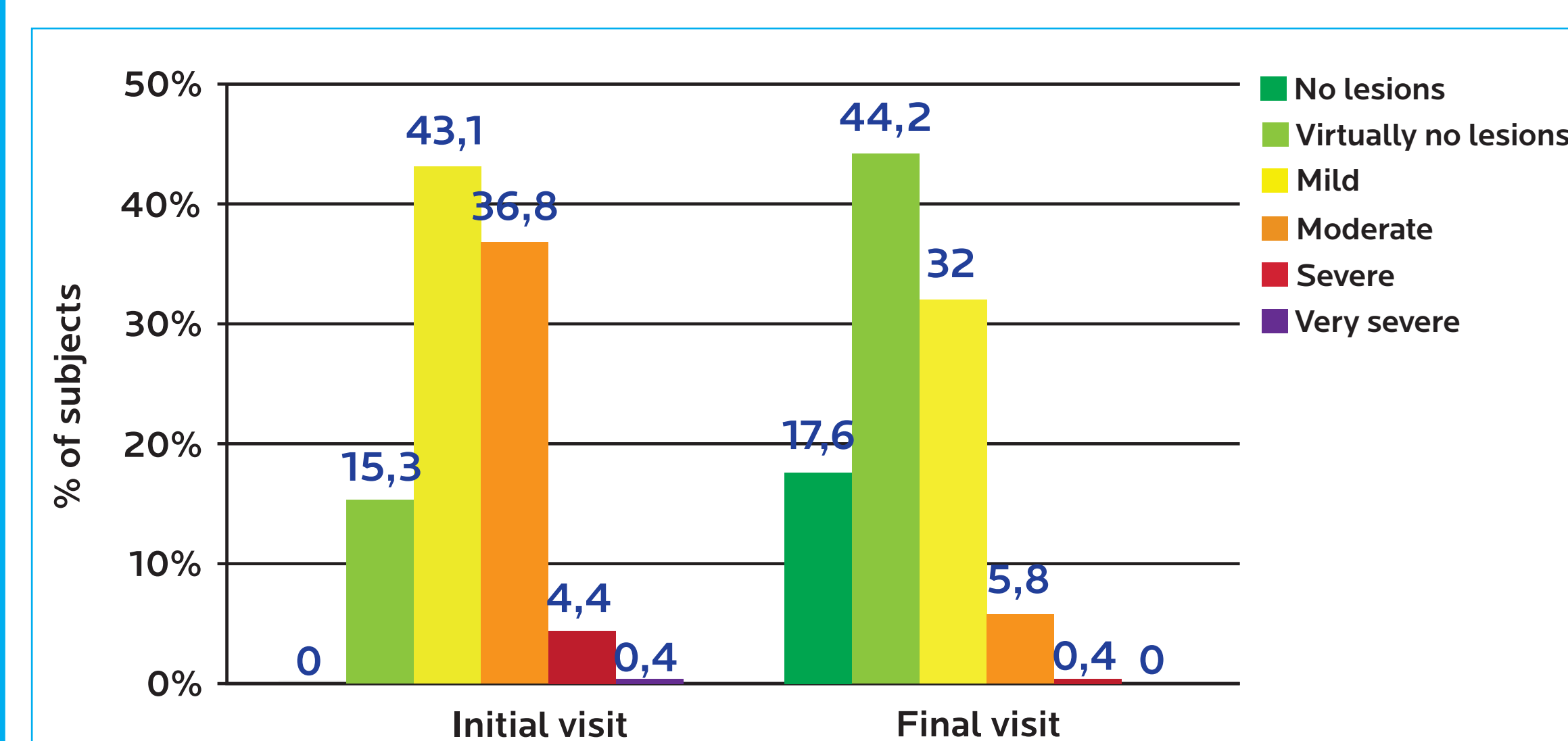
This survey included 5232 patients (68.2% female, 31.8% male; mean age 22.9 ± 7 years old) with mild (47.9%) to moderate (47.4%) acne and was conducted by private practice dermatologists. Phototypes of patients were distributed as 6.7% phototype I, 47.5% phototype II, 38.9% phototype III, and 6.5% phototype IV. 75.8% of patients showed residual colored marks on the face. At baseline, the dermatologists completed a questionnaire concerning the patient profile, an evaluation of clinical acne severity (GEA) and noted the treatment regimen prescribed. At the second visit, planned 2 months later, dermatologists re-evaluated the acne severity, overall tolerance, reduction of seborrhea and residual colored marks.

RESULTS

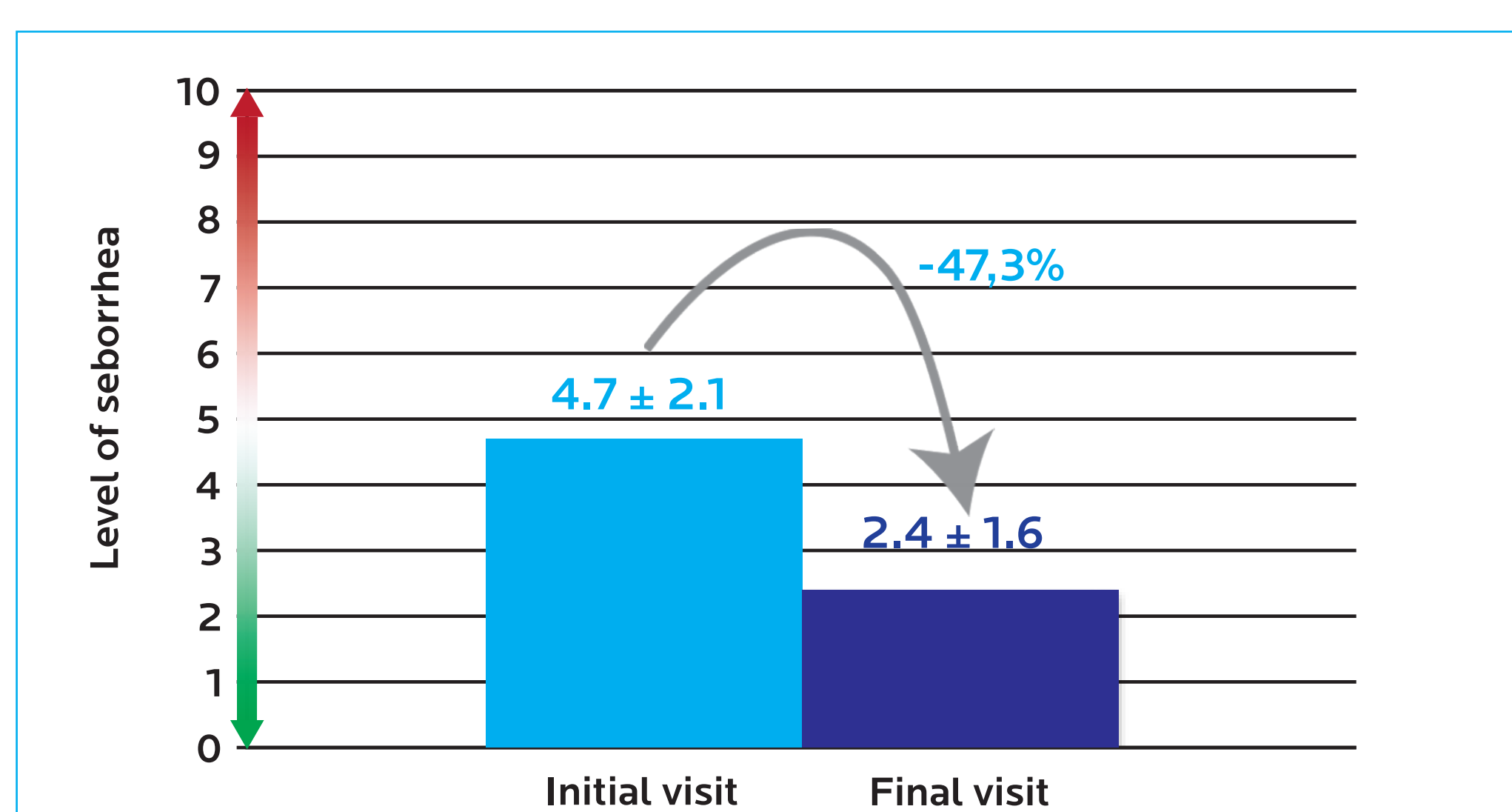
The topical skin care product was applied twice a day for 53% of patients, in the morning for 31.7% and in the evening for 15.3%. Some patients used the topical skin care product alone (35.6% of patients) and others used with the same product in adjunctive therapy (64.4% of patients).

SKIN CARE PRODUCT IN MONOTHERAPY

Severity of acne (GEA)



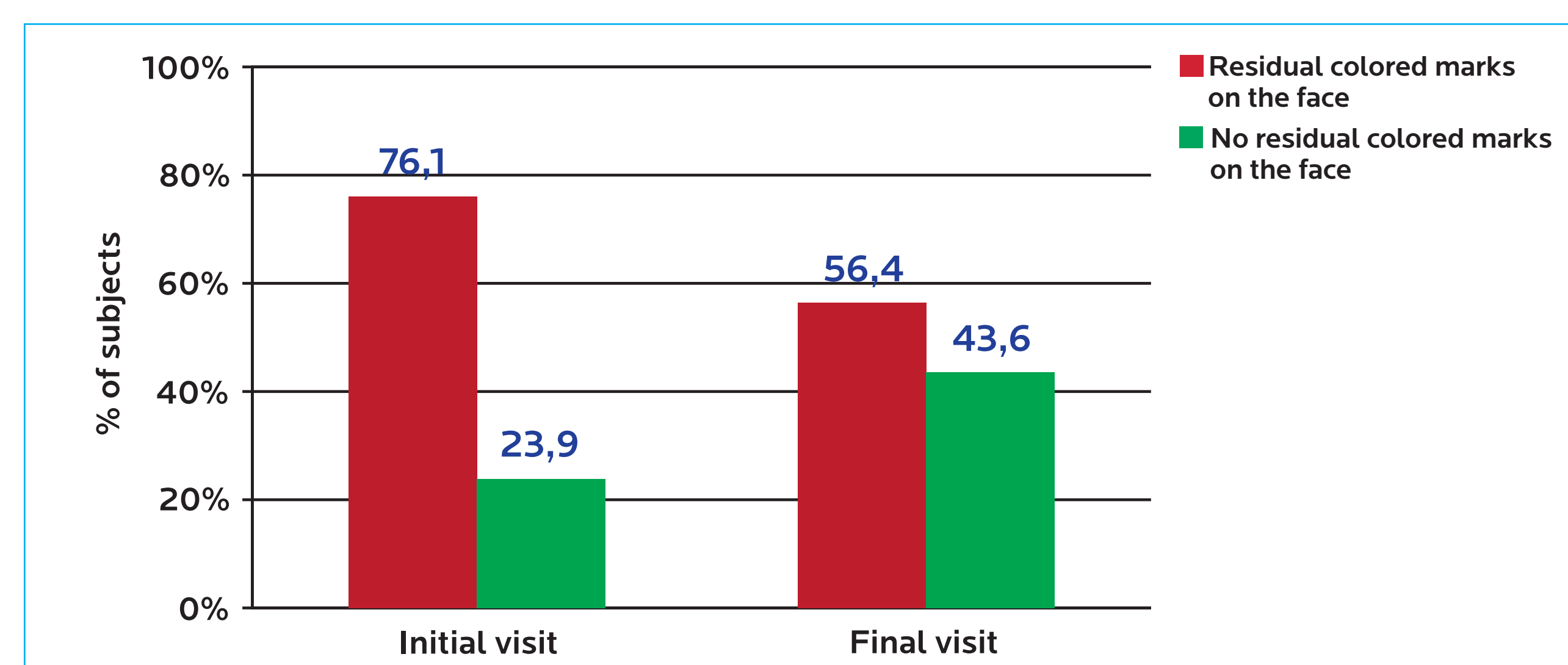
Seborrhea evolution



80.1% of patients presented an improvement of their acne showing a significant effect ($p < 0.0001$) of the skin care product after 2 months.

A significant ($p < 0.0001$) decrease (-47.3% on average) of seborrhea was observed after 2 months with improvement in 88.4% of patients.

Residual colored marks on the face

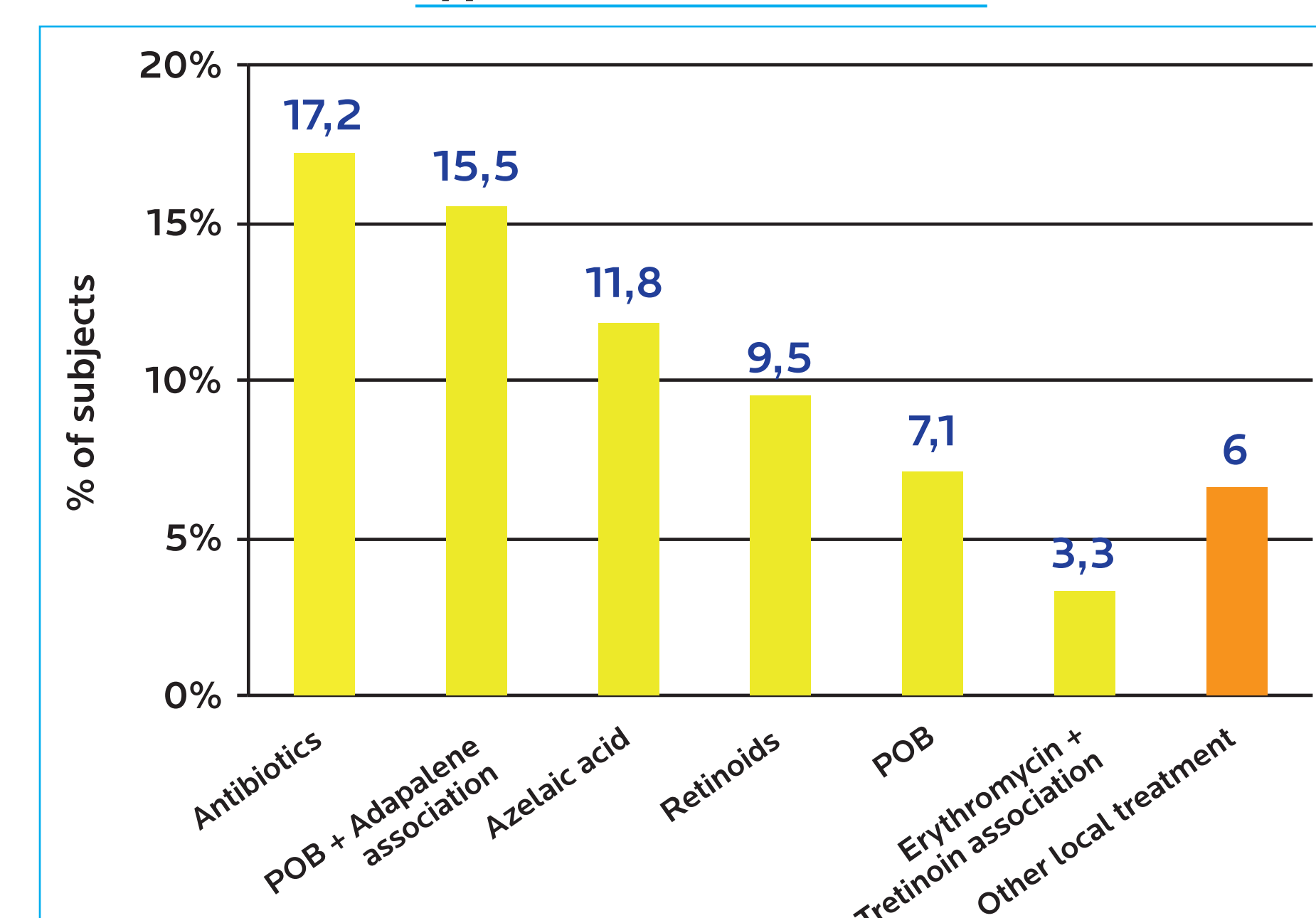


There was a significant decrease ($p < 0.0001$) of the number of patients presenting marks at the end of the study.

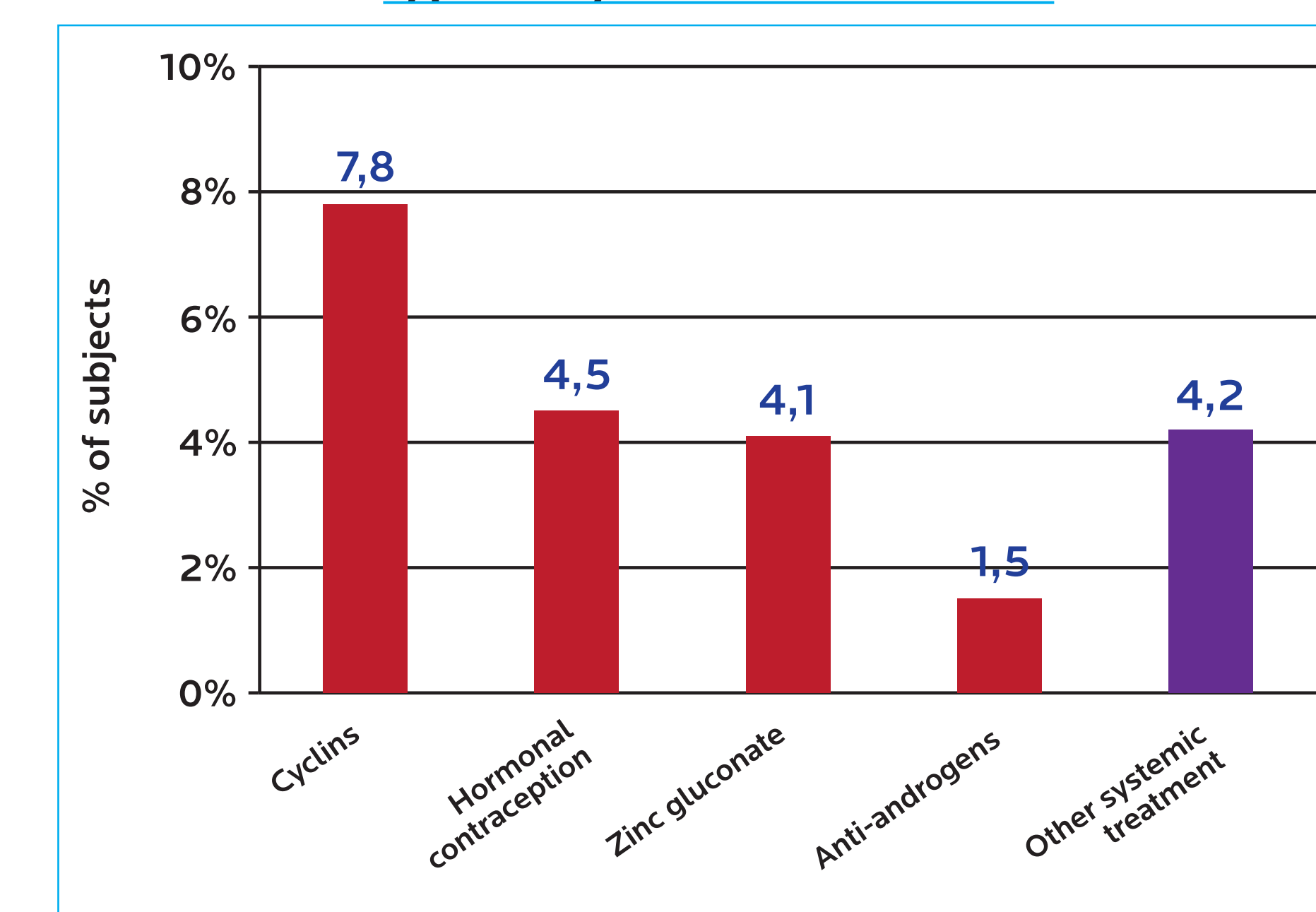
SKIN CARE PRODUCT IN ADJUNCTIVE THERAPY

59.4% of the patients had a local treatment and 19.9% a systemic treatment.

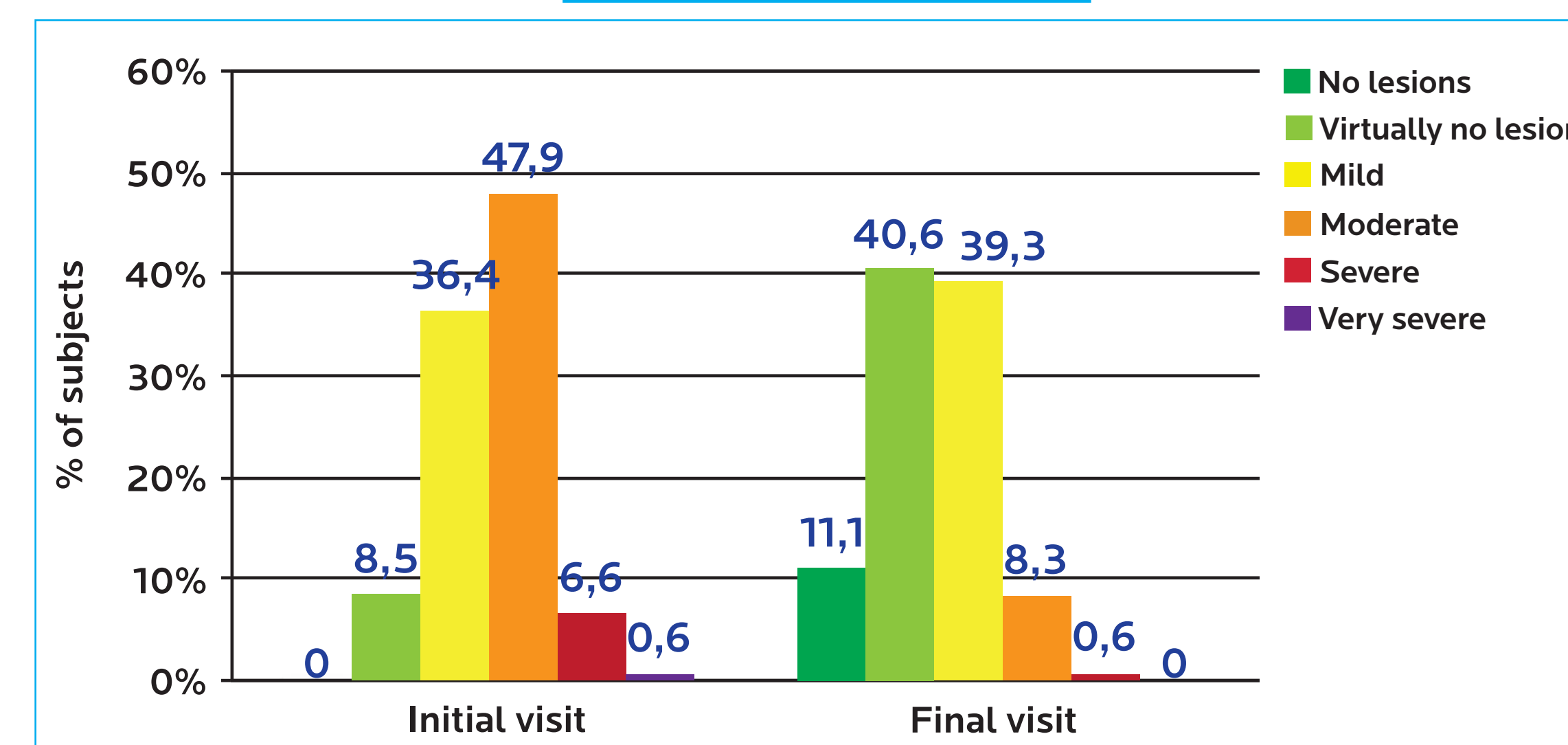
Type of local treatments



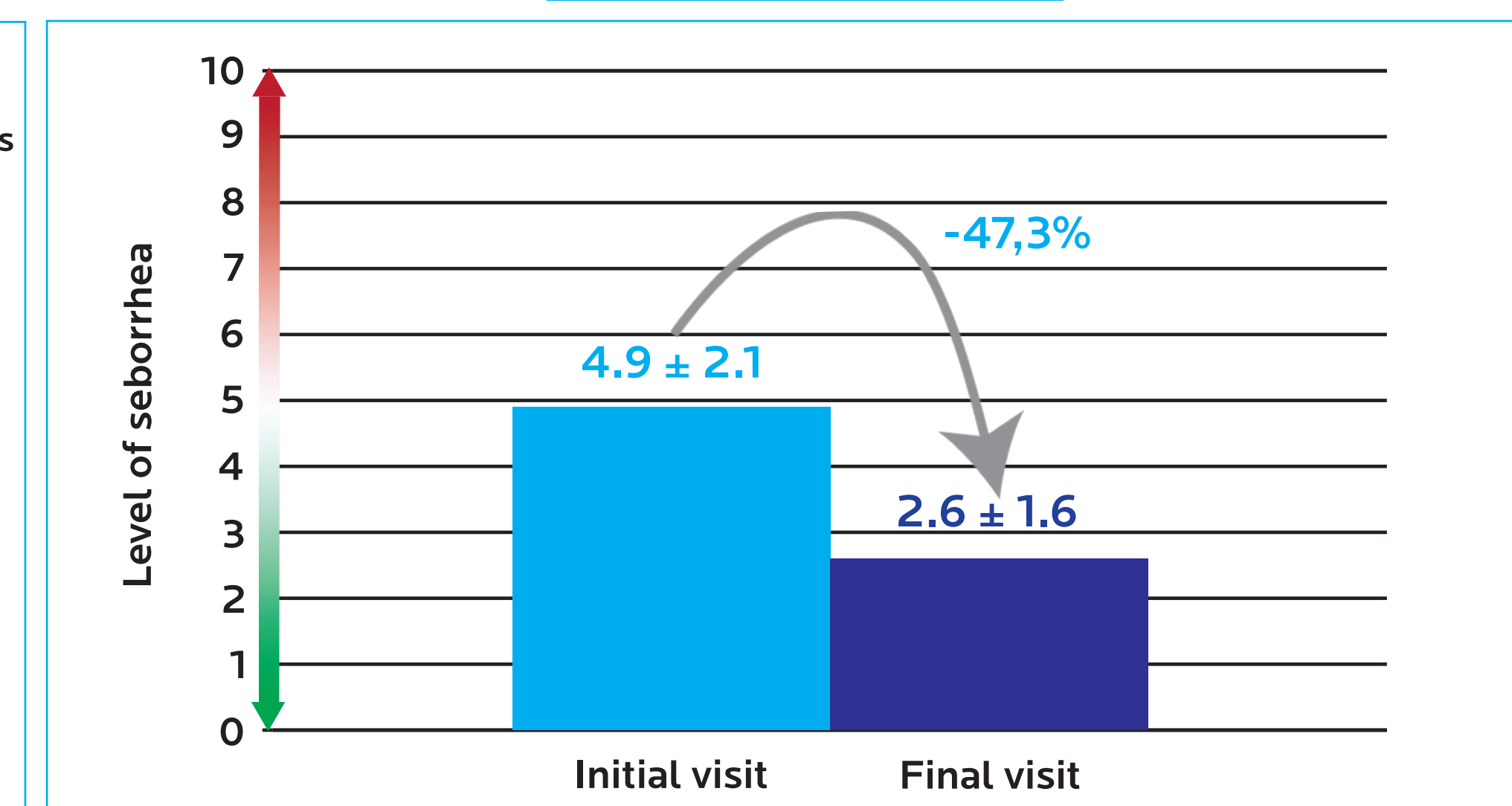
Type of systemic treatments



Severity of acne (GEA)



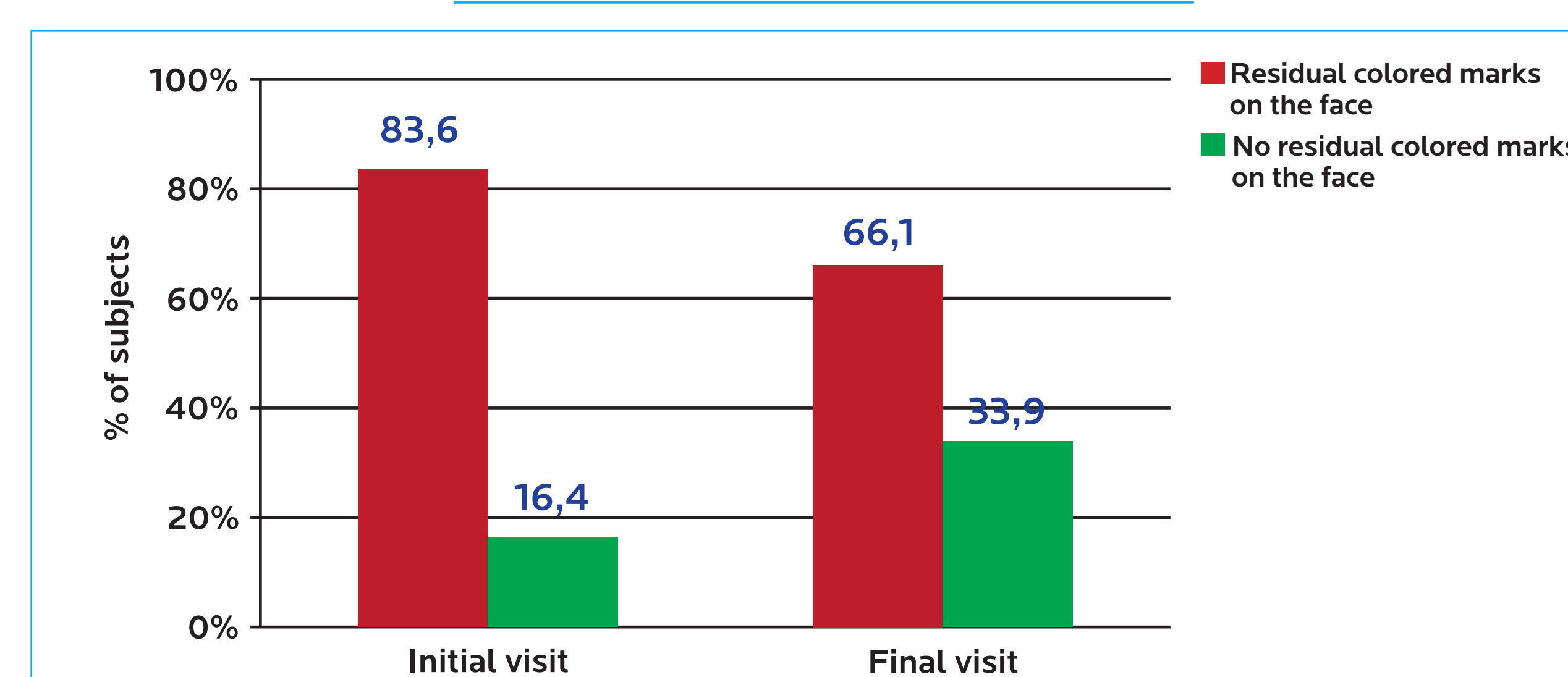
Seborrhea evolution



83% of patients presented an improvement of their acne showing a significant effect ($p < 0.0001$) of the treatment associated with the skin care product after 2 months.

A significant ($p < 0.0001$) decrease (-47.3% on average) of seborrhea was observed after 2 months with improvement in 91.6% of patients.

Residual colored marks on the face



There was a significant decrease ($p < 0.0001$) of the number of patients presenting marks at the end of the study.

The skin care product tolerance was evaluated by the dermatologists as high to excellent for 91.2% of the patients. 91.1% of the patients were satisfied to very satisfied by the product.

CONCLUSION

This survey demonstrated that a dermocosmetic product containing lipohydroxy acid, salicylic acid, linoleic acid, niacinamide, piroctone olamine and procerad (anti-inflammatory and anti-melanin synthesis action) can provide good results in managing acne patients with risks of post-inflammatory hyperpigmented lesions, when associated with therapeutic treatments or alone for milder acne.