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

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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 the same product in adjunctive therapy (64.4% of patients).

SKIN CARE PRODUCT IN MONOTHERAPY

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.

SKIN CARE PRODUCT IN ADJUNCTIVE THERAPY

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

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.

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

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.