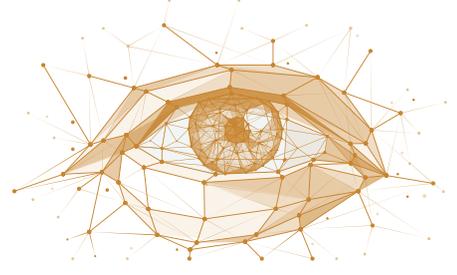


BÖLÜM 15

Periorbital Hiperpigmentasyon Nedenleri ve Tedavi Seçenekleri



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GİRİŞ

Periorbital hiperpigmentasyon, yumuşak doku ve ciltteki değişimlerin katkı sağladığı, çeşitli faktörler sonucu oluşan yaygın ve zorlayıcı bir klinik tablodur. Temelde alt göz kapağı bölgesinin çevre deriye göre koyu görünmesi olarak tanımlanır. Bu durum yüzün daha yorgun ve yaşlı görünmesine yol açarken, bireyin yaşam kalitesini de etkiler.

Periorbital pigmentasyonların patogenezi ve kliniği ile ilgili bilimsel veriler oldukça azdır.⁽¹⁾ Muhtemelen patogenezinde çeşitli eksojen ve endojen faktörler rol oynamaktadır. Altta yatan sistemik, metabolik, hormonal hastalıklar, beslenme yetersizlikleri, ilaçlar, atopik ve alerjik durumlar, uyku bozuklukları, sık kozmetik kullanımı rol oynar.

SINIFLANDIRMA

Prevalansına rağmen patogenezi hakkında az sayıda çalışma vardır. Melanin birikimi, venöz staz ve orbital yapısal sorunlar gibi birden çok nedeni olan karmaşık bir problemdir. Farklı tiplerin farklı tedavilere yanıt vermesi nedeniyle sınıflama amaçlı çalışmalar yapılmıştır.

Huang ve Park farklı zamanlarda, pigmentasyon ve vaskülariteye dayalı olarak bir klinik sınıflandırma önermişlerdir.^(2,3) Pigmentli (kahverengi), vasküler

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Şekil 9. Göz altına dolgu uygulanmasından hemen sonrası (Teoxane Redensity 2)

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