RESULTS

SKIN COMPLEXION

In the present study, a range of skin complexion was represented, from light to dark. The relative proportions of different complexion differed between study sites with darker complexion seen more frequently in subjects at the Chennai study location.

The relative proportions of different complexions differed between study sites with darker complexion seen more frequently in subjects at the Chennai study location. Estimation methods were used to generate this comparison.

Due to the complex nature of skin complexion, a standardized assessment was used to evaluate the impact of age upon these findings. This assessment involved the use of dermatological tools and colorimetric measurements to capture standardized images.

There is a need to further characterize and explore the mechanisms underlying the characteristic features of facial skin color in Indian women in terms of overall skin complexion and pigmentary disorders, and to evaluate the impact of age upon these findings.

PIGMENTARY DISORDERS

The study data confirmed the importance of pigmentary disorders in the Indian general population, particularly a significant prevalence of small hyperpigmented spots on the face, neck, and hands. The study used standardized definitions and criteria for the assessment of these disorders, allowing for the comparison of results across different studies.

Skin darkening with age has previously been described in various populations, for example, in Chinese women living in China, where skin darkening is mild. A study on Chinese women living in China showed progressive darkening of skin with age, particularly in women aged over 35 years. However, in this study, skin darkening was not significantly affected by age.

Skin darkening with age has previously been described in various populations, for example, in Chinese women living in China, where skin darkening is mild. A study on Chinese women living in China showed progressive darkening of skin with age, particularly in women aged over 35 years. However, in this study, skin darkening was not significantly affected by age.

In this study, melanoma affects one-third of women between 40 and 65 years, with an overall prevalence consistent with that found in other countries. In addition, many subjects presented 2 specific hyperpigmented macules, which were noted to be greater concern to our subjects than melasma. These pigmented macules steadily increased with age, unlike the bell-curve distribution of melasma prevalence across age.

Skin complexion assessment: dermatologist assessment

Figure 3: Skin complexion: dermatologist assessment

The authors declare no conflict of interest

The study data confirmed the importance of pigmentary disorders in the Indian general population, particularly a significant prevalence of small hyperpigmented spots on the face, neck, and hands. The study used standardized definitions and criteria for the assessment of these disorders, allowing for the comparison of results across different studies.