TITLE: The role of sex hormones in the pathogenesis of melasma

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ABSTRACT

Facial melasma is a common, acquired, skin condition, which typically presents itself as symmetric hyperpigmentation. It is multifactorial, and hormonal influence is one of the most dominant aetiologies. This review investigates the link between sex hormones and facial melasma. Ten studies were identified, and they overall conclude, that oestrogens play a role in the pathogenesis of melasma in females but not in males. Progesterone, follicle-stimulating hormone, and lutropin play no significant role in males or females, while testosterone possibly plays a role in males.

BIOGRAPHY

Noor Fatima Goandal is a medical student in her final year at the University of Copenhagen. She started her research career in the field of dermatology early on in her studies and has since presented her research as an oral presentation at the annual Danish Dermatology Society meeting, along with a poster presentation and a travel grant received from the Nordic Society of Medical Mycology. Currently, she is a full-time Research Assistant at the Department of Dermatology at Zealand University Hospital, where she is leading and conducting two clinical projects in Hidradenitis Suppurativa and a systematic review in treatment resistance in tinea capitis. She has also worked as a team leader and medical assistant at a dermatology clinic, where she has experience with cosmetic dermatology through ablative and non-ablative laser treatments.

RECENT PUBLICATION: (Minimum 5)

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