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ORBITAL HYPERCHROMIA: CLINICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY

Autores: Graziosi, Antonio Carmo Co-Author: Michalany, Nilceo S.

Orbital hyperchromia (OH) is a frequent complaint. Its presence can influence patient's satisfaction with the postoperative results of a blepharoplasty. The improvement is not complete, with "raccoon" "eyes" still presenting a tired look. Current treatment methods are generally unsuccessful. There are few articles on this subject, and nothing could be found that related its clinical aspects with histopathologic data.

Objective: This study sought to investigate clinical and histopathological aspects of orbital hyperchromia to provide a basis for a better comprehension of this anomaly, with a view towards better methods of treatment.

Method: Clinical evaluations were made on 15 patients with OH, with skin biopsies taken from the orbital region. The histopathologic examinations were performed by a pathologist who had no knowledge of the clinical results.

Results: Hypermelanosis was found in 86.66% of the patients, 100% showed papillar melanoderma and dermic vasodilatation, and 66.66% showed reticular melanoderma.

Conclusions: The melanin and the vasodilation found in varying degrees could be responsible for the OH. No correlation was found between the degree of OH as evaluated clinically and the degree to which these supposed OH factors were evaluated microscopically.

Web textos e figuras: GUTO GOMEZ