Microneedling-Assisted Topical Tranexamic Acid Solution versus 4% Hydroquinone for Treating Melasma: A Split-Face randomized study

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Abstract

Background Melasma, also known as chloasma or mask of pregnancy, is a common, acquired, hyperpigmentary disorder usually affecting females. Tranexamic acid (TA), a derivative of amino acid lysine has shown promising results over the past few years when used along with other therapies as well as when used as a stand-alone therapy. Aim of the Work In this study, we aimed to evaluate and compare the effectiveness of topically applied tranexamic acid after microneedling versus topically applied hydroquinone 4% alone in patients with melasma. Patients and Methods Fifty selected patients were divided randomly according to the random number allocation method into two groups (25 patients each) of A (topical 4% hydroquinone, nightly application) and B (microneedling + topical 4% TA, every other week). Results After Eight weeks of treatment, the mean modified MASI score of the HQ treated side changed from 6.604 ± 4.02 to 3.032 ± 1.19 with a mean decrease percentage of $54.8\%\pm19.4\%$. This reduction in modified MASI score was found to be statistically significant, (p<0.001). MASI score of group B (TA + microneedling) changed from 6.348 ± 3.84 to 3.712 ± 1.19 with mean decrease percentage of $57.4\%\pm23.4\%$ which was also statistically significant, (p<0.001). Conclusion We demonstrated safety and efficacy of both used modalities and with minimal side effects. Topical HQ application achieved minimal non significant higher satisfactory results among raters and subjects

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