ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Dermatology

ASSOCIATION OF SERUM HOMOCYSTIENE LEVEL WITH VITTILIGO,A STUDY IN A TERTIARY REFERAL CENTRE IN EASTERN INDIA

KEY WORDS:

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INTRODUCTION

Vitiligo is acquired disease with progressive melanocytopenia of uncertain etiology, clinically manifested by circumscribed depigmented macules often associated with leukotrichia. The disease affect in either sex with a heritable manner.

Not much is known about The biochemical abnormality occurring in vitiligo. Recently various workers have demonstrated raised homocysteine and reduced folic acid and vitamin B12 level in the seru of vitiligo patients.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1) To determine the serum homocysteine level in vitiligo patients.
2) To correlate serum homocysteine levels with severity and activity of vitiligo.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was conducted in S.S.K.M. Hospital, a tertiary health centre in West Bengal. 70 Patients were selected while the non vitiligo patients were 30 for this study.

INCLUSION CRETERIAS –

1) Patients attending outpatients Department with vitiligo of either sex.
2) Patients with no systemic disease with high homocysteine level.

EXCLUSION CRETERIAS –

1) Patients unwilling to participate.
2) Patients with previously affected by high homocysteine.

A total of 70 patients of vitiligo patients were selected from the O.P.D. The diagnosis was made on clinical examination. Informed consent was taken. About 5 ml blood was collected in every patients and set to biochemistry Department for estimation of homocysteine level by ELISA method.

RESULTS

Patients	Maximum level	Minimum level	Mean level
Vitiligo	29.3 micro mol/litre	3.1 micro mol/litre	14 micro mol /litre
Non-vitiligo	22.8 micro mol/litre	2.8 micromole/litre	10.33 micro mol/litre

p-value is .002 which is significant.

DISCUSSION

Homocysteine level in vitiligo patients were higher maximum level, also minimum level and higher mean value than nonvitiligo patient. The difference was significant with p-value less than .005

CONCLUSION

An institutional based cross-sectional, analytic and controlled study was done to evaluate serum homocysteine level in 70 patients.

It can be concluded that there is certainly a role of homocystiene in the etiopathogenesis of vitiligo. So, serum homocystiene level may act as a marker of vitiligo.

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