

VITILIGO:

A CHRONIC AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE THAT IS MORE THAN COSMETIC

In vitiligo, the immune system attacks and destroys pigment-producing cells (melanocytes). This results in skin depigmentation in the form of white patches on the face and body.^{1,2} Vitiligo can also impact the hair and mucous membranes in the inside of the mouth and nose.

In the United States, more than **1.5 million people** are diagnosed with vitiligo³,



and the overall prevalence of the condition is estimated to be approximately **2-3 million**⁴

While vitiligo can occur at any age,

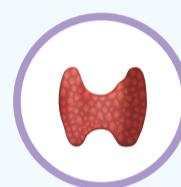


initial symptoms usually appear **before age 30**⁵

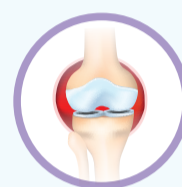
Vitiligo is **not contagious**⁶

Over 15% of people with vitiligo have an additional autoimmune disorder, such as:⁸

Thyroid disease



Rheumatoid arthritis



Lupus



Type 1 diabetes



Vitiligo occurs with similar frequency in



all ethnic groups⁷

About 20% of people with vitiligo



have at least one close relative with the condition⁷

PRIMARY SYMPTOM: DEPIGMENTED PATCHES



White patches can appear on any part of the body, including:⁷

Skin: usually on the hands, feet, arms, and face

Hair: scalp, eyebrows, eyelashes and beard

Inside of the mouth or nose

The size and number of patches varies from person to person.

MANAGING VITILIGO

While there is no cure for vitiligo, it is important for people with this condition to work with a dermatologist in order to create an individualized management plan.

Prepared by Incyte Corporation

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