Familial progressive hyperpigmentation

INSERM

Source

INSERM. (1999). Orphanet: an online rare disease and orphan drug data base. Familial progressive hyperpigmentation. ORPHA:79146

Familial progressive hyperpigmentation is a rare, genetic, skin pigmentation anomaly disorder characterized by irregular patches of hyperpigmented skin which present at birth or in early infancy and increase in size, number and confluence with age. Affected areas of the body include the face, neck, trunk and limbs, as well as the palms, soles, oral mucosa and conjuctiva. No hypogmentation macules are observed and no systemic diseases are associated.