1. Determining the type of vitiligo

2. Evaluation of the Patient with Vitiligo

• Complete clinical history including:
  - Age of onset
  - Location of first lesion
  - Number of flare-up in the last five years
  - Stability over last 6 months
  - History of autoimmune diseases including thyroid diseases
  - Family history of vitiligo and/or autoimmune diseases
  - Areas of involvement (including genitals)
  - Leukotrichia
  - Halo nevi
  - Total body surface involvement
  - Koebner phenomenon
  - Ability to comply with phototherapy treatments
  - Disease impact on daily life (using one of the vitiligo specific QOL/Burden of disease and presence of depression traits)

• Assess the type of vitiligo – will determine the work-up, follow-up, and prognosis
  - Segmental (unilateral lesions following a clear blashko linear pattern or a dermatome); may be mono-segmental or pluri-segmental
  - Non-segmental (bilaterally distributed lesions)
    - common (acrofacial, generalized non-acrofacial, mucosal and universal)
    - rare forms (vitiligo minor, follicular vitiligo, mixed vitiligo)

• Clinical signs associated with early and late onset vitiligo will be detailed
  - personal and family history of autoimmune diseases
  - presence or absence of halo nevi
  - trunk involvement, among others

• Clinical signs that may determine prognosis will be highlighted, especially the
  - presence of confetti-like depigmentation
  - presence of a melanocyte reservoir/leukotrichia
  - extent of the disease

• Work-up for SV and NSV

References