2019 AAD Summer Meeting  
F004 - Skin of Color Through the Ages; Aging Differences in Ethnic Skin  
New York, New York  
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**Objectives**
- Objective 1: Understand global signs of aging across populations.  
- Objective 2: Identify variation in facial structure of different ethnicities/races.  
- Objective 3: Recognize aging differences in ethnic skin.

**Aging Differences in Ethnic Skin**

- **Signs of Aging**
  - Volume loss; wrinkles; skin roughness and xerosis; pigmentary changes
- **Ethnic Aging**
  - Less susceptible to photoaging  
  - Differences in fibroblast size and structure contribute to variances  
  - Inconsistent pigmentation with both hypopigmentation and hyperpigmentation is an important sign of aging in people with skin of color (SOC)
- **Melanin**
  - Major determinant of color in the skin  
  - Amount of melanin is the most significant difference between SOC and Whites  
  - Concentration of epidermal melanin in melanosomes is double  
  - Provides protection against photodamage and skin cancer  
  - More vulnerable to dyspigmentation
- **Asian Aged Face**
  - Structural changes: Loss of volume on temples; central face retrusion and antero-medial flattening; chin retrusion in lower face  
  - Pigmentary changes: Nevus of Ota, Hori’s nevi, lentigines and SKs
- **Hispanic Aged Face**
  - Structural changes: Eyelid hooding and drooping of the brows; pronounced nasolabial folds; jowl formation and infraorbital hollowness/shadowing  
  - Pigmentary changes: Skin mottling, solar lentigines, hyperpigmentation, melasma
- **African/Afro-Caribbean Aged Face**
  - Structural changes: Hypoplastic malar eminence with descent of malar pad; pronounced nasolabial and nasojugal folds; ocular proptosis with infraorbital shadowing  
  - Pigmentary changes: Dyschromia, DPNs

**Further Reading**