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Background: Melasma is often recalcitrant to treatment. Triple combination (TC) cream is an effective and approved treatment for melasma.

Objective: We sought to determine the efficacy and safety of continuous therapy followed by a maintenance treatment regimen during a period of 24 weeks with a TC cream containing hydroquinone 4%, tretinoin 0.05%, and fluocinolone acetonide 0.01%.

Methods: Seventy patients with melasma were treated with a TC cream daily for 12 weeks, after which, if clear or almost clear, they applied the cream twice per week for 12 more weeks. For patients who were not clear or almost clear after 12 weeks, daily treatment was continued.

Results: In all, 25 patients completing the study per protocol were treated daily for 24 weeks (cohort A); 6 patients were treated daily for 12 weeks followed by 12 weeks of maintenance therapy (cohort B); and 21 patients were treated daily for 12 weeks, relapsed during the maintenance phase, and returned to daily dosing (cohort C). Pigmentation was significantly reduced at weeks 12 and 24 and global melasma severity improved at week 24 in cohorts A and C compared with baseline. Adverse events occurred in 53% of patients and were primarily mild in severity.

Limitations: This was an open-label trial.

Conclusion: About half of patients treated with a TC cream for melasma were able to begin maintenance therapy twice per week after 12 weeks; however, relapses occurred in most of these patients, requiring resumption of daily therapy. The cream is safe in the treatment of moderate to severe melasma for up to 24 weeks when used intermittently or continuously. Significant reductions in melasma severity scores were seen at weeks 12 and 24 when compared with baseline scores in all evaluable study groups (J Am Acad Dermatol 2010;62:962-7.)

Key words: hydroquinone; melasma; pigmentation; tretinoin.

Melasma is a common, persistent disorder of hyperpigmentation that affects a significant portion of the population, particularly

patients with skin of color.¹ Affected patients often have melasma for many years and a significant effect on quality of life has been documented.^{2,3} Treatment

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Supported by Galderma Laboratories. Clinicaltrials.gov number: NCT00469183.

Disclosure: Drs Grimes, Bhawan, and Pandya are consultants for Galderma Laboratories and have received funding to perform this study from Galderma Laboratories. Ms Colón, Dr Johnson, and Dr Gottschalk are employees of Galderma Laboratories. Dr Guevara has no conflicts of interest to declare.

Presented in poster form at the World Congress of Dermatology in Buenos Aires, Argentina, September 30 through October 5,

2007 and the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology in San Antonio, Texas, February 1-5, 2008.

Accepted for publication June 3, 2009.

Reprints not available from the authors.

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Published online April 16, 2010.

0190-9622/\$36.00

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doi:10.1016/j.jaad.2009.06.067

of melasma is often difficult, despite the availability of many treatment modalities.⁴ Because melasma may be present for many years and relapse after improvement is common, development of a maintenance regimen after initial improvement would help in the management of this disorder. A combination cream containing hydroquinone 4%, tretinoin 0.05%, and fluocinolone acetonide 0.01% has been shown to be effective in the treatment of melasma, however, maintenance of reductions in melasma severity were not addressed.^{5,6} We report the results of a study to determine the efficacy and safety of a 24-week, long-term continuous and maintenance treatment regimen with a triple combination (TC) cream. We also assessed atrophy and cell markers histologically, which will be reported separately.

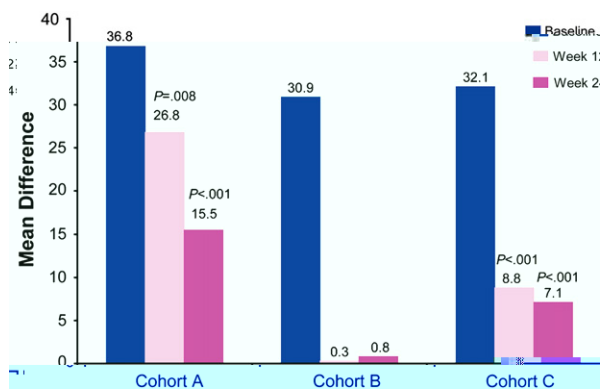
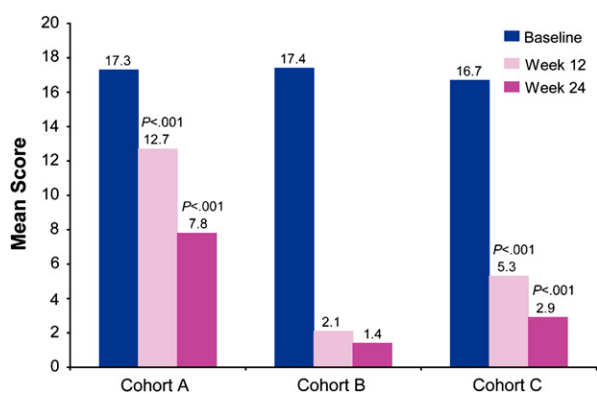
METHOD

Patients with moderate to severe melasma, aged 18 to 65 years, were recruited for this study, which was approved by a local institutional review board for each site. All patients were informed of the benefits and risks of the study after which they signed an informed consent form. The presence of moderate to severe melasma was based on a previously described melasma severity scale.⁵ Two investigational sites in the United States participated in this study. Female patients of childbearing potential were required to have a negative urine pregnancy test result at the beginning of the study, and agreed to practice appropriate birth control to prevent pregnancy during the study. Those patients on oral contraceptives had been on a stable dose for at least 6 months before study entry, which was not expected to change during the study.

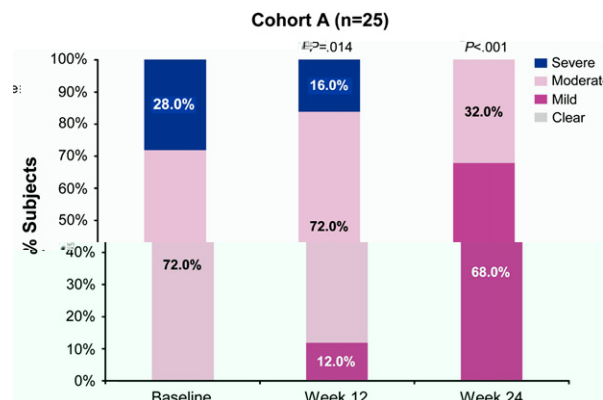
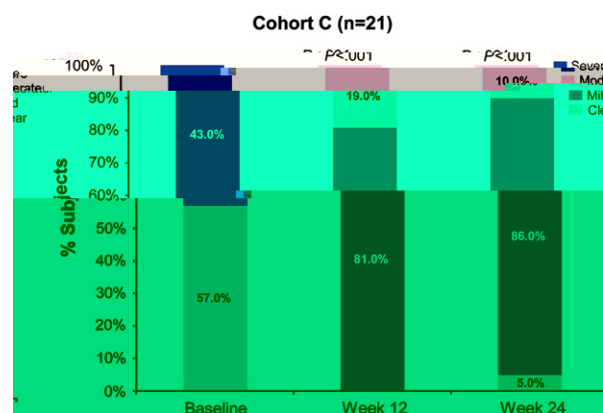
TC cream containing hydroquinone 4%, tretinoin 0.05%, and fluocinolone acetonide 0.01% was applied once daily at bedtime for 12 weeks. After 12 weeks of treatment, patients were evaluated and, if a level of clear or almost clear was achieved, they entered the maintenance phase, which consisted of applying TC cream only twice a week. If the pigmentation worsened during maintenance therapy, daily dosing was resumed. If a level of clear or almost clear was not obtained after the initial 12-week treatment, the patient continued with the once-daily

b I. Patient demographics

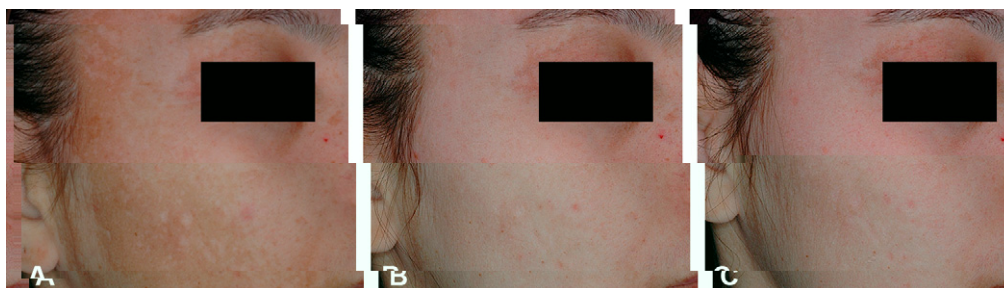
	N = 52
Sex	
Male	1 (2%)
Female	51 (98%)
Race	
White	1 (2%)
Black/African American	12 (23%)
Hispanic/Latino	38 (73%)
Other	1 (2%)
Fitzpatrick skin type	
III	4 (8%)
IV	37 (71%)
V	9 (17%)
VI	2 (4%)
Mean age, y	44.1
Mean disease duration, y	10.7

**F 1.** Difference in spectrophotometer readings between involved and uninvolved skin.**F 2.** Improvement in melasma area and severity index score.

was used and for data that were not normally distributed, a robust regression on the median was used. A generalized estimating equation approach for ordinal data was used to analyze the data. The safety population was used for tolerability analyses. Tolerability scores were summarized descriptively.

**F 3.** Investigator global assessment of melasma severity, cohort A.**F 4.** Investigator global assessment of melasma severity, cohort C.**E L**

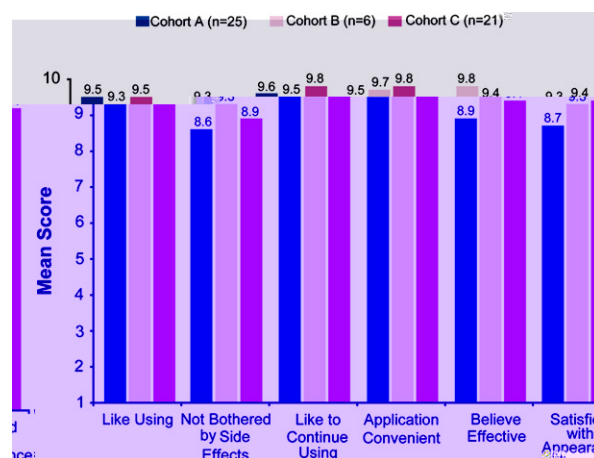
Seventy patients were enrolled in the study and 60 completed all 24 weeks of therapy. Because of protocol violations, 8 additional patients were excluded, therefore, 52 patients were evaluated as the per-protocol population. Table 1 presents patient demographic information. The majority of the per-protocol population was female (98%) and Hispanic (73%) with Fitzpatrick skin type IV (71%). Mean age was 44.1 years and the average duration of melasma at the time of enrollment was 10.7 years. In all, 25 patients completed the 24-week study with daily dosing of TC cream (cohort A), 6 patients completed the study with 12 weeks of daily dosing followed by 12 weeks of maintenance (cohort B), and 21 patients completed the study with 12 weeks of daily dosing and a combination of daily dosing and twice-weekly maintenance dosing because of recurrence of melasma for an additional 12 weeks (cohort C). Efficacy data are presented with the per-protocol population whereas the safety data are presented with the safety population (n = 64).



F 5. **A**, Patient from cohort C at baseline. **B**, After 12 weeks of daily treatment with triple combination cream. **C**, At 24 weeks. Patient received twice weekly maintenance therapy from weeks 12 to 16, relapsed, and required daily therapy until week 20, followed by maintenance therapy again until week 24.

The difference between involved (melasma) and uninvolved (normal) skin pigmentation as determined by spectrophotometer readings was significantly reduced at week 12 ($P \leq .008$) and week 24 ($P < .001$) in both of the primary treatment cohorts A and C when compared with baseline (Fig 1). Cohort B was not evaluated statistically because of the small number of patients in that group. Melasma area and severity index scores were significantly reduced in cohorts A and C at weeks 12 and 24 ($P < .001$ for both) compared with baseline (Fig 2). Static investigator global assessments showed that the distribution of global lesion severity significantly shifted from moderate/severe to mild/moderate or mild in cohorts A and C by week 12 ($P = .014$ for cohort A and $P < .001$ for cohort C) and at week 24 ($P < .001$ for both cohorts) (Figs 3 and 4). In addition, investigator global assessments of improvement indicated that significant improvement in melasma severity was seen in cohorts A and C ($P < .001$ for both) by week 24. Fig 5 shows an example of a patient with severe melasma who improved during the course of the study. Results of patient satisfaction surveys (Fig 6) showed that the majority of patients were satisfied with the treatment, liked using the TC cream, wanted to continue to use it, and thought the application was convenient, with mean scores around 9 (scale of 1-10 with 1 being the worst and 10 being the best).

Tolerability assessments were between 0 (none) and 1 (mild) for all parameters for all patients (Table II). No patient in any cohort at any point throughout the study was rated as having clinical atrophy by the investigator. Telangiectases were significantly increased only in cohort C at 24 weeks, when compared with baseline, and severity was mild. About half of the patients (53%) reported one or more adverse events. These events were generally mild (79%) in severity and only one serious adverse event was reported (cholelithiasis, not related to the study medication).



F 6. Results of patient satisfaction surveys.

DISCUSSION

This study confirms the efficacy and safety of TC cream in the treatment of moderate to severe melasma. The recurrent nature of melasma demonstrates the need for longer-term treatments and maintenance regimens in managing this disease. To our knowledge, this study is the first to attempt to establish a maintenance regimen for melasma. Patients showed significant improvement using several outcome measures. After 12 weeks, about half improved to the point where they were able to begin a maintenance regimen, however, most of these patients relapsed and required resumption of daily therapy. Furthermore, some patients took longer than 12 weeks to attain a status of clear or almost clear, but were able to begin the maintenance regimen before the end of the study. The majority of patients had clear or mild disease at the end of 24 weeks (67.7%). The patient in Fig 5 is a representative example of a patient who was able to use a combination of daily and maintenance therapy during the 24-week treatment period to produce excellent results. As in previous studies, significant increases in

II. Tolerability assessments

							<i>P</i>							<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>
	B			I₁₂			I₁₂	I₂₄			I₂₄	I₂₄	I₂₄		
	M	M	~	M	M	~	b₁₂	M	M	~	b₂₄	I₁₂			
Cohort A, N = 30															
Erythema	2 (7%)	1 (3%)	3 (10%)	11 (37%)	2 (7%)	13 (43%)	.013	13 (43%)	2 (7%)	1 (3%)	16 (53%)	.004	.698		
Peeling/scaling	1 (3%)		1 (3%)	5 (17%)		5 (17%)	.088	12 (40%)			12 (40%)	<.001	.047		
Stinging/burning			0 (0%)	6 (20%)	1 (3%)	7 (23%)	.02	2 (7%)			2 (7%)	.154	.18		
Telangiectases	9 (30%)	1 (3%)	10 (33%)	9 (30%)	1 (3%)	10 (33%)	1	11 (37%)	4 (13%)		15 (50%)	.263	.263		
Cohort B, N = 8															
Erythema	3 (38%)		3 (38%)	5 (63%)	2 (25%)	7 (88%)	n/a	5 (63%)	2 (25%)		7 (88%)	n/a	n/a		
Peeling/scaling			0 (0%)	4 (50%)		4 (50%)	n/a	5 (63%)	1 (13%)		6 (75%)	n/a	n/a		
Stinging/burning			0 (0%)	2 (25%)		2 (25%)	n/a	1 (13%)			1 (13%)	n/a	n/a		
Telangiectases	2 (25%)		2 (25%)	5 (63%)	1 (13%)	6 (75%)	n/a	6 (75%)	1 (13%)		7 (88%)	n/a	n/a		
Cohort C, N = 24															
Erythema	3 (13%)		3 (13%)	13 (54%)	4 (17%)	18 (75%)	<.001	14 (58%)	3 (13%)		17 (71%)	<.001	.769		
Peeling/scaling			0 (0%)	11 (46%)		11 (46%)	<.001	15 (63%)			15 (63%)	<.001	.186		
Stinging/burning			0 (0%)	3 (13%)		3 (13%)	.077	1 (4%)			1 (4%)	.307	.322		
Telangiectases	3 (13%)	1 (4%)	4 (17%)	9 (38%)		9 (38%)	.099	14 (58%)			14 (58%)	.002	.113		

P values were not calculated for cohort B because of sample size.

n/a, Not applicable.

*Cochran-Mantel Haenszel test used to compare wks 12 and 24 with baseline.

†Cochran-Mantel Haenszel test used to compare wk 24 with wk 12.

