## Dermatomyositis Rashes in Patients of Color

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Health-care professionals have historically learned about dermatomyositis (DM) rashes from pictures illustrating mainly Caucasian patients. The paucity of dark skin in textbooks and journals has contributed to delayed diagnosis and increased morbidity and mortality in patients of color with dermatomyositis.<sup>1-5</sup> Familiarization with the clinical appearance of dermatomyositis in darker skin is essential to decrease racial disparities in our practice.<sup>6</sup>





**Poikiloderma:** Photosensitive erythema later develops into hypoand hyperpigmention with telangiectasias and skin atrophy

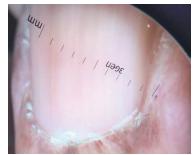


**Facial rash:** Violaceous erythema on forehead, nose and cheeks. Rash worsens with sun exposure



Scalp poikiloderma and alopecia: Initially presents with violaceous erythema and severe pruritus

**Periungual telangiectasias:** Dilated capillary loops with dropout and ragged cuticles



**Gottron's papules:** Atrophic violaceous, hypo- or hyperpigmented papules and plaques on knuckles and extensor surfaces of fingers





Shawl and V-signs: confluent violaceous erythema or hyperpigmentation on sun exposed areas of the upper back, anterior chest and neck

**Gottron's sign:** Violaceous erythema overlying extensor joints develops into hypo-and hyperpigmentation





Heliotrope: Purple or brown discoloration on eyelids and swelling around the eyes













## **TMA's Pantone Project**

The skin signs of myositis can be hard to recognize in people of color. "Pantone" means "all colors" and TMA is committed to offering resources to help doctors become familiar with disease signs in skin of all colors.

## References

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