COMPELLING COMMENTS

To Our Brown Skin Girls

Padmavathi V. Karri, BSW¹, Datonye O. Charles, MD¹, Brina V. Bui, MD¹

¹UTHealth McGovern Medical School, Houston, TX

Melanocytes are a type of skin cell in the epidermis that produce melanin, which is what gives skin its color. The more melanin someone has the darker their skin. Far too often darker skin is thought to be unattractive or of lesser value.1 The alarming number of skin lighteners and bleaching treatments in Asian and African cultures are proof of skin color hierarchy. 1,2 In 2017, the global skinlightening industry was worth several billions with as much as 61% of women in India use skin-lightening cream and 77% in Nigeria. 1-3 Instead of pointing fingers at those choosing to lighten their complexion, we must instead bring awareness and change to the society that discriminates against darker skin.

In recent years multiple social media movements have made strides to dismantle the notion brown is not beautiful. Popular Instagram hashtags to celebrate dark skin are "melaninpoppin", "melaninqueen", and "blackgirlmagic" with over 20 million tags. Most recently, Beyoncé's song "Brown Skin Girl" celebrates the enormous beauty inherent in brown and black skin that is often maligned and overlooked—this message is one that can be amplified by physicians.

Dermatologists have a unique and relevant role in supporting patients in their journey to love the shade of their skin. An essential part of that is preventing and stopping unsafe skin lightening and bleaching practices. These colorism-promoting products are a public health concern as they propagate an unhealthy obsession to chase fairer skin using dangerous, unregulated ingredients.^{1,3} Our population is more diverse than ever, and the messaging and language dermatologists employ in their practice can empower and influence patients' perceptions of what it means to have beautiful, healthy skin.

Conflict of Interest Disclosures: None

Funding: None

Corresponding Author:

Padmavathi V. Karri UTHealth McGovern Medical School 6431 Fannin Street Houston, TX 77030 Phone: 469-939-8673

Email: padmavathi.v.karri@uth.tmc.edu

References

- Shroff H, Diedrichs PC, Craddock N. Skin Color, Cultural Capital, and Beauty Products: An Investigation of the Use of Skin Fairness Products in Mumbai, India. Front Public Heal. 2018. doi:10.3389/fpubh.2017.00365
- Sagoe D, Pallesen S, Dlova NC, Lartey M, Ezzedine K, Dadzie O. The global prevalence and correlates of skin bleaching: a meta-analysis and meta-regression analysis. *Int J Dermatol*. 2019. doi:10.1111/ijd.14052
- 3. Akiibinu MO, Bob Śoile O, Akinade LE, Akiibinu SO. Levels of Toxic Metals in Skin Lightening Agents Commonly Used in Lagos, Nigeria. *J Adv Chem.* 2019. doi:10.24297/jac.v16i0.8317

July 2020 Volume 4 Issue 4