INTRODUCTION

In the field of Medicine, effective health measuring instruments are essential for both clinical practice and researching **(Feinstein, 1983).**

Additionally, with the growing numbers of therapy-testing studies, we have got a new term to recognize—that is "Evidence-Based Medicine". It means to appraise ultimately published studies about; 'an entry' to get the best evidence about; 'how to deal with it' **(Rosenberg and Donald, 1995).** On categorizing the value of evidence-based practice, many authors have esteemed it depending exclusively on the efficiency of researching policies funded by the employed assessment tools and their preciseness in catching the results **(Galea, 2005).**

Concerning vitiligo, no curative therapy has been uniquely reported for this common, socially-stigmatizing skin disorder **(Taneja, 2002).**

Furthermore, there is absolutely no uniformity in the evaluative approaches implicated in researches dealing with suppressing the pigment loosing process in vitiligo patients **(Van Geel *et al.*, 2004).** This may contribute to why we are in a tangible need for standardizing a quantitative assessment tool to factually-capture sequential trends occurring within treated lesions **(Hamzavi *et al.*, 2004).**

Using digital photographs of vitiligo sufferers in standard poses along courses of therapy can be an efficient method of clinical follow-up. In addition, it helps documenting treatment results in those patients **(Tsoureli-Nikita and Hercogova, 2003).**

As reported by many authors, digital image analysis techniques are the best way to judge repigmentation capacity. Unfortunately, only a few gatherings use these techniques in vitiligo patient follow-up as they have shortcomings concerning cost, speed and user-friendliness **(Van Geel *et al.*, 2004).**

AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this study was to find out the most ideal technique for quantitative assessment of therapeutic results in vitiligo patients via evaluation of handy measuring procedures of the 2 main parameters echoed in vitiligo follow-up sessions that are:

1. Surface area of lesions.
2. Color difference between normal and depigmented skin.