Glogau Photoaging Classification

Patient's name: _____ Date of assessment: _____ dd / mm / yyyy

Date of birth: _____ dd / mm / yyyy Assessed by: _____

Fitzpatrick skin type: _____ Review date: _____ dd / mm / yyyy

HOW TO USE THIS SCALE

Assess the patient in even, indirect light with make-up removed. Score the face as a whole, then record any area that sits a type above or below the overall grade. The Glogau scale grades photoaging, not chronological age, so a patient's type may not match their age band.

What each type is named for

Glogau summarized the four groups by what the patient's wrinkles do: type I, no wrinkles; type II, wrinkles in motion; type III, wrinkles at rest; type IV, only wrinkles.

CLASSIFICATION

Classification Table

Type I — Mild — Typical age 28–35 — Mild pigment change; no keratoses — No wrinkles - minimal lines at rest or in motion — Minimal or none

Type II — Moderate — Typical age 35–50 — Early lentigines; keratoses palpable but not visible; pores more prominent — Wrinkles in motion - parallel smile lines begin to appear — Wears some foundation

Type III — Advanced — Typical age 50–65 — Obvious dyschromia; telangiectasia; visible keratoses — Wrinkles at rest — Always wears heavier foundation

Type IV — Severe — Typical age 60–75 — Yellow-grey skin; numerous lentigines; coarse pores; prior or current skin malignancy — Only wrinkles - no normal skin remains — Cannot wear make-up; it cakes and cracks

Overall Glogau type recorded today

◯ Type I ◯ Type II ◯ Type III ◯ Type IV

REGIONAL FINDINGS

Forehead and glabella — Type: _____

Forehead and glabella — Dominant feature:

Forehead and glabella — Notes

Periorbital — Type: _____ Periorbital — Dominant feature: _____

Periorbital — Notes

Cheeks and midface — Type: _____ Cheeks and midface — Dominant feature: _____

Cheeks and midface — Notes

Perioral — Type: _____ Perioral — Dominant feature: _____

Perioral — Notes

Neck and decolletage — Type: _____

Neck and decolletage — Dominant feature:

Neck and decolletage — Notes

TREATMENT PLANNING

Glogau type guides how aggressive a treatment plan needs to be. Confirm every option against the patient's Fitzpatrick type, medical history and downtime tolerance before recommending it.

Type I — Commonly considered: Topical retinoid, daily broad-spectrum SPF, superficial peel, microdermabrasion — Typically not required: Resurfacing

Type II — Commonly considered: Neuromodulator for dynamic lines, light to medium peel, non-ablative fractional laser — Typically not required: Deep resurfacing

Type III — Commonly considered: Medium-depth peel, fractional ablative laser, dermal filler for volume loss, radiofrequency — Typically not required: -

Type IV — Commonly considered: Deep ablative resurfacing or surgical referral; dermatology review for malignancy — Typically not required: -

Agreed plan

- [ ] Daily SPF and home care
- [ ] Topical retinoid
- [ ] Chemical peel
- [ ] Neuromodulator
- [ ] Dermal filler
- [ ] Energy-based device
- [ ] Dermatology referral
- [ ] Photography at each review

Plan detail, consent discussion and review interval

SIGN-OFF

Practitioner signature
Date: _____ dd / mm / yyyy

Patient signature
Next review date: _____ dd / mm / yyyy

Sources: Glogau RG. Aesthetic and anatomic analysis of the aging skin. Semin Cutan Med Surg. 1996;15(3):134–138. PMID 8948530 · This is a general record sheet. It is not a diagnostic instrument and does not replace clinical judgement.