AEDV HIGHLIGHTS
24th World Congress of Dermatology (WCD)

10-15 Junio 2019
Milán
Onicology and trichology
Friday 13rd June 2019

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Dermoscopy in diagnosing eyebrow loss in patients alopecia areata and frontal fibrosing alopecia
Trichoscopy of Scalp Metastases

- Clinically: Well-demarcated alopecic plaques of the scalp

Trichoscopy:

- **Diffuse erythema**
- Small erosions
- Peripheral black dots
- **Atypical vascular pattern**: dilated, serpentine, and polymorphic vessels
Communications of androgenic alopecia

Minoxidil 1 mg orally versus minoxidil 5% solution topically for treatment of female pattern hair loss: a randomized controlled trial (R Sinclair et al)

• A 24-week, prospective, randomized, open, parallel, comparative, evaluator-blinded study
• 52 women (18-65 years old) with FPHL: once daily minoxidil 1 mg orally or once a day minoxidil 5% solution applied topically.
• Results:
  • Improvement in hair density in the target area (p <0.01), but with no difference between groups: oral 13.3% and topical 7.4% (p=0.81).
  • No difference in the assessment of overall photographic improvement (p=0.16)
  • Reduction in the hair shedding score was more pronounced in the oral group (p <0.01).
• Side effects:
  • Hypertrichosis was more prevalent in the oral group (27%) than in the topic (4%).
  • Heart rate (HR) increased 10% in the oral group (p<0.01), but not in the topic.
  • There was no difference in mean arterial pressure between the groups (p=0.51).
• Conclusions: Oral 1mg minoxidil was safe and well tolerated. Its efficacy did not differ from topical 5% minoxidil solution.
Communications of androgenic alopecia

The effect of daily aspirin use on topical minoxidil treatment for pattern hair loss
(Andy Goren)

• In human liver, sulfotransferase is significantly inhibited by salicylic acid.
• Objective: to determine if prolonged aspirin use effects sulfotransferase activity in
hair follicles.
• Results:
  • 55% had a significant reduction (p<0.0001) in follicular sulfotransferase enzymatic activity,
  • The sulfotransferase activity assay initially predicted that 11 (50%) of the 22 subjects may respond
to topical minoxidil. However, following 14 days of aspirin administration only 6 (27%) subjects
were predicted to respond to topical minoxidil.

Up-regulation of follicular sulfotransferase activity via a novel pathway may
increases minoxidil response among androgenetic alopecia patients (Andy Goren)
• Subjects were provided with the novel topical formula (a shampoo) using it daily
• After 7 days of using the topical formula, plucked hair samples were collected and
analyzed using the sulfotransferase activity assay.
• Results: Of the subjects that completed the study, approximately 60% demonstrated up- regulation of sulfotransferase enzymatic activity.
Communications of androgenic alopecia

Comparison of dutasteride versus finasteride in hair regrowth and reversal of miniturization in men with androgenetic alopecia – a randomized controlled study (R Sinclair et al)

- 108 men between 18 to 40 years of age were randomized to receive 0.5 mg dutasteride or 1 mg finasteride daily for 24 weeks.

- Results:
  - Dutasteride showed a significantly greater increase in the total and thick hair count (new growth), decrease in the thin hair count (reversal of miniaturization)
  - Both the groups showed similar side effect profile with sexual dysfunction being the most common and reversible side effect.

- Conclusions: **Dutasteride was shown to be more efficacious than finasteride, with a comparable side effect profile.**

Caucasian male hair ageing: comparison with androgenetic alopecia (U. Blume-peytavi)

- In the non-alopecic groups: a decrease in hair density (especially thin hair (<40μm)), thickness, regrowth and cross-sectional area, a low impact on QoL, an increase of white hair density, no significant difference for anagen to telogen ratio (A/T).

- Conclusion: **Ageing is characterized by a maintenance of homogeneous but reduced hair density over the scalp, a greying phenomenon and slower regrowth**
Communications of Frontal Fibrosing Alopecia

Association of frontal fibrosing alopecia and contact allergens in everyday skin care products (Sonia Ocampo et al)

- 18 patients with FFA and 18 age and sex-matched controls were patch tested (NA standard, cosmetic, and photopatch series).
- 83.3% (15/18) of FFA cases revealed positivity to at least one contact allergen,
- 61.1% (11/18) were positive to more than one.
- The 2 most common positive allergens: iodopropynyl butylcarbamate and propolis.
- Conclusions: FFA patients had a greater prevalence of allergic contact positive reactions

Sunscreen and facial skin care products in frontal fibrosing alopecia: a case control study (R Sinclair et al)

- 130 subjects with FFA and 130 control subjects.
- Use of sunscreen in the FFA group was over x2 that of the controls (P < 0.0001).
- No statistical difference between the use of moisturisers
- Cosmetics: more common by FFA (33%) than FPHL (16%) (P = 0.002)
- Conclusions: The high frequency of sunscreen use among women with FFA supports the hypothesis that sunscreen use on the forehead may be involved in the aetiology of FFA.
Communications of other alopecias

Retrospective analysis of the 23 foliculitis decalvans patients: a single center experience (EB Baskan et al)

- 23 patients (17 male and 6 female) // Age of onset from 12-66 years
- Duration of the disease: 4-10 years
- 4/13 patients: complete remission with systemic isotretinoin therapy
- 9/13 patients did not respond the therapy: 3 isotretinoin, 6 antibiotics
- CONCLUSION: In our experience systemic isotretinoin therapy seems to safe and effective.

Fibrosing alopecia in a pattern distribution: a case series (A Tosti et al)

- 8 women and 2 men ranging from 45 to 75 years
- Hair thinning involving the central scalp and mild scalp itching
- Trichoscopy: peripilar casts and hair tufting
- Key message: FAPD exhibits a favorable prognosis as compared to lichen planopilaris.
Communications of other alopecias

Prophylactic treatment with an alpha-1 agonist protects breast cancer patients from the development of chemotherapy induced alopecia (A Goren)

• ¿Scalp-cooling induces scalp vasoconstriction?
• A open labeled controlled study was conducted to assess the safety and effectiveness of the alpha-1 agonist in protecting breast cancer patients treated with taxanes from the development of chemotherapy induced alopecia.
• Results: 10 patients were included in the study.
  • 4 (40%) did not experience significant hair loss according to the CTCAE v.4.0
  • No adverse events were reported during the study.
• Conclusion: Positive reduction in alopecianundergoing chemotherapy suggests that reducing scalp perfusion with an alpha-1 agonist may be a beneficial prophylactic.

The use and cost of alternative treatments for cicatricial alopecias (M Senna et al)

• Multivitamins (40.3%), herbal supplements (32.8%), paleo diets (13.4%) and acupuncture (11.9%).
• 48.2% → $1,000 - $5,000 /year
• 25% → $500 - $1,000 /year
• 42% of patients were willing to spend more than $10,000 on a cure for their hair loss.