



Member Newsletter

2021 No. 012

Dear Member/Student,

Welcome to the latest World Trichology Society newsletter.

For WTS News, please go to the 'Announcement' page of the website:

<https://worldtrichologysociety.org/society/forums/forum/announcements/>

Current Trichological and Health News

1. Progression of frontal fibrosing alopecia in Black women

A study published in the *British Journal of Dermatology* found that Black women with frontal fibrosing alopecia (FFA) may have more rapidly developing disease compared with white women. Black patients had a higher prevalence of itching (50%) compared with white patients (5%). Black patients had a higher incidence of vertex/central involvement of the scalp (50% vs 27%) compared with white patients. Black women also had higher rates of co-existing hair disorders such as central centrifugal cicatricial alopecia, systemic lupus erythematosus, and alopecia areata. According to the study authors, increased prevalence of hairline recession along with younger age at presentation may suggest development of more severe clinical disease at a faster pace, which means that treatment may need to be initiated earlier in this population.

2. Retinal Diseases May Be More Prevalent In Patients With Alopecia Areata, Study Indicates

Healio reported, “Retinal diseases were more prevalent in patients with alopecia areata, which could lead these patients to being more at-risk for retinal detachment or retinal arterial occlusion, according to a study” published in the *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*. Furthermore, the study revealed that “the risk of retinal disease in AA patients was larger in those aged 20 to 49 years, as well as in those who had taken systemic corticosteroids for 30 days or longer.”

3. Guidelines For Clinical Practice Released For Treatment Of Trichology

According to Dermatology Advisor, “a steering committee of dermatologists renowned for their expertise in trichology conducted a literature review from the past five years and provided two recommendations per area of trichology treatment.” The “guidelines for clinical practice” were published online in the *Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology*.

4. People With Alopecia Areata May Have Increased Risk For Dementia, Study Indicates

Healio reported, “Patients with alopecia areata had increased risk for dementia,” investigators concluded after utilizing data from “the Taiwan National Health Insurance Research Database” on “2,534 patients aged 45 years or older with alopecia areata according to ICD-9 criteria and 25,340 controls matched by age, sex, residence, income, dementia-related comorbidities, systemic steroid use and annual outpatient visit.”

The findings of the “nationwide cohort study” were published online in the *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*.

5. Access To Scalp Cooling For Prevention Of Chemotherapy-Induced Alopecia Affected By Geographic Location, Research Indicates

Healio reports research indicates “access to scalp cooling therapy for patients undergoing chemotherapy is affected by geographic location.”

The study, published in the *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, found that “for 43.9% of Medicare-billed chemotherapy infusions, scalp cooling is available less than 12.5 miles away, while it is available between 12.5 and 49.9 miles for 24.8%. For 31.3% of infusions, no scalp cooling is available within 50 miles.”

6. Does exercise influence skin aging, skin health, or androgenetic alopecia?

A recent letter published in *JAAD* explored the correlation between exercise and various dermatologic conditions, including skin aging, skin health, and androgenetic alopecia. The authors found that regular high-intensity aerobic exercise more than four hours per week reduced thinning of the stratum corneum and increased Pgc-1a expression, a mitochondrial regulator indicative of decreased aging of cells. Vigorous exercise was associated with a 25% to 30% reduced risk of psoriasis. Physical activity was also associated with improved healing of venous ulcers. There was insufficient evidence that exercise prevents skin cancer or worsens androgenetic alopecia.

7. Biotin Supplementation Rarely Necessary

In the latest “Insight and Inquiries” post in Dermatology World, Warren R. Heymann, MD, FAAD writes on the use and necessity of biotin. He says, “Biotin (vitamin B7, vitamin H, coenzyme R) is a water-soluble vitamin that acts as a coenzyme of four kinds of carboxylase...in mitochondria, facilitating three major metabolic reactions,” and that it is recommended that people take “30 µg/day of biotin, and a normal Western diet consists of 35 to 70 µg/day.” Supplementing that amount “is only rarely necessary, that being in congenital and acquired cases of biotin deficiency.” In these cases, symptoms appear as “alopecia, eczematous skin rashes, seborrheic dermatitis, conjunctivitis, and multiple neurological symptoms, such as depression, lethargy, hypotonia, and seizures.” He concludes by saying, “to date there is no evidence that it promotes hair and nail growth or quality in otherwise healthy patients,” and “patients must be warned that biotin supplementation could adversely affect streptavidin/biotin-based laboratory assays.”

8. Lice Infestation Rates Rising

Kaiser Health News reported, “According to those in the world of professional nitpicking, *Pediculus humanus capitis*, the much-scorned head louse, has returned.” KHN added “the measures that many reopened schools have taken to prevent the transmission of covid-19 – masks, hand-washing, vaccination – do little to deter the spread of the head louse,” but “physical distancing, such as spacing desks 3 feet apart, should be helping, if it’s actually happening.” Now, “American louse workers say, infestation rates are back to pre-lockdown norms, despite school covid protections.”

9. Long-Term Exposure To Air Pollution May Increase Risk For Developing Atopic Dermatitis

Dermatology Advisor reported, “Long-term exposure to air pollution may increase the risk for developing atopic dermatitis (AD),” researchers concluded in a “retrospective cohort study” that “included an assessment of 209,168 people from Korea within the National Health Insurance Service–National Sample Cohort...database who had not been diagnosed with AD from 2008 to 2013.” The findings were published online in the *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*.

10. Alopecic And Aseptic Nodules Of The Scalp

In the latest “Insights and Inquiries” post in Dermatology World, Warren R. Heymann, MD, FAAD writes on “alopecic and aseptic nodules of the scalp (AANS).” Heymann says, “Although usually observed in younger people, AANS may affect all age groups, being reported in children as young as 7-years-old to age 72 years.” It “presents as one or few, dome-shaped, firm or fluctuant and usually asymptomatic nodules on the vertex or occipital area associated with non-scarring alopecia and surrounding normal scalp.” He adds, “The prognosis of AANS is good, with lesions resolving spontaneously, or responding to doxycycline, intralesional steroids, or aspiration and drainage of the lesions.”

11. Water Softeners While Bathing Could Provide “At Least A Theoretical Benefit” For Patients With AD

In Dermatology World, Warren Heymann, MD, FAAD, wrote, “With the success of dupilumab in managing atopic dermatitis (AD), and new agents on the horizon,...it is easy to forget that simple maneuvers may help patients with AD even with advanced therapies,” particularly bathing for both treatment and maintenance of the disease. Heymann examines past literature on how hard water affects patients with AD, writing “increased exposure to calcium may interfere with the normal epidermal calcium gradient, which is necessary for terminal differentiation of the stratum corneum and its barrier function.” He concluded, “There is at least a theoretical benefit in trying water softeners in atopic patients. An ongoing trial will help determine if water softening can prevent atopic dermatitis and the subsequent atopic march.”

12. Use Of Vitamin D Or Omega-3 Fatty Acid May Reduce Incidence Of Autoimmune Disease

Healio reports, “The use of vitamin D3 or omega-3 fatty acid supplements over a five-year period may reduce the incidence of autoimmune disease in older adults by 25% to 30%,” researchers concluded in the VITAL study, “a large, nationwide, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial” that “enrolled a total of 25,871 adults aged 50 years or older, for men, and 55 years or older, for women.”

13. PRP May Be Effective, Safe, For Adults With Psoriasis And Atopic Dermatitis, Research Suggests

Dermatology Advisor reported, “Platelet-rich plasma (PRP), known to have anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects, was effective and safe for adults with psoriasis and atopic dermatitis,” researchers concluded after treating “40 patients for inflammatory skin diseases with a single injection of 5-6 mL of” PRP, then following “up with patients at 3, 6, 9 and 12 weeks’ post-treatment.” The findings were published online in the journal *Cureus*.

14. Patients With Atopic Dermatitis Appear To Have Increased Risk For Eating Disorders, Study Indicates

Dermatology Advisor reports, “Patients with atopic dermatitis (AD) may have an increased risk for eating disorders, investigators” concluded in a study that included “70,584 patients with AD...and 270,783 control participants.” The findings were published online ahead of print in a research letter in the *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*.

Journal Articles

For journal publications, click on the URL under the title of the topic you wish to see and it will open to a *free* abstract of the article. For obtaining the full article, just follow the relevant prompts on the site (*a payment may be required for the full article*).



1. **The WHO ICD-11 Classification of Dermatological Diseases: a new comprehensive online skin disease taxonomy designed by and for dermatologists**

J.M.L. White, H. Lui, C.G. Chute, R. Jakob, R.J.G. Chalmers
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/bjd.20656?>

2. **Clinical characteristics of male frontal fibrosing alopecia: a single-centre case series from London, UK**

T. Rayinda, S.M. McSweeney, N. Dand, D.A. Fenton, J.A. McGrath, C. Tziotziou
<https://wly-reg.onecount.net/onecount/redirects/index.php?>

3. **Prevention of chemotherapy-induced hair loss by peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- γ modulation**

K. Natsuga
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/bjd.20806?>

4. **Aetiology of tinea capitis in China: A multicentre prospective study**

X.-Q. Chen, D.-Y. Zheng, Y.-Y. Xiao, B.-L. Dong, C.-W. Cao, L. Ma, Z.-S. Tong, M. Zhu, Z.-H. Liu, L.-Y. Xi, M. Fu, Y. Jin, B. Yin, F.-Q. Li, X.-F. Li, P. Abliz, H.-F. Liu, Y. Zhang, N. Yu, W.-W. Wu, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/bjd.20875?>

1. **Transient alopecia areata following treatment with omalizumab in a patient with asthma and nasal polyps: A potential dermatological adverse event**

Peng Jin MD, Mingxia Gao BS, Xiaojin Miao MSc, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.14507>

2. **A systematic review on the treatment of pediatric severe alopecia areata by topical immunotherapy or Anthralin (contact sensitization) or low-level light/laser therapy (LLLT): focus on efficacy, safety, treatment duration, recurrence, and follow-up based on clinical studies**

Elham Behrangi MD, Masoumeh Roohaninasab MD, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.14480>

3. **Differentiation of frontal fibrosing alopecia and Lichen planopilaris on trichoscopy: A comprehensive review**

Aswath Rajan MD, Lidia Rudnicka MD, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jocd.14457>

4. **Microneedling for Hair Loss**

Aditya K. Gupta MD, PhD, Emma M. Quinlan BA, BSc, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.14525>

5. **Association between serum zinc levels and androgenetic alopecia: a systematic review and meta-analysis**

Hua-Ching Chang, Yin-Shuo Chang

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.14564>

6. **Myths and media in oral collagen supplementation for the skin, nails, and hair: A review**

Andrea M. Rustad BA, Melissa A. Nickles BA, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.14567>

7. **Recurrence of alopecia areata after covid-19 vaccination: A report of three cases in Italy**

Alfredo Rossi MD, PhD, Francesca Magri MD, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.14581?>

8. **Treatment options for androgenetic alopecia: Efficacy, side effects, compliance, financial considerations, and ethics**

Mark S. Nestor MD, PhD, Glynis Ablon MD, Anita Gade DO, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jocd.14537?>

9. **Estimation of CD3, CD4, and CD8 in Iraqi patients with alopecia areata and alopecia universalis**

Sahar Taha Hatif Aldaffaie MSc, Talib Abdullah Hussein PhD, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.14541?>



1. **Low-dose oral minoxidil increases hair density and thickness in androgenetic alopecia: A retrospective analysis of 60 patients**

L Yin, K Svigos, D Gutierrez, E Peterson, K Lo Sicco, J Shapiro

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jdv.17731?>

2. **Evaluating for audiological differences in children with AA**

P. L. McKenzie, S. Rangu, F. Wartinger, L. Castelo-Soccio

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jdv.17754?>

3. **Efficacy and safety of topical finasteride spray solution for male androgenetic alopecia: a phase III, randomized, controlled clinical trial**

B.M. Piraccini, U. Blume-Peytavi, F. Scarci, J.M. Jansat, M. Falqués, et al.

Topical Finasteride Study Group

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jdv.17738?>

1. **The clinical presentation and dermoscopic findings of syphilitic alopecia**

Purich Kosidcanasup MD, Voraphol Vejjabhinanta MD

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ijd.15943?>

2. **Primary cicatricial alopecia profile in Chilean population: a retrospective study**

Felipe Mardones MD, Karen Valenzuela MD

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ijd.15942?>

3. **Are Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitors beneficial in the treatment of androgenic alopecia?**

Fiore Casale MMS, Katerina Yale MD, Natasha Atanaskova Mesinkovska MD, PhD

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ijd.15946?>

4. **A year in review: A cross-sectional study of alopecia areata and risk of COVID-19 infection, hospitalization, and mortality from March 2020 – February 2021**

Katerina Yale MD, Niki Nourmohammadi MPH, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ijd.15970?>



1. **Reversible alopecia in *En Coup de Sabre morphea***

Hiba Zaaroura MD, Elena Pope MD, Ronald M. Laxer MD, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/pde.14827?campaign=wolea>
rlyview

1. **An anti-hair loss treatment in the management of mild androgenetic alopecia: Results from a large, international study**
Pascal Reygagne, Victor Desmond Mandel, Catherine Delva MSc, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/dth.15134?>
2. **PRP application by dermapen microneedling and intradermal point-by-point injection methods, and their comparison with clinical findings and trichoscan in patients with androgenetic alopecia**
Kubra Nur Ozcan, Serpil Sener, Nihal Altunisik, Dursun Turkmen
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/dth.15182?>
3. **COVID-19 induced telogen effluvium**
Hasan Aksoy, Umut Mert Yıldırım, Pınar Ergen, Mehmet Salih Gürel
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/dth.15175?>
4. **Wood's lamp examination of hair and nails related to COVID-19 treatment**
Betül Demir, Demet Cicek, Sedatcan Turkoglu, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/dth.15174?>



1. **Aetiological changes of tinea capitis in the Hubei area in 60 years: Focus on adult tinea capitis**
Mengwen He, Jingsi Zeng, Yehong Mao, Yuechen Zheng, Xin Lian, Hongxiang Chen
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/myc.13305?>

1. **The hair follicle-psoriasis axis: Shared regulatory mechanisms and therapeutic targets**

Takahiro Suzuki, Taisuke Ito, Amos Gilhar, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/exd.14462?>

2. **An in silico approach to the identification of potential proteomic and genomic diagnostic biomarkers for primary cicatricial alopecia**

Thandeka N. Sikhakhane, Henry A. Adeola, Nonhlanhla P. Khumalo

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/exd.14477?>

3. **Evolution of innate defense in human skin**

Enno Christophers, Jens-Michael Schröder

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/exd.14482?>



1. **Analysis of water distribution in delipidated human hair by small-angle neutron scattering (SANS)**

Aya Ishihara, Yoshiaki Tsukamoto, Hiroyuki Inoue, Yohei Noda, Satoshi Koizumi, Kyohei Joko

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ics.12741?>

2. **Impact of protein carbonylation on the chemical characteristics of the hair surface**

Hitoshi Masaki, Daisuke Sinomiya, Yuri Okano, Masaki Yoshida, Tokuro Iwabuchi

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ics.12743?>



1. **Update of recent findings in genetic hair disorders**

Ryota Hayashi, Yutaka Shimomura

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1346-8138.16204?>

2. **Alopecia areata: Current understanding of the pathophysiology and update on therapeutic approaches, featuring the Japanese Dermatological Association guidelines**

Masahiro Fukuyama, Taisuke Ito, Manabu Ohyama

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1346-8138.16207?>

CONTACT DERMATITIS

CUTANEOUS ALLERGY
ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL DERMATITIS

1. **Phytophotodermatitis due to Chinese herb shampoo**

Hayson Chenyu Wang MD, Chang Shu MD

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/cod.14012?>



JDDG
Journal of the German Society of Dermatology



DDG
Deutsche
Dermatologische
Gesellschaft

1. **Lupus erythematosus: correlation of clinical and histological findings and proposal for a modified disease classification**

Anne Weldemann, Marita Ziepert, Markus Kreuz, Konstantin Dumann, Jan Christoph Simon, Manfred Kunz, Mirjana Ziemer

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ddg.14548?>

1. **Central centrifugal cicatricial alopecia: A common but under-recognized and under-treated disease finally comes of age**

Leonard C. Sperling, Thomas N. Darling

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/cup.14164?>

**QUESTION FOR CTE® CREDIT (FOR MEMBERS ONLY): PLEASE
EMAIL ANSWER TO:
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In Suzuki et al.'s research article regarding "The hair-follicle-psoriasis axis", what do anagen induction and psoriatic lesions share?

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