

Monthly News letter



Message from Dr. David Kingsley, President

We've just completed the January 2022 clinical training with students from, Indonesia, UAE, Netherlands, South Africa, Bahamas, and the USA. We are truly a 'World' Society!

I look forward to seeing many of you at the World Congress of Trichology in Orlando, Florida on 17-19 September 2022.

EVENTS

THE INAUGURAL WORLD CONGRESS OF TRICHOLOGY

SEPTEMBER 17-19,
2022

Location: Orlando
Florida, USA

DoubleTree by
Hilton™ at the
Entrance to
Universal Orlando

For more information,
please go to:
worldtrichologysummit.org

ADDITIONAL COURSES

We have a great selection of Online Courses

- How to Read Blood Test Results as a Trichologist
- The Trichological Consultation
- Courses regarding Trichology Treatments & Trichoscopy

<https://worldtrichologysociety.org/education/postgraduate-courses-internships/>

CORPORATE PARTNERS

The WTS offers links to resources to help your trichology business.

- Trichology-Specific products
- Lab Testing for your Trichology Clients/Patients
- Links to equipment essential for your Trichology Center

<https://worldtrichologysociety.org/affiliates/corporate-partnership-education-partnership-affiliate-program/>

Current Trichological and Health News



1. VITAMIN E LEVELS APPEAR TO BE LOWER IN CHRONIC SKIN INFLAMMATORY DISEASES, SYSTEMATIC REVIEW SUGGESTS

According to [HCPLive](#), an 892-study “systematic review into various chronic inflammatory diseases such as atopic dermatitis and vitiligo showed that vitamin E levels were lower in patients suffering from these diseases.”

2. CICATRICAL ALOPECIA FOLLOWING ACD FROM HAIR DYE (FROM AAD)

A case report published in [Contact Dermatitis](#) reveals what may be the first known case of acute lichenoid allergic contact dermatitis leading to cicatricial alopecia from hair dyes that contain PPD. A 30-year-old woman who dyed her hair every two to three months presented with violaceous pigmentation of the scalp,

adjacent forehead, and superolateral portions of the ears with patchy, scarred hair loss of the scalp and forehead.

The last application of hair dye was six months before presentation and led to itchy, oozing plaques on the scalp, forehead, and ears. A biopsy showed cicatricial (lichenoid) alopecia with pigmentation. Patch testing was notable for a very strong reaction to paraphenylenediamine (PPD) 1% pet. The diagnosis was allergic contact dermatitis resulting from the hair dye.

3. LDOM HAS BEEN USED TO TREAT ALOPECIA FOR DECADES, BUT RESEARCHERS STILL TRYING TO UNDERSTAND HOW IT WORKS

Warren R. Heymann, MD, FAAD writes that the use of oral minoxidil for alopecia was discovered in 1971, but researchers “still do not completely understand how minoxidil improves alopecia.” Furthermore, though there are multiple studies about the safety and efficacy of the treatment for adults, “there is a dearth of information regarding” low-dose oral minoxidil (LDM) “in the pediatric population,” and “TM is not approved for patients under 18 years of age.”

4. SPIRONOLACTONE USE IN ADOLESCENTS HAS INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS

[Dermatology Advisor](#) reported, “Spironolactone use in adolescents has increased significantly over the past several years,” investigators concluded after conducting “a cross-sectional analysis of insurance claims data from the IBM MarketScan database” that included “girls aged 13 to 19 years of age with at least one claim for acne or hidradenitis suppurativa...from 2014 to 2018.” The [findings](#) were published online ahead of print in a research letter in the Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology.

5. OBESITY TIED TO SUNBURN DIAGNOSIS, RESEARCHERS SAY

[Dermatology Advisor](#) reports “obesity is associated with sunburn diagnosis, with increasing effect estimates found for increasing body mass index (BMI), researchers reported in a” cross-sectional study that “used the Truven Health MarketScan Health Risk Assessment Database (2009-2017), which includes de-identified commercial insurance claims data linked to self-reported health information.”

The [study](#) published in the Journal of Investigative Dermatology found that “patients who had 1 or more sunburn diagnosis were more likely to be women, younger,” and have obesity and higher healthcare use.

6. STUDY REVEALS SEVEN CRITERIA THAT MAY IMPROVE DISCRIMINATION OF PSORIASIS BETWEEN OTHER INFLAMMATORY SKIN CONDITIONS IN CHILDREN

[Dermatology Advisor](#) reports, “Findings from the DIPSOC study reveal 7 criteria that could prove useful in discriminating psoriasis from other inflammatory skin disorders in children and adolescents.”

The [criteria](#) published in the British Journal of Dermatology include: “scaling and erythema involving the hairline; external auditory canal or extensor surfaces of the elbows and knees; persistent well-demarcated erythematous rash anywhere on the body; persistent well-demarcated erythema involving the umbilicus or napkin area and crural folds; and family history of psoriasis.”

7. ATOPIC DERMATITIS IN CHILDHOOD, ADOLESCENCE TIED TO POOR SCHOOL BEHAVIORS, STUDY INDICATES

[Dermatology Advisor](#) reports “atopic dermatitis in childhood and adolescence is associated with poor school behaviors and difficulty getting along with teachers, according” to a study that “evaluated associations among atopic dermatitis, comorbid sleep disturbance, asthma, and school behavior.”

The [study](#) published in the Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology revealed that “atopic dermatitis was associated with 75th or greater percentile for poor task completion at age 9 years according to multivariable models,” and “difficulty getting along with teachers at age 15 years.”

8. SMALL STUDY EXAMINES TREATMENT REGIMENS FOR ADULTS WITH AA

[Dermatology Advisor](#) reports, “QR678 Neo® plus intralesional steroids was a safe and more effective treatment regimen for adults with alopecia areata than intralesional steroid therapy alone,” investigators concluded in a randomized study that “included 20 participants...with nonscarring patchy hair loss.” The article adds, “QR678 Neo® is a plant-based polypeptide formulation of growth factors.” The [findings](#) of the “double-blind prospective clinical study” were published in the Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology.

9. IN SURVEY STUDY, 17.6% OF ADULTS SAID THEY USED AN OTC CANNABIS PRODUCT TO TREAT SKIN CONDITIONS

[HealthDay](#) reported, “When more than 500 adults were asked about their use of CBD (cannabidiol) or marijuana, fully 17.6% said they used an over-the-counter cannabis product to treat skin conditions such as acne, psoriasis, rosacea or eczema without a recommendation from a dermatologist, and even more people were interested in trying these products,” investigators reported. The [findings](#) of the survey study were published online in the Journal of Drugs in Dermatology.

10. FINASTERIDE: TOPICAL VS. ORAL FOR MALE ANDROGENETIC ALOPECIA

In a study published in the *Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venerology*, 458 men with androgenic alopecia were randomized to treatment with topical finasteride spray, oral finasteride, or placebo. The topical finasteride group had significantly higher hair growth at week 24 compared with placebo. Hair growth was similar between the topical and oral finasteride groups. Topical finasteride was associated with lower plasma drug levels and smaller reduction in serum dihydrotestosterone concentration, which may lower the likelihood of sexual adverse events.

11. INDIVIDUALS WITH DARKER SKIN TYPES SHOULD PROTECT SKIN FROM VISIBLE AND UV LIGHT DAMAGE, LITERATURE REVIEW INDICATES

[Healio](#) reports, “Individuals with darker skin types should protect their skin from visible light damage, as well as ultraviolet light,” researchers posited after finding that “visible light, particularly in patients with darker skin tone, can either exacerbate or precipitate pigmentary disorders like melasma or post-inflammatory hyper pigmentation.” The findings of the “comprehensive literature review” were presented in a poster at a dermatology meeting.

12. TAKING DAILY VITAMIN D, FISH OIL SUPPLEMENTS MAY HELP PROTECT OLDER ADULTS FROM DEVELOPING AUTOIMMUNE DISORDERS, RESEARCH SUGGESTS

[CNN](#) reports, “Taking daily vitamin D and fish oil supplements may help protect older adults from developing autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, thyroid diseases and polymyalgia rheumatica,” investigators concluded. In the study, “people age 50 and older taking 2,000 IU (International Units) of vitamin D3 for over five years had a 22% lower relative rate of confirmed autoimmune diagnoses.” Additionally, the study revealed “a possible link between taking 1,000 milligrams of omega-3 fatty acid (fish oil) and a reduction in autoimmune disorders, but the association was not statistically significant until possible cases of autoimmune disease – not just confirmed cases – were factored into the analysis.” The [findings](#) were published online in The British Medical Journal.

13. IN PHASE 2B/3 TRIAL, RITLECITINIB APPEARS TO BE EFFICACIOUS FOR PATIENTS WITH ALOPECIA AREATA

[Healio](#) reports, “Ritlecitinib was efficacious for patients with alopecia areata, with clinician-assessed efficacy and patient perception of improvement highly correlated,” investigators concluded after conducting the “randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, 48-week, phase 2b/3 ALLEGRO trial” that “evaluated the safety and efficacy of five ritlecitinib doses compared with placebo.” The findings were released in a poster presentation at a dermatology meeting.

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. **Primary cicatricial alopecia: Recent advances in evaluation and diagnosis based on trichoscopic and histopathological observation, including overlapping and specific features**

Masaki Uchiyama

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1346-8138.16252?>

2. **Welcome to the hair world!**

Yutaka Shimomura

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1346-8138.16234?>

3. **Alopecia areata: Current understanding of the pathophysiology and update on therapeutic approaches**

Masahiro Fukuyama, et al.

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

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

Ryota Hayashi, Yutaka Shimomura

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



1. **Switching biologics in children with psoriasis: Results from the BiPe cohort**

Céline Phan MD, Alain Beauchet MD, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/pde.14845?>

2. **Congenital red hair heterochromia in the background of blond scalp hair**

Cassandra Drew BSMLS, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/pde.14886?>



1. **Association of androgenetic alopecia and severity of coronavirus disease 2019**

Rabia Ghafoor FCPS, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jocd.14683?>

2. **Efficacies of azathioprine and mesalazine in the treatment of severe AA**

Randa Al Sayed Mahgoob MB, BCh, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.14687?>

3. **Androgenetic alopecia and COVID**

Moein Baghani, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jocd.14670?>

4. **Platelet-Rich Plasma Treatment for Accelerated Androgenetic Alopecia Pattern Hair Loss After COVID-19 Infection**

Akif İşlek MD, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jocd.14721?>

DERMATOLOGIC THERAPY

1. Efficacy comparison of monotherapies and combination therapies for androgenetic alopecia

Dongyu Chen, et al.

[https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/dth.15262?](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/dth.15262)

2. Tofacitinib as a pragmatic treatment choice for alopecia areata: A retrospective review

Sarah Benton BA, et al.

[https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/dth.15310?](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/dth.15310)

International Journal of Cosmetic Science



1. Redox proteomics analysis of hair shaft proteins upon hydrothermal and alkaline insult

Evelyne Maes, et al.

[https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ics.12756?](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ics.12756)

WOUND REPAIR AND REGENERATION THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TISSUE REPAIR AND REGENERATION

1. Photobiomodulation promotes hair regeneration in injured skin by enhancing migration and exosome secretion of dermal papilla cells

Yuehou Zhang PhD, et al.

[https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/wrr.12989?](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/wrr.12989)

Australasian Journal of Dermatology



1. Red nail bands in conjunction with telogen effluvium as a post-COVID-19 phenomenon

Vishal Thakur, et al.

[https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ajd.13779?](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ajd.13779)

BJD British Journal of Dermatology IMPROVING PATIENT OUTCOMES IN SKIN DISEASE WORLDWIDE



1. 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?](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/bjd.20806)

2. Pustular frontal fibrosing alopecia: a new variant within the folliculitis decalvans and lichen planopilaris phenotypic spectrum?

Alejandro Lobato-Berezo, et al.

[https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/bjd.20962?](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/bjd.20962)



1. What's being recommended to patients on social media? A cross-sectional analysis of alopecia treatments on YouTube®

L. Killion, A. Therianou, R. E. Watchorn
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ced.15030>

2. Scalp dysaesthesia and lichen simplex chronicus: diagnostic and therapeutic update with literature review

M. Starace, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ced.14808>

3. Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on head lice and scabies infestation dynamics: a population-based study in France

Titouan Launay, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ced.15054>



Different platelet-rich plasma preparation protocols in Female pattern hair loss: Does it affect the outcome? A pilot study

Nayera Hassan Moftah MD, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.14648>



1. Alopecia areata – Current understanding and management

Dimitra Aikaterini Lintzeri, Andria Constantinou, Kathrin Hillmann, Kamran Ghoreschi, Annika Vogt, Ulrike Blume-Peytavi
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ddg.14689>

CONTACT DERMATITIS
 CUTANEOUS ALLERGY
 ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL DERMATITIS

1. Prevalence and incidence of hand eczema in hairdressers – a systematic review and meta-analysis of published literature from 2000-2021

Martin S. Havmose, Sanja Kezic, Wolfgang Uter, Cara Symanzik, Sarah Hallmann, Julia Strahwald, Patricia Weinert, Marija Macan, Rajka Turk, Henk F. et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/cod.14048>



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 FULL MEMBERS ONLY)
- DUE FEBRUARY 15, 2022**

PLEASE EMAIL ANSWER TO: KERRI@WORLDTRICHOLOGYSOCIETY.ORG

Question: In Chen's et al.'s research article regarding: "Efficacy comparison of monotherapies and combination therapies for androgenetic alopecia", which combination of therapies had 'the best treatment efficacy among all interventions'?

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