

Monthly Newsletter



Message from Dr. David Kingsley, President

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**

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- 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. RATE OF AUTOIMMUNE THYROID DISEASE APPEARS TO BE INCREASED IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS, RESEARCHERS SAY

[Dermatology Advisor](#) reported, “The rate of autoimmune thyroid disease...is significantly increased in patients with psoriasis,” investigators concluded in an 11-study meta-analysis that included “253,313 patients with psoriasis and 1,376,533 control individuals.” The [findings](#) were published online in BMJ.

2. AIR POLLUTION MAY BE TRIGGER FACTOR FOR PSORIASIS

[HCPlive](#) reported research indicates that “air pollution could be a trigger factor for psoriasis flares,” investigators concluded in a study that “recruited a total of 957 patients with plaque psoriasis” and included “a total of 4398 follow-up visits.” The study revealed that “concentrations of all pollutants were significantly higher in the 60 days before psoriasis flare.” The [findings](#) were published online in JAMA Dermatology.

3. ITCH CAN STEM FROM WIDE RANGE OF ETIOLOGIES

In a feature article, [Dermatology World](#) focuses on “itch, or pruritus...a common symptom (and condition) that is considered one of the 50 most prevalent conditions worldwide – an estimated 15% of the population suffers from chronic pruritus.” Because “itch can stem from a wide range of etiologies including inflammatory skin diseases, kidney disease, diabetes, cholestasis, or rheumatologic diseases,” an “improved understanding of the underlying mechanisms of itch has spurred development of new treatments and targets as well as putting treatments with other indications back in the clinical trials pipeline.”

4. UNDERSTANDING OF PATHOGENESIS OF ITCH HAS ADVANCED SIGNIFICANTLY IN RECENT YEARS

In this month’s [Dermatology World](#) “From the Editor” column, physician editor Kathryn Schwarzenberger, MD, FAAD, observes, “I have always considered itch to be one of the worst conditions that our patients suffer from. Itch distracts and interrupts.” She adds, “Itch is one of those conditions that, at least until relatively recently, we all thought we knew; however, it turns out, perhaps not surprisingly, that itch is much more complicated than we might have once thought.” Now, “thanks to the fabulous work of some of our brilliant colleagues, our understanding of the pathogenesis of itch has advanced significantly in recent years.” Currently, we can “distinguish between different types of itch and treat them accordingly, in some cases with newly developed drugs.”

5. FEWER PATIENTS WITH ACNE VULGARIS TREATED WITH LOW-DOSE ISOTRETINOIN MAY SUFFER HAIR LOSS THAN PATIENTS ON A HIGHER DOSE, SYSTEMATIC REVIEW INDICATES

[Dermatology Advisor](#) reports, “Among patients with acne vulgaris treated with isotretinoin, fewer patients on a low-dose suffered hair loss than patients on a higher dose,” researchers concluded in a 22-study systematic review and meta-analysis, the [findings](#) of which were published in the Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology International.

6. PREVALENCE OF PEDIATRIC ALOPECIA AREATA APPEARS TO HAVE NEARLY DOUBLED ACROSS US IN LAST DECADE, RESEARCHERS SAY

[HCPlive](#) reports research indicates that “the prevalence of alopecia areata in pediatric patients across the United States had nearly doubled in the last decade, with an incidence rate of 13.6 cases per 100,000 person-years.” The [findings](#) were published online in a brief report in JAMA Dermatology.

7. BARICITINIB TIED TO IMPROVEMENT COMPARED WITH PLACEBO IN ALOPECIA AREATA DISEASE SEVERITY, TRIALS INDICATE

[Healio](#) reported that “a 4 mg dose of baricitinib was associated with significant improvement compared with placebo in alopecia areata disease severity, according to” results from the “randomized, placebo-controlled, phase 3” BRAVE-AA1 and BRAVE-AA2 trials. These [results](#) were published in The New England Journal of Medicine.

8. The rankings are in: Minoxidil, finasteride, and dutasteride for male androgenetic alopecia

Authors of a recent meta-analysis in *JAMA Dermatology* compared the efficacy of monotherapy with oral and topical minoxidil, dutasteride, and finasteride in male patients with androgenetic alopecia (AGA). After examining various doses and administration routes of the three medications, the analysis showed that 0.5 mg/d of oral dutasteride has the highest probability of being the most efficacious treatment. According to the study authors, the following were most efficacious treatments in decreasing order: 5 mg/d of oral finasteride, 5 mg/d of oral minoxidil, 1 mg/d of oral finasteride, 5% topical minoxidil, 2% topical minoxidil, and 0.25 mg/d of oral minoxidil. Authors of an [editorial](#) responded to the study noting that although topical minoxidil ranked higher than the lowest dose oral minoxidil, their personal experience is that oral minoxidil at doses of 1.25 mg to 5 mg are superior to topical minoxidil for treating AGA. They also called attention to the difficulty of interpreting the difference between 1 mg finasteride, 5 mg finasteride, and 0.5 mg dutasteride because the cumulative rankings do not incorporate statistical significance or quality of evidence.

9. TREATMENT WITH ADALIMUMAB ALONE HAS SOME SUCCESS AMONG PATIENTS WITH FOLLICULITIS DECALVANS

[Dermatology Advisor](#) reports, “Among patients with folliculitis decalvans...for whom conventional therapies have not been successful, treatment with adalimumab alone has some success, which confirms previous investigation findings,” researchers concluded after conducting “an observational case series study of 23 patients treated with adalimumab after antibiotics had failed despite most of the patients testing positive for Staphylococcus aureus.” The [findings](#) were published online ahead of print in the Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology.

10. EXTENT OF EYEBROW LOSS MAY PREDICT SEVERITY, REFRACTORY DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH FRONTAL FIBROSING ALOPECIA

[Healio](#) reports, “For patients with frontal fibrosing alopecia [FFA], the extent of eyebrow loss can predict severity and refractory disease,” researchers concluded after conducting “a retrospective chart review of 224 patients diagnosed with FFA at the Mayo Clinic from Jan. 1, 1992, to Feb. 5, 2019, who were then stratified based on eyebrow involvement.” The findings were presented in a poster at the 2022 AAD Annual Meeting.

11. IN PATIENTS WITH MODERATE TO SEVERE ALOPECIA AREATA WHO PARTICIPATED IN PHASE 2A ALLEGRO TRIAL, SELF-REPORTED AND PHYSICIAN-ASSESSED EVALUATIONS SHOW IMPROVEMENTS

[Dermatology Advisor](#) reports, “In patients with moderate to severe alopecia areata (who participated in the phase 2a ALLEGRO trial), self-reported and doctor-assessed evaluations showed significant improvements,” investigators concluded in [findings](#) published in the Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology.

12. LONG-TERM REMISSION OF CUTANEOUS LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS MAY OCCUR IN NEARLY 20% OF PATIENTS, RESEARCHERS SAY

[Healio](#) reports investigators have “found that long-term remission of cutaneous lupus erythematosus occurred in nearly 20% of patients” after conducting “a longitudinal cohort study that included 141 patients.” The [findings](#) were published online ahead of print in the Journal of American Academy of Dermatology.

13. LIFESTYLE FACTORS MAY BE PREDICTIVE OF RISK FOR INCIDENT PSORIASIS, REGARDLESS OF GENETIC RISK, RESEARCH SUGGESTS

[HealthDay](#) reports, “Lifestyle factors are predictive of the risk for incident psoriasis, regardless of genetic risk,” researchers concluded in a study that “recruited 500,000 participants, to examine the gene-behavior interaction in association with incident psoriasis.” The study revealed that “an unhealthy lifestyle and genetic susceptibility were associated with an increased risk of incident psoriasis,” but “an ideal lifestyle was associated with a lower psoriasis risk among participants in each genetic risk level.” The [findings](#) were published online ahead of print 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. Systemic minoxidil as maintenance treatment in alopecia areata: a retrospective case series of 24 patients

A. Moussa, L. Bokhari, R. D. Sinclair
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ced.15051>

2. Patients with alopecia areata are at risk of endothelial dysfunction: results of a case-control study

Anna Waśkiel-Burnat, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ced.15206>



1. Virtual approach of the aesthetical fit between hair colours and skin tones in women of different ethnical origin backgrounds

Anthony Galliano, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/srt.13146>



1. Serum nuclear factor E-2-related factor 2 in female pattern hair loss

Ola A. Bakry MD, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.14878>

2. New insights into alopecia areata during COVID-19 pandemic: When infection or vaccination could play a role

Federico Bardazzi MD, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jocd.14864>

3. Topical finasteride for male and female pattern hair loss: Is it a safe and effective alternative?

Aditya K. Gupta MD, PhD, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.14895>

4. Current application of mesotherapy in pattern hair loss: A systematic review

Ziyuan Tang MD, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.14900>

5. Efficacy of a mixed preparation containing piperine, capsaicin and curcumin in the treatment of alopecia areata

Yaqi Mao, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.14931>

1. **Complete resolution of alopecia totalis following chemotherapy for B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia**

Ariane L'Ecuyer MD, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/pde.14977?>

2. **Tinea capitis: An update**

Aditya K. Gupta MD, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/pde.14925?>

1. **Comparison of the efficacy and safety of 308-nm excimer laser with intralesional corticosteroids for the treatment of alopecia areata: A randomized controlled study**

Nika Kianfar MD, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/lsm.23501?>

1. **Dutasteride intralesional microinjections in combination with oral minoxidil vs. oral minoxidil monotherapy in men with androgenetic alopecia: a retrospective analysis of 105 patients**

C.D. Villarreal-Villarreal, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jdv.18066?>

1. Differences between hairdressers and consumers in skin exposure to hair cosmetic products: A review

Cara Symanzik, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/cod.14055?>

1. Effects of watercress extract fraction on R-spondin 1-mediated growth of human hair

Masakazu Hashimoto, Yuka Kawai, Teruaki Masutani, Kiyotaka Tanaka, Kenichi Ito, Arunasiri Iddamalgoda
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ics.12764>

1. Health-related quality of life in patients with alopecia areata: Results of a Japanese survey with norm-based comparisons

Taisuke Ito, Kazumasa Kamei, Akira Yuasa, Fumihiko Matsumoto, Yayoi Hoshi, Masafumi Okada, Shinichi Noto
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1346-8138.16364>

2. Patient and physician perspectives on alopecia areata: A real-world assessment of severity and burden in Japan

Emily Edson-Heredia, Toshihiko Aranishi, Yoshitaka Isaka, Peter Anderson, Simran Marwaha, James Piercy
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1346-8138.16360>

1. The role of SARS-CoV-2 infection and its vaccines in hair loss

Zeinab Aryanian, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/dth.15433>

2. New Developing Multiple Sclerosis in Patient Using Tofacitinib Due To AA

Rabia Erçoban, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/dth.15477>

3. Scalp reduction surgery does not reactivate frontal fibrosing alopecia:

Alexis Arasu, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/dth.15451>

4. The effect of latanoprost 0.005% solution in the management of scalp alopecia areata

Mohammadreza Rafati, et al.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/dth.15450>

QUESTION FOR CTE® CREDIT (FOR FULL MEMBERS ONLY)
- DUE JUNE 15, 2022
PLEASE EMAIL ANSWER TO: KERRI@WORLDTRICHOLOGYSOCIETY.ORG

Question: In Gupta, et al.'s research article regarding: "Topical finasteride for male and female pattern hair loss: Is it a safe and effective alternative?", what combination of topical applications may enhance efficacy?

www.WorldTrichologySociety.org
T: 1-718-698-4700

info@WorldTrichologySociety.org
F: 1-904-436-5783

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