



CONTACT DERMATITIS AND OCCUPATIONAL DERMATOSES

ALLERGIC CONTACT DERMATITIS IN PATIENTS WITH FRONTAL FIBROSING ALOPECIA

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Background: There is no real consensus on the association between allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) and frontal fibrosing alopecia (FFA). The utility of patch testing in patients with FFA can have enormous therapeutic potential and impact on the quality of life of these patients.

Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the ACD with patch testing in patients with FFA.

Methods: In this cross sectional study, 20 patients with FFA were evaluated with patch testing. Diagnosis was made histologically and clinically and based on dermoscopic findings. Demographic data, age of onset, disease duration, FFA severity index (FFASI) evaluated in all patients. The sites of patches were examined on day 2 (D2) and D4, according to International Contact Dermatitis Research Group (ICDRG) guidelines. The North American Contact Dermatitis Group (NACDG) grading system was applied to grade the patch test reactions.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 39.70 ± 10.69 years old. 65% of patients had positive patch test reaction to at least one allergen. 10% and 5% of participants had at least one 2+ and 3+ reaction, respectively. The most common allergens were cobalt (II) chloride hexahydrate (35%), nickel (II) sulfate hexahydrate (25%) and potassium dichromate (15%), respectively. There was a significant differences between age ($P=0.006$) and marital status ($P=0.008$) with positive patch test results. There was not statistically significant difference in disease duration ($P=0.519$), menopausal status ($P=0.085$), positive family history of FFA ($P=0.660$) and FFASI ($P=0.573$) in patients with FFA.

Conclusion: This study demonstrated that a large number of FFA patients had ACD and it was more than normal population. The hypothesis of the link between ACD and FFA may be of interest for the future research to find out more about the possible etiopathogenesis of FFA.

