ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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HAIR DISORDERS

ATROPHIC AND HYPOPIGMENTED FRONTO-TEMPORAL PLAQUES IN PREMENOPAUSAL WOMEN: A NEW FORM OF FRONTAL FIBROSING ALOPECIA?

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Background: Frontal fibrosing alopecia (FFA) is a variant of lichen planopilaris which was described first in postmenopausal women. We report an original case of four premenopausal women with alopecic, atrophic and hypopigmented fronto-temporal plaques.

Observation: Our patients were aged between 38 and 52 years old, with no past medical history. They presented alopecic plaques for 1 to 2 years: frontal in one case, right temporal in two cases and right fronto temporal in one case, pruritic in two cases and were never treated before. The patients were phototype 2 in one case and 3 in three cases. Two patients had eyebrow depilation for 5 and 6 years, with respectively a facial lichen pigmentosus and temporal papules. Alopecic plaques were scarring, slightly atrophic in three cases, cupuliform in one case; with anisotrichia. Traction sign was negative. Patients had no vitiligo lesions. Dermoscopy showed the disappearance of the follicular ostiums, anisotrichia and a discrete peri pilar keratosis with slight inflammatory signs. Wood's light confirmed the hypopigmented appearance. Skin biopsy showed scarring alopecia with peribulbar lymphocytic infiltrate, a few epidermal melanocytes, and mild epidermal atrophy. Indirect immunofluorescence was negative. The diagnosis of FFA was made and patients were treated with topical tacrolimus in combination with doxycycline in two cases.

Key message: Atrophic and hypopigmented fronto-temporal plaques in premenopausal women are a new form of frontal fibrosing alopecia. Treatment should be based on topical tacrolimus. Further studies are necessary for a better understanding of the pathophysiology of this atrophy and hypopigmentation.



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