



HAIR DISORDERS

DISTINCTIVE LUPUS PANNICULITIS OF SCALP WITH LINEAR ALOPECIA ALONG BLASCHKO'S LINES

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Introduction: Lupus panniculitis of the scalp (LPS) is a rare and distinctive clinical feature of lupus erythematosus panniculitis (LEP) with linear alopecia along Blaschko's lines.

Objective: In this study, we investigated clinical features and treatments of LPS.

Materials and Methods: The articles in the English language from PubMed and SCOPUS Database up to April 2018 were reviewed. The following keywords, "lupus panniculitis", "lupus erythematosus panniculitis", "lupus profundus", "head" and "scalp", were used.

Results: Twenty cases of LPS were identified (mean age = 26.4 (10-53) years, female: male ratio = 1:1, mean disease duration = 86.89 (8-336) weeks). The most commonly affected areas of scalp included parietal (70%), frontal (45%), temporal (40%), occipital (30%), and vertex (10%), along 70% of Blaschko's lines with morphologic lesions linear, annular, arch-shaped and ulcer. Besides, ANA (60%) was in particular noted. The clinical presentations of hair loss in LPS varies with the extent of inflammation. The scalp involvement of LPS could be a solitary presentation or multiple sites were involved. Hydroxychloroquine, oral prednisolone, intralesional corticosteroid, and methotrexate were the most common treatments, with complete response after an average period of 8.08 (2-12) weeks. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) was developed in 4 cases (20%) during follow-up, with high recurrence of 35%.

Conclusion: We reported distinctive and rare cases of LPS. The continuing follow-up was highly recommended to avoid probable recurrence and SLE development.

