



HAIR DISORDERS

FRONTAL FIBROSING ALOPECIA AND CONCOMITANT LICHEN PLANUS PIGMENTOSUS: A SERIES OF 17 CASES

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Introduction: Frontal fibrosing alopecia (FFA) is a rare variant of Lichen Planopilaris, affecting mainly the menopausal woman. The Lichen planus pigmentosus (LPP) is a rather rare macular variant of the cutaneous lichen. The association of these two affections remains unusual.

Objective: The objective of our study is to further characterize this infrequent association.

Material and methods : A prospective monocentric study, including 40 cases of FFA confirmed histologically for a period of three years. The severity of involvement was ranked according to the FFASI score. The statistical study was carried out by the software minitab 18 software.

Results: 40 AFF cases were collected, of which 17 cases had LPP (42.5%). all the patients were female. The average age of these patients was 48.2 years with extremes of 34 to 68 years. These patients were dark phototypes in 63.3% of cases and premenopausal in 58% of cases. The reason for consultation was an LPP in 20% of cases. 73% of these patients had a frontotemporal recession with a parietal extension in 53.3% and occipital in 10%. 56% of patients had Grade III of FFASI score, 67.5% had eyebrow loss, 67.5% had facial papules, and 22.5% had a combination of both. Lesions of the LPP were mainly concerned with the face and décolleté. All our patients were treated with oral cyclins (100 mg/day) with topical minoxidil in the scalp, Kligman preparation, and photoprotection for facial lesions and for patients with eyebrow depilation. infiltrations with triamcinolone acetone (20 mg/ml) at 3-week intervals. At one-year follow-up, patients had AFF stabilization but persistent alopecia, although facial pigmentation was slightly improved.

Conclusions: The association between FFA and LPP does not seem to be rare. Through this study, we highlight the interest in looking for this association in patients with LPP especially those of dark phototype.

