

HAIR DISORDERS

HIDDEN ALOPECIAS – A STUDY OF CLINICO-EPEDEMOIOLOGICAL AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PSEUDOPELADE OF BROCCQ

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Introduction: Cicatricial alopecia occurs in both sexes of all ages and is seen worldwide. It refers to a group of rare disorders which destroy the hair follicles and permanent hair loss due to scar formation. In some cases hair loss is gradual, and unnoticed for long periods. It creates a sense of reduced self esteem and desperation in those when they know their alopecia is difficult to treat and various approaches will be tried.

Aim: To study various types of cicatricial alopecias Grade the histopathology of various types.

Evaluate the patients' quality of life with pseudopelade of Brocq.

Materials and Methods: 50 patients with cicatricial alopecia were selected for the study after informed consent. Routine investigations including fasting levels of blood sugar, liver and renal function tests, X-ray chest, antinuclear antibodies, VDRL, and scalp biopsy were done. Biopsies taken from perilesional skin. revealed a column fibrosis replaced the hair follicle and extends into the subcutaneous fat. of

Results: In my study cicatricial alopecias were commonly seen in 35-45years, 45% females, 55% males, single patch in 35%, multiple patches in 65%. Pseudopelade of Brocq in 25%, Commonest histopathological feature was perifollicular fibrosis and negative impact in patients QOL. Hydroxychloroquine orally and perilesional intradermal Triamcinolone acetonide showed 5% improvements.

Discussion: Pseudopelade of Brocq is the final "burn out" atrophic stage of scarring alopecias. Biopsy is mandatory for early recognition.