1. androgenetic alopecia
2. cicatricial alopecia
3. what’s new in treatment of hair loss

Is androgenetic alopecia reversible?

Yes, but...

Hair thinning is a most typical trichoscopy feature of androgenetic alopecia. Vellus hairs or yellow dots—prerequisite to successful treatment.

Hair shaft thickness heterogeneity in FAGA.
Treatment of androgenetic alopecia

Discontinue smoking (and exposure to smoke)

Low dose oral minoxidil
0.25 mg
1 mg
2.5 mg
5 mg

Which dose?
Adverse effects?

5 alpha reductase inhibitors

finasteride
dutasteride
oral .... topical? ....... "intralesional" ?

Cicatricial alopecia

Cicatricial alopecia

Frontal fibrosing alopecia

- cicatricial alopecia
- looks like cicatricial alopecia
• regression of the frontal hair line
• lateral loss of eyebrows
• facial papules

Lichen planopilaris (classic)

Perifollicular scaling in LPP

Discoid lupus erythematosus

Keratotic plugs in DLE

DD: Folliculotropic mycosis fungoides

Dissecting cellulitis
Dissecting cellulitis
3D black dots (soap bubbles)

Folliculitis decalvans

Folliculitis decalvans

Folliculotropic mycosis fungoides
Sezary syndrome
Metastases

Consensus statement about selected controversies in hair diseases
1. Androgenetic alopecia.
   - Low dose oral minoxidil. Why, when and how?

2. Alopecia areata
   - First generation JAK inhibitors – are our hopes justified?

3. Telogen effluvium
   - Iron and biotin? Current expert opinions.

4. Erosive pustular dermatosis of the scalp
   - A new treatment algorithm

For more about hair diseases see my YouTube Channel

AAD summer MEETING
AUGUST 5-8, 2021
TAMPA, FLORIDA