



## Member Newsletter

**2022 No. 012**

Dear Member/Student,

Welcome to the latest World Trichology Society newsletter.



# Current Trichological and Health News

## **1. Alopecia areata: Two investigational JAK inhibitors report positive results**

Treatment with deuruxolitinib and ritlecitinib, two investigational JAK inhibitors, resulted in substantial regrowth of scalp hair for patients with alopecia areata (AA), according to coverage of the annual congress of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology. Deuruxolitinib, an oral JAK1/JAK2 inhibitor, has been tested in two randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 3 trials in patients with AA. In the THRIVE-AA1 study, the primary endpoint of a SALT score of 20 or lower, which indicates that hair regrowth has occurred on at least 80% of the scalp, was achieved among patients taking deuruxolitinib. The endpoint of having a SALT score of 10 or less, which indicates hair regrowth has occurred over 90% of the scalp, was met by 21% of patients who received deuruxolitinib 8 mg twice a day and by 35% of those who received the 12-mg dose twice a day at 24 weeks. In the ALLEGRO-LT study, the effects of ritlecitinib, which targets JAK3 and the TEC family of tyrosine kinases, appeared to be sustained for two years. Nearly 70% of patients treated with the JAK inhibitor had a SALT score of 20 or lower by 24 months. The proportion of patients with a SALT score of 20 or less was 2.5% at one month, 27.9% at three months, 50.1% at six months, 59.8% at nine months, and 65.5% at 12 months. A similar pattern was seen for SALT scores of 10 or less, ranging from 16.5% at three months to 62.5% at 24 months.

## **2. Smoking, Obesity-Related Factors Appear Associated With An Increased Risk For Psoriasis**

[Healio](#) reports, “Smoking and obesity-related factors are significantly associated with an increased risk for psoriasis,” investigators concluded in a study that “evaluated risk factors from the largest genome-wide association study meta-analysis of European ancestry, including data from 19,032 cases of dermatologist-diagnosed psoriasis and 286,226 controls from eight different cohorts.” The [findings](#) were published online ahead of print in the Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology.

### **3. Hair straighteners and the risk of uterine cancer — More studies are necessary to get this straight**

(from the American Academy of Dermatology)

The risk of uterine cancer is low, and even with the noted increases in risk, this relative increase in risk is still low. Furthermore, since the types of straighteners used were not specified, it is difficult to know what kinds of products patients should avoid. The questionnaire asked, “In the past 12 months, how frequently have you straightened or pressed your hair, or used hair pressing products,” which could include relaxers, keratin treatments, heat protectants, grease, or any other number of products. Also, while this study only proved association and not causality, since the women in the cohort specifically had a family history of breast cancer, it is possible that these women have a genetic susceptibility to ingredients in these products that may increase their risk but may not be generalizable. That said, it is reasonable to recommend at least a reduction in frequency in use of various hair straightening products/methods to patients who are specifically concerned. Use 4 times per year or less and limiting potentially damaging hair care behavior for improvement in hair loss/health. Currently, there is not enough evidence to recommend discontinuation of straightening in all patients. Notably, the study confirmed known risk factors for uterine cancer such as age>50, obesity, and lower physical activity (related to obesity), so in patients who are concerned it is always helpful to reinforce other methods of reducing risk such as weight loss and exercise.

### **4. More Research Necessary Into Potential Link Between Use Of Hair Straighteners, Uterine Cancer**

In the [Dermatology World](#) “Insights and Inquiries” column, Temitayo Ogunleye, MD, FAAD, highlights a “recent article discussing the possible link between the use of hair straighteners and uterine cancer.” Ogunleye says the findings “should be considered preliminary data,” in that “until further studies are forthcoming, it would be prudent to advise our concerned patients who want to straighten their hair to diminish the frequency of use until this risk is defined further.”

## **5. Study Finds Elevated Levels Of Benzene In Majority Of Tested Dry Shampoo Brands**

[The Hill](#) reports, “An independent laboratory and health care research group found elevated levels of the cancer-causing chemical benzene in the majority of tested samples from several dry shampoo brands.” In a new [study](#) Tuesday, Valisure “said 70 percent of the samples it tested contained elevated levels of benzene, with some reaching up to 170 times the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) limit of 2 parts per million.” The company tested “148 batches from 34 different brands.” The company also “sent a petition to the FDA asking for a recall of the products it identified in the study and requesting updated guidelines for the regulation of benzene.”

## **6. Factors that influence PRP efficacy in MPHL**

According to a network analysis published in the *Journal of Drugs in Dermatology*, six patient and protocol factors were found to affect the efficacy of platelet rich plasma (PRP) treatment on patients with androgenetic alopecia. The authors first analyzed patient factors that may impact PRP treatment according to a mean six-month change in hair density from baseline. Results showed that treatment at a younger age yielded better results. Improvement in hair density was also greater in women than men by 241 hair/cm<sup>2</sup>. The study also revealed that more frequent PRP sessions with decreased time between treatments correlated with higher hair density. Chemically activated PRP also performed significantly better by 16.47/cm<sup>2</sup> compared with inactivated PRP. Double centrifugation increased hair density by 145.29 hairs/cm<sup>2</sup> compared to single spin, and whole-head administration was more effective by 60.16 hairs/cm<sup>2</sup> compared with split-scalp administration.

## **7. Systematic Review Examines Role Of Antihistamines In Management Of Alopecia Areata**

[Healio](#) reported, “Antihistamines proved to be efficacious as adjunct therapy in the treatment of alopecia areata, whereas antihistamines as monotherapy and dupilumab warrant further research,” investigators concluded in a 42-study systematic review, the [findings](#) of which were published in the Journal of Drugs in Dermatology.

## **8. Exercise Initiated During Chemotherapy Is Feasible, Prevents Fatigue, Study Finds**

[Oncology Nurse Advisor](#) reports, “Exercise initiated during chemotherapy is feasible, prevents fatigue, and is associated with other beneficial outcomes, according to results of a study.” The [findings](#) were published in JACC: CardioOncology.

## **9. Researchers Say They Have Identified Susceptibility Genes Tied To Atopic Dermatitis**

According to [Dermatology Advisor](#), researchers have identified “susceptibility genes associated with atopic dermatitis” by conducting “a transcriptome-wide association study...that included approximately 840,000 European individuals and using a joint-tissue imputation approach linked with six precomputed gene expression weights of four atopic dermatitis-relevant tissues.” The [findings](#) were published online ahead of print in the Journal of Investigative Dermatology.

## **10. Children, Adults Who Receive Biologics For Psoriasis Treatment Appear To Show Superior Efficacy Compared With Placebo Or Standard Of Care After Three Months Of Therapy, Systematic Review Indicates**

[Dermatology Advisor](#) reports, “Children and adults who receive biologics for psoriasis treatment show superior efficacy compared with placebo or standard of care after three months of therapy,” investigators concluded in a systematic review and meta-analysis that “identified randomized controlled trials investigating safety and efficacy of biologics in children...and adults...with moderate to severe psoriasis.” The [findings](#) were published online in the journal Frontiers in Medicine.

## **11. PRP Treatment With 1,550 Nm Fractional Laser Treatment May Be Effective Combination In Treating Androgenetic Alopecia, Researchers Say**

[Healio](#) reports, “Platelet-rich plasma” (PRP) “treatment with 1,550 nm fractional erbium-glass laser treatment proved an effective combination in the treatment of androgenetic alopecia,” researchers concluded in the findings of a 60-patient study in which participants were randomized “to receive PRP, fractional lasers or both treatments, with 20 patients in each group.” The [findings](#) were published online in the Journal of Drugs in Dermatology.

## Journal Articles

For journal publications, click on the URL under the title of the topic you wish to see and it will open to a *free* abstract of the article. For obtaining the full article, just follow the relevant prompts on the site (*a payment may be required for the full article*).



1. **Systematic review on skin adverse effects of important hazardous hair cosmetic ingredients with a focus on hairdressers**

Wolfgang Uter, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/cod.14236?>

2. **Glove use as self-reported reason for hand eczema among Danish hairdressers**

C. Kursawe Larsen, Martin Havmose, Jeanne D. Johansen

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/cod.14244?>

3. **Bleaching powders, bleaching creams, and other hair lightening preparations as sources for (airborne) allergic contact dermatitis and other health effects in hairdressers: results of an empirical study**

Cara Symanzik, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/cod.14242?>



1. **Skin type specific photobiological response to visible light is mediated by constitutional melanin**

Hester Gail Lim, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/phpp.12840?>

1. **A cannabinoid Hair-Tale: Hair loss or hair gain?**

Aditya K. Gupta MD PhD, Mesbah Talukder PhD

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.15427?>

2. **Efficacy and safety of tofacitinib for treatment of alopecia areata in children: A systematic review and meta-analysis**

Elham Behrangi MD, Mahdiah Shokrollahi Barough PhD, Malihe Khoramdad MD, Pardis Hejazi MD, Masoud Pourghahramani Koltapeh MD, Azadeh Goodarzi MD

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.15425?>

3. **An assessment for measuring loneliness, anxiety, and depression in male patients with androgenetic alopecia undergoing hair transplantation surgery: A before-after study**

Mohammad Ali Nilforoushzadeh MD, Maryam Golparvaran PhD

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jocd.15452?>

4. **Randomized trial of microneedling combined with 2% minoxidil topical solution for the treatment of female pattern hair loss in a Chinese population**

Yao Zhang MD, Youyu Sheng MD, Yibin Zeng MD, Ruiming Hu MD, Jun Zhao MD, Wuqing Wang MD, Qiping Yang MD

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jocd.15424?>

1. **Menopause, skin and common dermatoses. Part 1: hair disorders**

Erin Kamp, Mariha Ashraf, Esra Musbahi, Claudia DeGiovanni

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ced.15327?>





1. **Basal cell carcinomas of the scalp after radiotherapy for tinea capitis: Clinicopathological study in a case series of 96 patients with analysis of 427 tumours**

José Carlos Cardoso MD, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ajd.13940?>

2. **Acquired causes of eyebrow and eyelash loss: A review and approach to diagnosis and treatment**

Blake Phillip Mumford MBBS (Hons), et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ajd.13947?>



1. **UV and visible light exposure to hair leads to widespread changes in the hair lipidome**

Alastair B. Ross, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ics.12810?>



1. **The effect of COVID-19 on development of hair and nail disorders: a Turkish multicenter, controlled study**

Ömer Kutlu MD, MRCP, EBDV, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ijd.16454?>

# JAMA Dermatology

1. **Netherton Syndrome**

Jakob Lillemoen Drivenes, MD; Anette Bygum, DMSc

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamadermatology/fullarticle/2796422?>

2. **Progressive Hair Loss With Short Hair in a Child**

Chia-Lun Li, MD; Chih-Chiang Chen, MD, PhD

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamadermatology/fullarticle/2798500?>



1. **Efficacy and safety of baricitinib in patients with alopecia areata**

Yuqian Wang, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/dth.15845?>

2. **Comparative study between topical application of triamcinolone acetonide after fractional carbon dioxide laser versus microneedling in the treatment of resistant alopecia areata**

Mai Mohamed Omar, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/dth.15913?>



1. **Prevalence, comorbidities, and treatment patterns of Japanese patients with alopecia areata**

Eduardo Campos-Alberto, et al.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1346-8138.16615?>

**QUESTION FOR CTE® CREDIT (FOR MEMBERS ONLY): PLEASE  
EMAIL ANSWER TO:**

**INFO@WORLDTRICHOLOGYSOCIETY.ORG**

***In Omar et al.'s research article regarding "Comparative study between topical application of triamcinolone acetonide after fractional carbon dioxide laser versus microneedling in the treatment of resistant alopecia areata", what was the difference between the two treatment methods?***

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