

## Treatment of cicatricial alopecia : Frontal Fibrosing Alopecia Duke survey 2016

**Frontal Fibrosing Alopecia: Preliminary Results of a Multicenter Study. North American Cooperative Study Group on Frontal Fibrosing Alopecia (FFA).** Elise Olsen EA, Bergfeld W, Callender V, Cotsarelis G, Hordinsky M, McMichael A, Mirmirami P, Roberts J, Shapiro J, Sperling L, Tosti A. **Presented by Wilma Bergfeld MD**

This is a prospective multicenter (10 centers) registry of female patients with FFA who meet criteria for FFA including a scalp biopsy consistent with LLP/FFA, frontal hairline recession in a band-like or irregular "moth-eaten" pattern plus at least one of the following (a) eyebrow loss, (b) perifollicular or interfollicular erythema in the area of hair loss or (c) perifollicular papules in the area of hair loss. Consented patients had both measurements of degree of hair loss performed by the investigators using new standardized assessment tools as well as completed a detailed online REDCap questionnaire assessing potential etiological factors.

This presentation was on the first 222 patients with FFA to have completed questionnaires. 88% were Caucasian, 8% African American and 82% were postmenopausal.

Topical and intralesional steroids were the most common treatments followed by hydroxychloroquine, topical minoxidil, tetracycline class of antibiotics and finasteride. Regrowth was reported most frequently by patients with topical minoxidil (22.5%), finasteride (9.3%), intralesional steroids (7,1%).

The group continues to enroll patients with interest particularly in environmental exposure and more critical assessment and response to treatment using the new clinical tools.

**Frontal Fibrosing Alopecia: Epidemiologic Data From a Patient Registry.** Kanti V, Barbosa Pfannes EK, Meinhard J, Vogt A, Reygagne P, Blume-Peytavi. U. **Presented Wilma Bergfeld, MD.** This was a retrospective data collection of patients with FFA by patient chart review from France (n=135) and Germany (n=85). In addition, patients with FFA in the German national registry since 2013 were included (n=156) for a total of 376 patients. As is common elsewhere, most patients were women (96.5%) with the majority postmenopausal. However, there were patients as young as 15 years old, women with regular periods and men (3.5%). The diagnosis was delayed 24 years in at least one patient which would put the onset before the publication by Kossard.

Using the LPPAI score developed at UCSF, the score was relatively low overall (2.3+/-1.8). Perifollicular erythema was the most common finding (84%). Eyebrow loss was present in ~80% of women, less in men, complete in almost 25% of women and <10% of men. Axillary/pudendal and arm/ leg hair loss occurred in over 40% of affected women.

In men, beard hair was lost in 89% of cases including half with complete loss. Thyroid disorders occurred in 33%, lipid metabolic disorders in 22% and hypertension in about 20% of cases. The most frequent therapies utilized included topical and intralesional steroids (most common), tetracyclines, hydroxychloroquine, finasteride, mycophenolate mofetil and methotrexate.

Wilma Bergfeld, MD