Hair loss in primary care - a guide to diagnosis, management and referral

Key points in history (usually multiple factors)

Shedding/thinning, scalp symptoms, diffuse or focal loss, facial/body hair, previous hair styling, diet, menstrual history, stress, hormonal status, medications, family history (males and females, <50) or autoimmunity

Examination and initial investigations

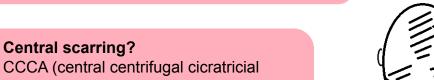
(1) Pattern - diffuse vs focal (2) Scarring/non-scarring - patent hair follicles (3) Inflammation - scale, pustules, erythema

Scarring/inflammation?

Inflammation, erythema, scale, pustules, loss of hair follicle

Non-scarring? Patent hair follicles, clear scalp

For scarring alopecia, review 4 weeks after initiating treatment



-minimal inflammation, afrocarribbean, often element of traction

Mx: topical clobetasol (Dermovate®) 8 weeks, then oral doxycycline 100mg OD 3-6 months, stop traumatic hair styling



Patterned hair loss?

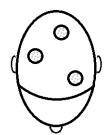
Genetic alopecia or ♀/♂ pattern balding

- Loss on crown with preserved hair line ♀
- Loss on crown +/- receding hair line 3
- family history (♀ penetrance less clear)
- scalp can feel irritated

Mx: OTC topical 5% minoxidil (Regain®)*, advise takes 1 year before see results, can refer ♀ for finasteride, or antiandrogen treatments such as dianette and spironolactone

Offer leaflet (From British Association Dermatologists website: www.bad.org.uk or https://publicdocuments.sth.nhs.uk/pil1150.pdf)

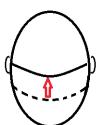
Review in 3 months



Perifollicular scale/erythema?

Lichen planus pilaris

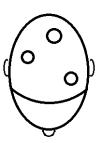
- classic type occurs in patches Mx: topical clobetasol 8 weeks, then oral doxycycline 100mg OD for 3-6 months



Perifollicular scale/erythema in frontal hair margin/"alice band"?

Frontal fibrosing alopecia (lichen planus variant)

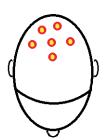
–often white perimenopausal womenMx: topical clobetasol 8 weeks, then oral doxycycline 100mg OD for 3-6 months



Patchy hair loss? Alopecia areata

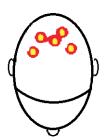
- demarcated, circular, exclamation mark hairs Mx: clobetasol (dermovate) trial for 8 weeks, if persists or if alopecia barbae refer.

Consider GPSI for intralesional steroids. If rapid advancement consider referring to GPSI for oral prednisolone at ½ mg/kg reducing by 10mg/week Review in 8 weeks



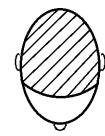
Pustules?

Folliculitis or folliculitis decalvans
Mx: Swab pus. Treat with hibiscrub +
oral lymecycline 408mg OD or
doxycycline 100mg OD for 3-6 months.
Refer if severe or no response.



Abscesses/boils?

Dissecting cellulitis
Mx: Swab pus. Treat with hibiscrub +
oral lymecycline 408mg OD or
doxycycline 100mg OD for 3-6 months.
Refer if severe or no response.



Diffuse hair shedding?

Bloods: FBC, LFTs, U&Es, vitamin D, B12/folate, TFTs, haematinics, if unusual diet Zn/Mg, if hyperandrogenism hormone profile and TVUS ~Hormonal - 6 months after pregnancy,

perimenopausal (may

be brittle/dry), solely progesterone contraceptive

- ~Nutritional aim for ferritin >70
- ~Stress/Depression causes/worsens hair loss
- ~Medication careful timeline

If bloods all normal or no improvement refer to diagnose diffuse alopecia areata or chronic telogen effluvium

Review in 3 months (although there may be no improvement for 6 months)

Inflammatory plaques with pigment change?

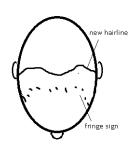
Discoid lupus.

Mx: ANA/ENA, topical clobetasol, refer

Fronto-temporal loss? Traction alopecia

- hx of extensive hair styling, see fringe sign (small hairs not involved with styling preserved)
- -reversible early on, scarring when advanced

Mx: stop traction, OTC camouflage and topical 5% minoxidil (regain)



Helpful – advise on OTC camouflage, e.g. hair fibres such as nanogen, scalp tattoo, support groups, psychology **Refer** to Homerton Hair Loss Clinic (C&B, fortnightly clinic)

- Indequate response to treatment
- Diagnostic uncertainty for biopsy
- Scarring hair loss unless clear diagnosis
- Excessive anxiety