

ASSOCIATION OF ALOPECIA AREATA, MORPHOEA SCALP AND PSEUDOPELADE

Pseudopelade of Brocq, a cicatricial alopecia of unknown etiology has been reported in association with lichen planus, lupus erythematosus, scleroderma and occasionally alopecia.¹ Association of alopecia areata with lichen sclerosus et atrophicus has also been reported.² A 32-year-old female had loss of hair over her scalp of 20 years duration. On examination, she had a coin shaped, non-cicatricial alopecia over the occipital region with exclamation mark hair at the periphery of the lesion. She also had a 7.5×10 cm area of cicatricial alopecia over the fronto-parietal region. Features of folliculitis were not seen at the border of the lesions. En coup de sabre lesion was present over the forehead. Biopsy of alopecia areata lesion stained by hematoxylin and eosin showed chronic

infiltrate, and the en coup de sabre lesion showed dense collagen with reduced elastic tissue and absence of dermal appendages, suggestive of alopecia areata and scleroderma respectively. Hair regrowth was observed over the alopecia areata lesion following weekly intralesional triamcinolone injections. Association of the three conditions have not been reported to date.

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References

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