

Hypotrichosis: Hair Disorder that is Present at Birth

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Hair follicle-related diseases are the most common. Various hair diseases are often linked to a variety of underlying conditions. Excessive thinning or a lack of hair may also cause hair loss (or both). Hairless hair is normally scarred or scarred, and it is usually localised or spread out. Hirsutism (hidden hair) or non-hormonal causes of double hair are common (hypertrichosis). Scalp problems can be rheumatoid or non-rheumatoid, depending on the hair loss.

Hypertrichosis is a condition in which the body's hair grows at a constant rate. There are two types of square measures. There are two types of hypertrichosis: generalised hypertrichosis, which affects the entire body, and localised hypertrichosis, which affects only one region. Hypertrichosis is normally either normal (present at birth) or acquired later in life. The remaining hair growth in androgen-dependent skin gaps in the bone, face, and axillary areas that occurs in skin-free androgen-dependent skin gaps. Many circus performers, such as Julia Pastrana, who had hypertrichosis, watched in the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Several of them behaved abnormally and were marketed as having distinct human and animal features.

Hypertrichosis is isolated using two different approaches. One distinguishes them from normal hypertrichosis in terms of position, and the other distinguishes them from having a child in terms of gain.

In comparison to the available forms, congenital forms of hypertrichosis are caused by genetic defects and are exceptionally rare. Congenital hypertrichosis is a condition that is present at birth. The baby is totally engulfed in bulky hair due to congenital hypertrichosis lanuginosa, which can be diagnosed at birth. In most cases, bulk hair is shed before birth and vellus hair is replaced; however, a considerable amount of hair remains at birth in an overweight individual with hypertrichosis lanuginosa. The mucous membranes, the palms of the paws, and the soles of the feet are unaffected. Hair follicles can become thinner as an individual ages, allowing hypertrichosis to exploit only the restricted. Men with congenital generalised hypertrichosis have an excess of facial and extra hair, while

women have a very uneven hair distribution. The mucous membranes, saliva, and palms of the hands are unaffected.

The appearance of the last full-colored hair covering the entire body is a sign of congenital hypertrichosis. Gingival hyperplasia is commonly present with this disorder. Because of the thick, black hairs that emerge, this type is more closely related to the word "werewolf syndrome." Because of their odd appearance, people with this disorder occasionally perform in circuses.

The development of thick vellus hairs on the upper extremities is associated with congenital hypertrichosis. Circumscribed hypertrichosis refers to hypertrichosis that is restricted to a certain region of the body, in this case, the upper extremities. Hairy elbow syndrome is a congenital hypertrichosis characterised by excessive development in and around the elbows. This form of hypertrichosis is present at birth, becomes more pronounced as people get older, and recurs in adolescence.

Congenital hypertrichosis is a condition in which the region of hair growth and length is artificially increased.

Nevoid hypertrichosis can develop at any time in life. It normally refers to a single region of excessive hair and is unrelated to any other illnesses.

Acute hypertrichosis is a condition that develops after birth. Drug side effects, cancer associations, and potential communication with eating disorders are only a few of the reasons. Acquired forms can usually be reduced with various treatments.

Rapid growth of lanugo hair, particularly on the face, is a symptom of acquired hypertrichosis lanuginosa. Hair grows on the trunk and armpits, but not on the palms of the hands or the soles of the feet. On the surface, too much wool is referred to as evil. These hairs are incredibly attractive and colour less.

The cheeks, upper lip, and chin are all affected by widespread hypertrichosis. This type of cancer can also affect the arms and legs, although it is uncommon in these areas. Multiple hairs living in the same follicle is another defect associated with widespread hypertrichosis. It may also refer to irregular hair growth patterns, such as what occurs with eyelashes in the condition trichiasis. This is a known side effect of minoxidil

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hypertension medications. The topical minoxidil used for alopecia induces hair growth in the areas where it is applied; however, this hair will quickly disappear once the topical minoxidil is stopped.

Hypertrichosis with pattern is characterised by an increase in hair growth during pattern formation. It is a symptom of

internal injury and is close to the diagnosis of modern hypertrichosis. Hypertrichosis is described as an increase in the amount and length of hair that occurs as a result of irritability or trauma. This form is restricted to specific body parts.