

Causes, Symptoms and Signs of Hair Loss

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DESCRIPTION

Alopecia, or baldness, is another name for hair loss, which is the absence of hair on the head or other parts of the body. The head is usually at least somewhat engaged. Hair loss can affect a small area or the entire body, depending on its severity. Some persons experience psychological anguish as a result of hair loss. Alopecia areata, telogen effluvium, and male- or female-pattern hair loss are among the common kinds. The causes of telogen effluvium, alopecia areata, and male-pattern hair loss are inherited traits and male hormones, respectively. The causes of female pattern hair loss, alopecia areata, and alopecia universalis are autoimmune diseases. Following pregnancy, telogen effluvium is a very frequent condition. Some drugs, such as chemotherapy, HIV/AIDS, hypothyroidism, and malnutrition, including iron deficiency, are less frequent causes of hair loss without inflammation or scarring. Fungal infection, lupus erythematosus, radiation treatment, and sarcoidosis are some of the conditions that can lead to hair loss that is accompanied by scarring or inflammation. The areas that are impacted play a role in the diagnosis of hair loss. Accepting the condition and possibly shaving one's head as a form of treatment for pattern hair loss. The drugs minoxidil and hair transplant surgery are examples of interventions that can be tried. Steroid injections in the affected area may be used to treat alopecia areata, but they must be done regularly to be effective. Hair loss is a typical issue. By the age of 50, roughly half of men and a quarter of women experience pattern hair loss. Alopecia areata affects about 2% of people at some point.

Signs and symptoms

Hair loss signs and symptoms include bald patches that typically have circular patterns, dandruff, skin problems, and scars. Alopecia areata typically manifests in areas of atypical hair loss,

such as the eyebrows, the back of the head, or above the ears, which are typically unaffected by male pattern baldness. Male-pattern hair loss starts around the temples and crown and progresses to thinning or falling out hair. The parietal and frontal hair follicles lose hair in a female-pattern. On the average person's head, there are between 100,000 and 150,000 hairs. The average number of strands lost per day varies, but it is 100. Hair replacement must occur at the same pace as hair loss in order to maintain a normal volume. More hairs than usual left in the hairbrush after brushing or in the basin after washing are frequently the first indicators of hair thinning that individuals may notice. Cystic acne may be indicated by a markedly discoloured face, back, or limbs. Cystic acne, the most severe type of the disorder, is brought on by the same hormonal imbalances that lead to hair loss and is connected to the creation of dihydrotestosterone.

Causes

Several drugs, including those for blood pressure issues, diabetes, heart disease, and cholesterol, can result in temporary or permanent hair loss. The contraceptive pill, hormone replacement treatment, steroids, and acne drugs are just a few that can significantly alter the body's hormonal balance. Massive hair loss may result from several mycotic infection treatments.

In the postpartum period, hair loss frequently occurs after childbirth without leading to baldness. Because there are more oestrogens circulating during pregnancy, the hair is actually thicker in this case. Oestrogen levels fall three months after giving birth, which causes hair loss. This loss is frequently more noticeable around the hairline and temple region. Normal hair growth is the norm, thus treatment is not necessary. The same thing happens to women using the fertility-stimulating medication clomiphene.

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