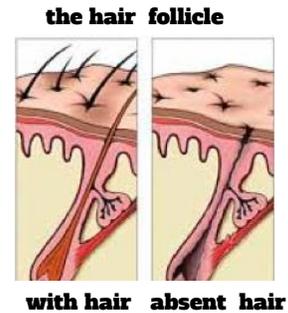


**Lawrence Charles Parish, M.D., M.D. (Hon)**  
**Jennifer L. Parish, M.D.**

**1845 Walnut Street, Suite 1650**  
**Philadelphia, PA 19103**



## Alopecia Areata (Hair Loss) Verruca

**Alopecia areata has been called alopecia of Celsus, as the ancient Roman physician wrote about this type of hair loss. It may be defined as patchy hair loss, usually on the scalp, but the hair loss can also be seen on the face, chest, or back.**

**When there is complete hair loss of the scalp, the condition is called alopecia totalis. When it involves other parts of the body, it is named alopecia universalis.**



**The hair loss begins as a round area and varies from a half inch to several inches in diameter. The area may appear slightly swollen and even red, but these findings disappear within several days. The hair root has become blunted and resembles an exclamation point; hence, the name. The hair has normal thickness, but the root is tapered. Sometimes, there are graying hairs present (poiliosis).**

**The skin, where hair used to be, may appear rough, but there is no scarring associated with alopecia areata.**

**The cause of alopecia areata is not known. Diet, stress, and even infection (ringworm) have been considered in the past. Most likely, there is an immunologic phenomenon that results in constriction of the blood vessels surrounding the follicle. The hair growth is blunted or stopped. Fortunately, the follicle usually remains intact.**

### Treatment

**The good news is that the hair regrows in six to twelve months, with or without treatment.**



**Regrowth with new hair being gray.**

**There are two ways to treat alopecia areata. The soothing approach involves the use of Corticosteroids, which may be applied topically or injected into the bald areas.**

**Another approach is to irritate the follicles. Short contact anthralin therapy**

*Restylano*  
redefining beauty™

**BOTOX**  
Botulinum Toxin Type A

**Dysport**  
abobotulinumtoxinA