Alopecia

Generic term for hair loss

- In humans the most common causes are
  - Androgenetic alopecia (common baldness)
  - Telogen effluvium
  - Chemotherapy induced alopecia
  - Alopecia areata
- In domestic animals
  - Traumatic alopecia
  - Inflammatory folliculitis

Scarring vs. Nonscarring alopecia

- Traditional histologic classification

- Help to prognosticate hair growth
- Limitations
  - Not all scarring alopecias are permanent
  - Long-standing nonscarring alopecia can lead to permanent hair loss.

Scarring Alopecia

- Thermal burns, infarcts, trauma
- Severe bacterial furunculosis (interdigital furunculosis), nodular panniculitis
- Cutaneous exfoliative lupus of GSP
- Dermatomyostitis/ischemic dermatopathy, traction alopecia

Severe interdigital furunculosis

Terminal dermatomyositis

Eschar secondary to thermal burn

Thermal burn (complete scarring alopecia)

Nonscarring (e.g. cyclic flank alopecia)

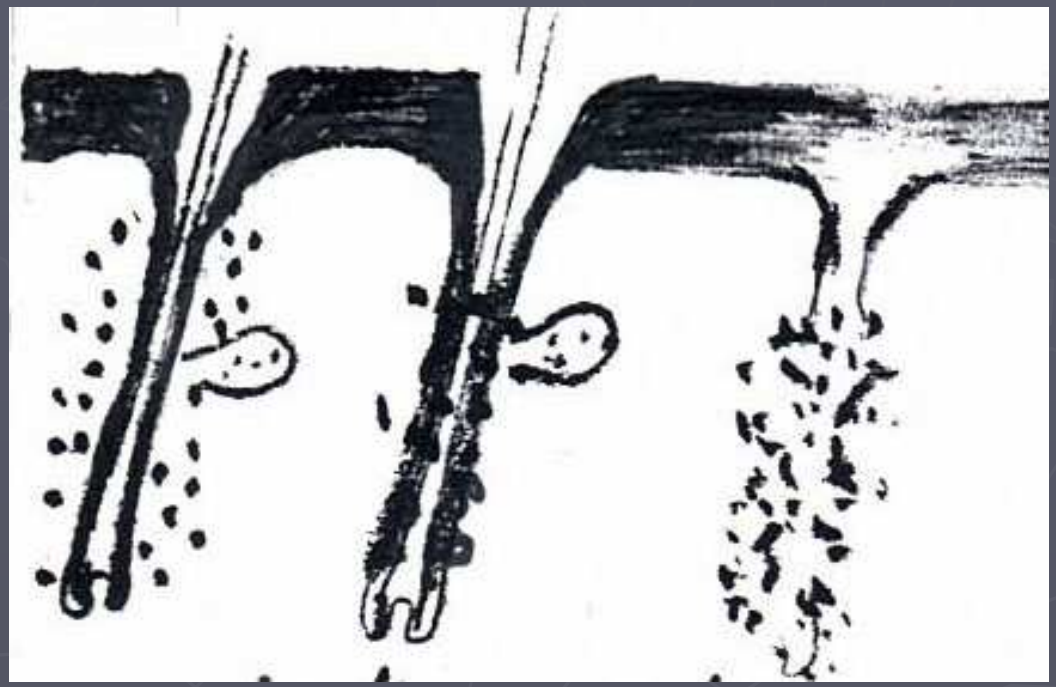
Nonscarring Alopecia

- Hair cycling disorders (e.g. cyclic flank, pattern baldness)
- Luminal folliculitis (demodex, dermatophyte, staph) without furunculosis

Inflammatory Diseases of the HF

Classification of Folliculitis

- Perifolliculitis
- Luminal folliculitis
- Mural folliculitis
- Bulbitis



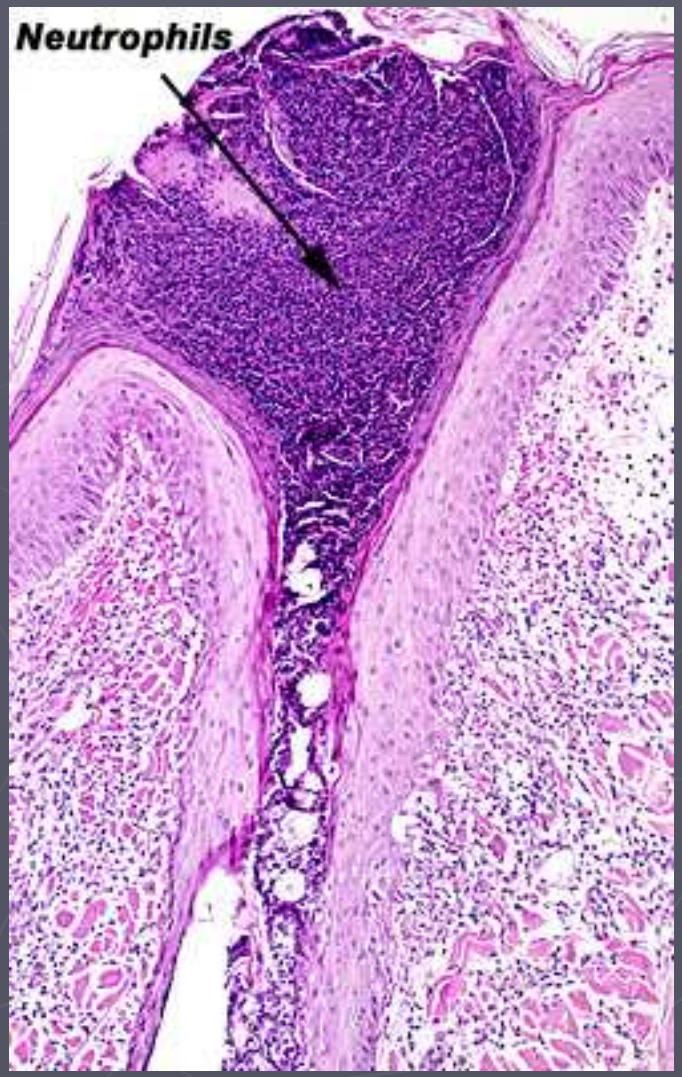
Perifolliculitis

- Manifestation of superficial perivascular dermatitis
- "Footprints" of prior luminal folliculitis

Luminal Folliculitis

- Typical of bacterial infection
- Can be seen with dermatophytosis and demodicosis

Luminal Folliculitis



R. Cerundolo photo

"Motheaten" haircoat typical of folliculitis in short-coated dogs

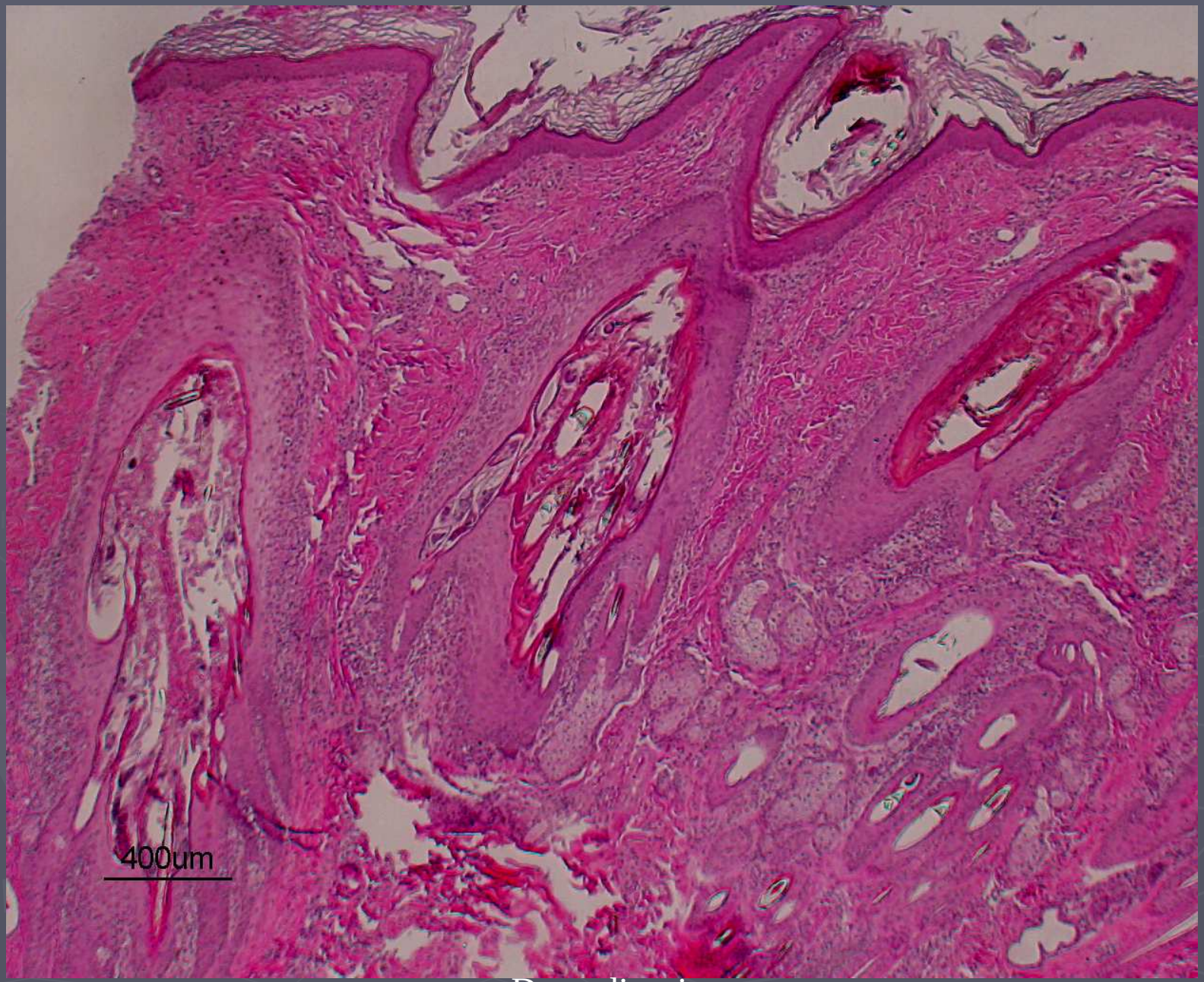
Short-coated folliculitis

Mural Folliculitis

- Interface mural
- Infiltrative mural
- Pustular
- Necrotizing

Interface Mural

- Basal cell vacuolar change
- Apoptotic/necrotic basal cells
  - Feline mucinotic mural f/f
  - Demodicosis
  - Dermatophytosis



Demodicosis