Psychosomatic Undertones and Pattern Hair Loss

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Commentary

Hair loss/baldness has far reaching implications, warranting thorough exploration taking cognizance of age, hormones, genetics and metabolic syndromes overtone [1-3]. The vivid comprehension of the intriguing subject envisages the total recall of the prevalent classification for affective diversification into pattern hair loss. It comprises classic male pattern hair loss (MPHL) [4,5] and Female-pattern hair loss (FP HL) [6-9].

The classic MPHL is a progressive beginning above the temples, vertex, and/or calvaria, of the scalp, forming a rim of hair at the sides and rear of the head remains, the hippocratic wreath [10], and rarely progresses to complete baldness. Whereas, FPHL more often causes diffuse thinning without hairline recession in contrast to its male counterpart, female androgenic alopecia rarely leads to total hair loss [11]. Furthermore, Hair loss, a synonymous of aging, affects not only the physical but also the psychological being of the individual. Low self-esteem, loss of self-confidence and perception of decreased personal attractiveness are a few of alarming manifestations of hair loss, the alopecia, the psychological impact of which is of greater degree amongst youngsters. Arguably, due to the challenge of fitting in with their peers and due to the self-perception of seeming older than their actual age.

The preceding intriguing insinuation, are therefore, impelling enough to unravel, both male and female, their undertones to precisely formed a hypothesis interrelated to psychological undertones in hair loss [12]. Hence, the perspective psychosocial study is a fascinating overture and forms walk the talk in contemporary context, in particular, in those aspiring for hair transplantation [13] the work on which is in progress for reporting in the near features.

References