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Disorders of hair growth can be divided into two main categories: disorders of hair growth and disorders of hair loss. Disorders of hair growth include hirsutism, alopecia, and trichotillomania. Disorders of hair loss include androgenetic alopecia, telogen effluvium, and alopecia areata.

Hirsutism is a condition characterized by excessive hair growth in women, typically in the face, chest, and back. It is caused by an imbalance of hormones, specifically an excess of androgens. Hirsutism can be a sign of a more serious underlying condition, such as polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) or a rare hormone-secreting tumor (rare).

Disorders of hair growth can be caused by a variety of factors, including genetic factors, hormonal imbalances, and certain medications. Hirsutism is often treated with medications that block the effects of androgens, such as spironolactone or cyproterone acetate. In some cases, laser treatment or electrolysis may be used to remove the hair.

Disorders of hair loss can be caused by a variety of factors, including genetic factors, hormonal imbalances, and certain medications. Androgenetic alopecia is the most common type of hair loss, and it is caused by a combination of genetic factors and androgens. Telogen effluvium is a temporary condition that is caused by a variety of factors, including stress, illness, and certain medications. Alopecia areata is an autoimmune condition that causes the immune system to attack the hair follicles.