Trichotillomania

Trichotillomania is a condition in which patients pull or manipulate hair from the scalp or other body sites.
be associated with damage to the scalp, as evidenced by erosions or crusts. Trichotillomania occurs in a proportion of patients with trichotillomania also had comorbid self-injurious habits. Trichotillomania is part of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth edition, classification of psychiatric disorders. Treatment of this form is often difficult; conventional treatments include medications, topical adjunctive therapies, and psychotherapy. Concomitant alopecia areata has been reported.
Because not all follicles in a given area are affected, transversely sectioned scalp biopsies may increase...

The histologic differential diagnosis of increased numbers of catagen and telogen hairs, characteristic of...
Traction Alopecia
Traction alopecia is another type of mechanical alopecia, usually resulting from a variety of hair-styling practices. It has been reported due to wearing of a nurse's cap, occurring at the site of pin placement used to secure the cap.
Histopathology.
In early traction alopecia, the histologic findings are similar to those of trichotillomania.
Telogen effluvium
Telogen effluvium = تلوج انفلاووم

being deposited distally *trichomalacia* plucked {106} Pigment casts are due to injury to the hair matrix, although some authors have theorized that they result from the sudden conversion of anagen to catagen. Hair shaft changes, termed trichomalacia, may be seen. Characterized by diminished size, distorted and odd shape, and irregular pigmentation of the shaft, ... . Traumatized follicles can also show considerable distortion of the bulbar epithelium and conspicuous hemorrhage.

Pigment casts, which are clumps of melanin pigment, may be seen in the hair papilla and peribulbar connective tissue. They are also commonly seen in the upper portion of the hair follicle as a result of pigmented matrical cells.
In horizontally sectioned biopsies of trichotillomania uncomplicated by the coexistence of other types of alopecia, the histopathology shows a high percentage of telogen hairs, up to 75%. Often, these hairs do not progress normally into the catagen stage and appear distorted and abnormal.
outnumbering terminal follicles. In late disease, the pathology shows an "end-stage" scarring alopecia, a histologic picture shared by many forms of...

**Anagen Effluvium**
Acute loss of actively growing (anagen) hairs occurs as a result of a severe insult that disrupts the mitotic activity of hair follicles.

*Microscopic Examination of Hairs.* Diagnosis of anagen effluvium is often made on clinical grounds with the aid of a trichogram or gentle hair pull, so that the affected hair shaft is seen to be absent. Early, a gentle hair pull demonstrates “pencil-point” tapered hairs with a pointed or frayed end.
In contrast, in loose anagen syndrome, the proximal portion of pulled anagen hairs shows a ruffled hair shaft cuticle...
Telogen effluvium
Effluvium is a Latin term meaning "a flowing out". Telogen effluvium results from "outflowing," or shedding, of hair.
Telogen effluvium is characterized by the club shape of telogen hairs, which can be visualized microscopically. In conjunction with a history, physical examination of the scalp, and sometimes a trichogram (a microscopic examination of shed, pulled, or plucked hairs), a diagnosis of telogen effluvium can often be made. In cases where the differential diagnosis includes androgenetic alopecia and diffuse alopecia areata, a biopsy may be done.
Telogen effluvium = اﻠﻨﻤﻮ اﻨﺘﻬاء ﻃوﺮ ﻓﻲ اﻠاﺸﻌاﺮ ﻣﻊ ﺗﺴاﻘﻄ
**Chronic telogen effluvium** was a concept put forth by Whiting in 1996 after studying 355 patients with the condition. Patients are usually not bald. An obvious cause is not present. In late disease, permanent loss of terminal follicles occurs, with replacement of follicular tracts by scar tissue.
Telogen effluvium = اﻠﻨﻤﻮ اﻨﺘﻬاء ﻃوﺮ ﻓﻲ اﻠاﺸﻌاﺮ ﻃوﺮ ﻓﻲ اﻠاﺸﻌاﺮ