

Diphenylcyclopropenone immunotherapy in ophiasis

Sir,

Ophiasis is a type of alopecia areata identified as a turban or snake-like pattern of hair loss, affecting a band-like area at the occipital and temporal scalp regions.^[1] It is often refractory to conventional treatments and has a less favorable prognosis.^[2,3]

We assessed the efficacy of topical immunotherapy with diphenylcyclopropenone (DPCP) in four patients of ophiasis of 1-6 years' duration [Table 1], who had been unresponsive to previous treatment. None of the patients had any personal or family history of atopy, autoimmune diseases and no nail changes were detected.

After sensitization with 2% DPCP in acetone, progressively higher concentrations beginning at 0.001% were applied weekly for six months and regrowth of hair was recorded as per the following grades: Grade 1: Vellus hairs; Grade 2: Sparse, pigmented, terminal hairs; Grade 3: Terminal hair regrowth with patches of alopecia; Grade 4: Terminal hairs all over the scalp.

Three out of the four patients treated had grade 3 or grade 4 regrowth of hairs after 6 months [Figure 1]. No significant side effects were observed.

Contact immunotherapy is the best, documented treatment for chronic severe alopecia areata affecting more than 50%

Table 1: The clinical profile of the patients

	Age/ Sex	Duration (yrs.)	Response to treatment	
			3 months	6 months
Case 1	4/F	1	Grade 1	Grade 2
Case 2	8/F	2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Case 3	24/F	6	Grade 2	Grade 4
Case 4	14/F	3	Grade 2	Grade 3

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Figure 1: Regrowth of hair after 6 months of diphenylcyclopropenone therapy in ophiasis

of the scalp. Diphenylcyclopropenone (DPCP) is used widely. Unlike dinitrochlorobenzene, DPCP has been shown to be nonmutagenic in its purified form. It is also more stable in solution than squaric acid dibutylester. DPCP is degraded by light, hence the solution should be stored in the dark and patients should wear a hat or a wig for 24 h following application.^[4]

The success rate with DPCP has varied widely from 9-85% with cosmetically acceptable hair regrowth in 50-60% of patients.^[5-7] DPCP has also been used for pediatric treatment and is reported to be beneficial in children with severe alopecia areata totalis and alopecia areata localis showing no spontaneous remission.^[8]

The early development of dermatitis after initial sensitization may be a predictor of a positive outcome. A more favorable clinical outcome may occur in patients in whom sensitization induces contact dermatitis within ten weeks of application.^[9]

In a study of 139 patients, Van der Steen *et al.*^[10] determined that type and/or extent of alopecia, duration of disease before treatment and the presence of nail changes were three significant prognostic factors that influenced outcome adversely. Adverse effects reported with DPCP use include urticaria, dermatitis with or without blistering, pruritus, edema of scalp and face, lymphadenopathy and the development of vitiligo.^[4]

In view of the encouraging response to DPCP immunotherapy in our patients, DPCP is worthy of trial in ophiasis. Further controlled prospective trials are needed to ascertain the utility of DPCP contact sensitization in ophiasis alopecia areata.

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at per the following grades: Grade 1: White hairs; Grade 2: Sparse, pigmented, terminal hairs; Grade 3: Terminal hair regrowth with patches of alopecia; Grade 4: Terminal hairs all over the scalp.

Three out of the four patients treated had grade 3 or grade 4 regrowth of hairs after 6 months (Figure 1). No significant side effects were observed.

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Table 1: The clinical profile of the patients

	Age (yr)	Duration (yr)	Response to the treatment	Grade
Case 1	40	1	Grade 1	Grade 2
Case 2	20	2	Grade 1	Grade 4
Case 3	20	5	Grade 2	Grade 4
Case 4	20	2	Grade 3	Grade 4