

### THE PROBLEM OF BALDNESS AND MODERN POSSIBILITIES OF TREATMENT

Tashmatova N. B.

Research Institute of Military Medicine of the Military Medical  
Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan

#### Abstract

The problem of premature hair loss (alopecia) gives rise to great scientific and practical interest. This is due to the prevalence and steady incidence rate, the presence of acquired and inherited forms of alopecia, which are difficult for treatment. Alopecia - pathological process in which there are persistent or temporary, total or partial loss of hair or lack of them. This problem occurs in both children and adults, men and women almost equally. Despite the high quantity of researches and existing therapeutic methods of various forms of alopecia, the treatment is still not adequate and remains a big problem for public health practice. To solve this problem, in recent years, attend to meticulously study of structural and morphological characteristics of the skin and scar tissue in the focus, to research of hormonal imbalance and adopt a method of follicular microautotransplantation.

The object and research problems. Study the clinical features of hair loss in alopecia areata and scarring alopecia.

Study the hormonal status in patients suffering from hair loss, and give a comparative evaluation of the therapeutic efficacy of different treatments.

Identify the indications and necessary conditions for autograft hair to the patient, suggest to the practice the modern method of treatment and aesthetic problem solving.

Object and subject of the research: The work was performed at clinical bases of the Department of Skin and Venereal Diseases of TMA and dermatological center "Mahliyo Shifo."

The research included 16 children aged from 6 to 14 years old with alopecia areata, as well as 18 women and 14 men with various forms of hair loss. All patients underwent a comprehensive examination:

- clinical methods (conventional methods used in skin and venereal clinics);



- hormonal observation (testosterone, prolactin, cortisol, TSH, T3, T4), ultrasound examination (liver, gallbladder, kidney, spleen, prostate, pancreas, thyroid, uterus and appendages) and statistical methods.

### The results of research

The course of alopecia areata usually benign and in most cases it's possible to restore hair. Universal and total alopecia requires long-term course therapy aimed to improve the blood supply of skin in the centers, often with steroid therapy. Trichogramma is an available method of assessing the state of the hair. Normally 85% of hair is in anagen stage, 14% in telogen stage and 1% in katagen stage. Increasing the number of telogen hair up to 20% is a bad sign. The scar alopecia, which evidents in various dermatoses, except treatment of principal disease, it is necessary to conduct hair autotransplantation. To evaluate the different existing methods of hair transplantation requires additional researches.

### Conclusion

Premature hair loss - is always a sign of internal disorder (genetic, endocrine, congenital, toxic factors) and the cause of psycho-emotional human experiences. The therapy of scar and dystrophic forms of alopecia has not been solved, and varieties of alopecia areata treatment needs to be improved.