

NEONATAL OCCIPITAL ALOPECIA IN A NEWBORNAnca Chiriac¹, Anca E Chiriac², Piotr Brzezinski³¹*Department of Dermato-Physiology, Apollonia University Iasi, Strada Muzicii nr 2, Iasi-700399, Romania*²*University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr. T. Popa" Iasi, Romania*³*Department of Dermatology, 6th Military Support Unit, Ustka, Poland***Source of Support:**

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None

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A newborn, male gender, born at term, APGAR 10, was addressed to us for occipital alopecia observed since birth (Fig. 1). Mother was a young health person of 25 years old, primipara and the birth was non-Caesarian delivery. Alopecia was confirmed in the occipital area, with no signs of inflammation or other dermatological problems on the whole body. A diagnosis of frictional/pressure occipital alopecia was admitted and the family was reassured of the absence of any inquiry. No follow-up was recommended.

Since the alopecia was confirmed during the first days of life of the infant the problem of friction/pressure during sleep was questioned.



Figure 1. Neonatal occipital alopecia in a newborn.

Looking through the literature: neonatal occipital alopecia was first described by Brocq long time before in 1907 [1]; since then, reports have been published and data showed a prevalence of 9-12 % [2], especially in Caucasian children [3].

It is a non-scarring alopecia, localized-type, described mostly in infants of 2-3 months old [3].

The cause of this type of alopecia remains a subject of debate: induced by pressure/friction during sleeping [4], being an acquired form of alopecia or a physiologic process of hair shedding started during gestation [5]. The present case of neonatal occipital alopecia diagnosed in the first day of life support the second opinion of a physiologic process started in utero. Further opinions and studies are necessary to clarify the question.

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