Comma Hairs: A New Dermoscopic Marker for Tinea Capitis

To the Editor:

Dermoscopy is mainly used to analyze pigmented lesions, but in recent years many studies have been published showing the usefulness of this tool in the evaluation of hair and scalp disorders. While most of the studies have focused on the characteristic dermoscopic features of different types of alopecia, in particular alopecia areata and androgenetic alopecia, there have been recent reports describing comma hairs as a dermoscopic marker of tinea capitis. Tinea capitis, a dermatophyte infection of the scalp, is still relatively common in routine dermatology practice. It mostly affects children, generally aged between 3 and 7 years, and trichoscopy may therefore be a very useful diagnostic tool in this setting because it is quick, reliable, inexpensive, and noninvasive. We describe 2 patients with tinea capitis and multiple comma hairs as a characteristic dermoscopic finding.

The first patient was a 9-year-old boy with a 10-month history of lesions on the scalp and face. The boy was originally from a village in Bolivia where he had had frequent contact with animals. Physical examination revealed fine whitish scale on the scalp and several plaques of alopecia with marked hair fragility on the hair pull test. The boy also had several erythematous, scaly plaques with irregular but well-defined borders on his face. There were no palpable lymph nodes in the lateral cervical chains. Dermoscopic evaluation of the hair structures showed multiple broken hairs as well as hairs with a characteristic comma-like shape (uniform thickness and color and marked distal angulation) (Fig. 1). Direct examination with potassium hydroxide was positive, but no fungi were isolated in the culture. The condition resolved completely with 8 weeks of oral griseofulvin at 15 mg/kg/d.

Figure 1 Scaling plaque of alopecia in the occipital region. Detail of dermoscopic image showing several comma hairs (in circles) (handheld DermLite II Pro dermoscope and Sony DSC-W55 camera, original magnification ×40).

The second case is that of a 2-year-old boy from Senegal who was brought in for evaluation of several plaques of alopecia that had been present on the scalp for 6 months. The hair pull test was positive. On dermoscopic examination, there were multiple hairs with a characteristic comma shape (Fig. 2). Direct examination with potassium hydroxide was positive, but no fungi were isolated in the culture. The condition resolved completely with 8 weeks of oral griseofulvin at 15 mg/kg/d.

Tinea capitis is a common scalp infection in children. It is caused by different dermatophyte species of the genera *Trichophyton* and *Microsporum* and has a prevalence of approximately 1% in developed countries. The condition should be suspected in patients with a single or several small plaques of alopecia accompanied by broken hairs, desquamation, and itching. The differential diagnosis of hair loss in children should include tinea capitis, alopecia areata, traction alopecia, trichotillomania, and loose anagen syndrome, although in this last case, there is generally diffuse hair loss due to traction and an absence of itching and desquamation. Trichoscopy is also a very useful tool in

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with comma hairs as a distinctive feature, 4 were caused by Microsporum canis, 1 by Microsporum langeronii, 4 by Trichophyton soudanense, 2 by Trichophyton tonsurans, and 1 by Trichophyton violaceum. The causative dermatophyte was not identified in 3 cases. None of the cases were due to T verrucosum, which was the fungus isolated in our first case.

In conclusion, we have described 2 cases of tinea capitis with comma hairs, a possible dermoscopic marker of this condition. We consider that trichoscopy is an effective, quick, cheap, and noninvasive tool that can aid in the diagnosis of tinea capitis.

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References