

A Randomized Evaluator Blinded Study of Effect of Microneedling in Androgenetic Alopecia: A Pilot Study

[Rachita Dhurat](#), [MS Suresh](#), [Ganesh Avhad](#), [Ameet Dandale](#), [Anjali Pal](#), and [Poonam Pund](#)

Department of Dermatology, L.T.M. Medical College and General Hospital, Sion, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Address for correspondence: Dr. Rachita Dhurat, B 14/2 Maitri Park CHS, Sion Trombay Road, Chembur, Mumbai - 400 071, Maharashtra, India. E-mail: rachitadhurat@yahoo.co.in

Copyright : © International Journal of Trichology

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 Unported, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract

Introduction:

Dermal papilla (DP) is the site of expression of various hair growth related genes. Various researches have demonstrated the underlying importance of Wnt proteins and wound growth factors in stimulating DP associated stem cells. Microneedling works by stimulation of stem cells and inducing activation of growth factors.

Materials and Methods:

Hundred cases of mild to moderate (III vertex or IV) androgenetic alopecia (AGA) were recruited into 2 groups. After randomization one group was offered weekly microneedling treatment with twice daily 5% minoxidil lotion (Microneedling group); other group was given only 5% minoxidil lotion. After baseline global photographs, the scalp were shaved off to ensure equal length of hair shaft in all. Hair count was done in 1 cm² targeted fixed area (marked with tattoo) at baseline and at end of therapy (week 12). The 3 primary efficacy parameters assessed were: Change from baseline hair count at 12 weeks, patient assessment of hair growth at 12 weeks, and investigator assessment of hair growth at 12 weeks. A blinded investigators evaluated global photographic response. The response was assessed by 7- point scale.

Results:

(1) Hair counts – The mean change in hair count at week 12 was significantly greater for the Microneedling group compared to the Minoxidil group (91.4 vs 22.2 respectively). (2) Investigator evaluation – Forty patients in Microneedling group had +2 to +3 response on 7-point visual analogue scale, while none showed the same response in the Minoxidil group. (3) Patient evaluation – In the Microneedling group, 41 (82%) patients reported more than 50% improvement versus only 2 (4.5%) patients in the Minoxidil group. Unsatisfied patients to conventional therapy for AGA got good response with Microneedling treatment.

Conclusion:

Dermaroller along with Minoxidil treated group was statistically superior to Minoxidil treated group in promoting hair growth in men with AGA for all 3 primary efficacy measures of hair growth. Microneedling is a safe and a promising tool in hair stimulation and also is useful to treat hair loss refractory to Minoxidil therapy.

Keywords: Androgenetic alopecia, dermaroller, hair re-growth, Microneedling, signaling pathways

INTRODUCTION

The dermal papilla (DP), a cluster of specialized fibroblasts, regulate the growth and activity of the various cells in the follicle, thereby, playing a key role in the regulation of hair cycling and growth.[1] Hair follicle regeneration begins when signals from the mesenchyme derived DP cells reach multipotent epidermal stem cells in the bulge region.

Large numbers of molecular signals are involved in various phases of the normal hair cycle. The transition of telogen follicles into anagen is associated with activation of Wnt/beta-catenin/Left1, Sonic Hedgehog (Shh), and STAT3 pathways and down-regulation of bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) signaling.[2,3,4] The growth factor BMP-4, also appears to play an important role in suppressing follicular growth and differentiation during telogen.

Androgenetic alopecia (AGA), is the most common type of alopecia in men, which is an androgen mediated event. Circulating androgens, including, dihydrotestosterone (DHT), enter the follicle via the DP's capillaries, bind to the androgen receptor within the DP cells and then activate or repress molecular signaling pathways responsible for premature transition from anagen to catagen and follicular miniaturization. This include suppression of stimulatory pathways of Wnt, Stat 3 and Shh and up-regulation of suppressive pathways (e.g., Dickkopf-related protein 1 and BMP 4). Dkk-1, which is secreted from DP cells in response to DHT pathway, is a potent inhibitor of Wnt pathway.[1] BMP 4 protein also acts through the activation of DKK pathway, thereby inhibiting hair follicular growth.[4]

The only Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved treatment options for male AGA are Finasteride and Minoxidil, which show cosmetically acceptable new hair growth in modest percentage of patients. Even after more than a decade of their FDA approval, they aren't any new FDA approved treatment modalities.

Recently, Microneedling induced hair growth in mice has been reported.[5,6] This is the first human study of the use of Microneedling for hair re-growth in men with AGA.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study population

Men between 20 years and 35 years of age with mild to moderate (III vertex or IV AGA), according to Norwood-Hamilton grading scale were enrolled in the study. Men on Finasteride or other anti-androgenic medications within past 6 months, any known systemic illness were excluded.

Study design

A 12-week randomized, comparative, evaluator blinded study was conducted at the Department of Dermatology, Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College and Hospital, Sion, Mumbai from October 2011 to June 2012. A total of 100 men with AGA were enrolled in study after taking an informed consent. They were randomly allocated into Microneedling ($N = 50$) and Minoxidil group ($N = 50$) by using the 'tossing coin' method. All patients' scalp was shaved off before treatment to ensure equal length of hair shaft at baseline. In the Microneedling group, patients received a weekly Microneedling procedure on the scalp with 1 ml of 5% Minoxidil lotion applied twice daily. In Minoxidil group, patient applied only 1 ml of 5% Minoxidil lotion twice daily.

Microneedling procedure

The shaven scalp was prepared with betadine and normal saline. A dermaroller of 1.5 mm sized needles was rolled over the affected areas of the scalp in a longitudinal, vertical, and diagonal directions until mild erythema was noted, which was considered as the end point of the procedure. All patients were instructed not to apply Minoxidil on the day of procedure and to resume its application only 24 h after the Microneedling procedure.

Efficacy evaluation

The 3 primary efficacy parameters assessed were: Change from baseline hair count at 12 weeks, patient assessment of hair growth at 12 weeks, and investigator assessment of hair growth at 12 weeks.

Hair counts The target thinning area of 1 cm diameter, on the vertex was defined by two diagonally placed tattoos to ensure reproducibility. Then, the hair counts were obtained from color Macro-photographs of remnants of the shaven hair in the target area. Macro-photographs were taken at fixed focus, distance, and exposure by use of a specialized adapter attached to the camera [Figure 1]. These images were printed on A4 size Kodak matt-photography paper at baseline and at 12 weeks [Figure 2]. The visible clipped hair was marked with a black dot and these were counted by a blinded evaluator at baseline and at 12 weeks (the target area was once again clipped off at week 12). The resulting hair counts per square centimeter from the fixed area were used to calculate mean change from baseline [Figure 3].

Investigator assessment Standardized color global photographs of the affected area were taken with the head in a stereotactic positioning device [Figure 4]. Paired baseline and post-treatment photographs were independently reviewed by a blinded evaluator, with the use of the standardized 7-point rating scale (-3 = greatly decreased, -2 = moderately decreased, -1 = slightly decreased, 0 = no change, +1 = slightly increased, +2 = moderately increased, +3 = greatly increased).

Patient self-assessment Patients assessed their scalp hair on hair growth assessment scale of 0-4 (0: No improvement; 1: 1-25% improvement; 2: 26-50% improvement; 3: 51-75% improvement; 4: 76-100% improvement).

The results were tabulated on SPSS software using paired *t*-test and its statistical significance was evaluated.

RESULTS

Ninety four of the 100 subjects completed the 12 week study period of which 50 were treated with both Microneedling and 5% Minoxidil lotion (Microneedling group) and 44 were treated with only 5% Minoxidil lotion (Minoxidil group) (6 subjects lost to follow-up and they were not considered for efficacy evaluation). Patients demographic and hair loss features at base line were similar among the both groups.

Demographic characteristics

The mean age of the population was 28.6 years. Patients had hair loss for a mean average of 4.5 years (range: 3-10 years).

In Microneedling group, 23 had grade III vertex and 27 had grade IV hair loss. Similarly, in the Minoxidil group, 21 had grade III vertex and 23 had grade IV hair loss.

A total of 94 patients, 20 had been treated with Finasteride and Minoxidil in the past for 6 months to 1 year duration and had reported no improvement, of which twelve were randomized to the Microneedling group and eight to the Minoxidil group.

Efficacy assessment

Hair count Change from baseline hair count at 12 weeks was a primary efficacy variable. There was steady increase in target area hair count over 12 weeks in subjects of Microneedling group.

The mean change in hair count at week 12 was significantly greater for the Microneedling group compared to the Minoxidil group (91.4 vs. 22.2 respectively, $P = 0.039$) [Figure 5 and Table 1].

Investigator evaluation Investigator evaluation of hair growth at week 12 was a primary efficacy variable.

Forty patients in Microneedling group had +2 to +3 response on 7-point visual analogue scale, while none showed the same response in the Minoxidil group [Table 2, Figures 6 and 7].

Patient evaluation Patient subjective evaluation of hair growth at week 12 was a primary efficacy variable. In the Microneedling group, 41 (82%) patients versus only 2 (4.5%) patients in the Minoxidil group reported more than 50% improvement [Table 3].

There was no significant adverse effect in both Microneedling and Minoxidil group.

Other notable findings during the study period were

- Initiation of new hair growth was noticeable by around 6 weeks in Microneedling group and by 10 weeks in Minoxidil group.
- Rapid growth in the existing hair was seen at week 1 in the Microneedling group than Minoxidil group [Figure 8].
- Twelve men, unsatisfied with Finasteride and Minoxidil in the past, had +1 and +2 responses (4 and 8 men respectively) in Microneedling group on investigator's evaluation. Similar eight unsatisfied men to the previous treatment, showed no change after 12 week study period in the Minoxidil group.

DISCUSSION

Minoxidil and Finasteride are the only FDA approved treatment modalities for AGA.

Minoxidil is a potassium channel blocker, which leads to new hair growth by causing vasodilatation of scalp blood vessels. In animal studies, topical Minoxidil shortens telogen, causing premature entry of resting hair follicles into anagen, and it probably has a similar action in humans. Minoxidil may also cause prolongation of anagen and increases hair follicle size.[7]

Minoxidil and Finasteride show their greatest efficacy in reducing loss of hair with small percentage of new hair growth seen after at least 4 months of daily usage.[8,9]

Efficacy of Minoxidil varies from 20% to 40% as per various studies. Patients using monotherapy continue to go bald in spite of therapy. Insignificant cosmetic effect of Minoxidil causes discontinuity of treatment in majority of patients.[10]

DP is the site of expression of various hair growth related genes and a major target for androgen mediated events. Various researches have demonstrated the underlying importance of Wnt proteins and wound growth factors in stimulating DP associated stem cells.[11]

Mechanisms of hair re-growth induced by Microneedling include:[5,6,12]

1. Release of platelet derived growth factor, epidermal growth factors are increased through platelet activation and skin wound regeneration mechanism
2. Activation of stem cells in the hair bulge area under wound healing conditions which is caused by a dermaroller
3. Overexpression of hair growth related genes vascular endothelial growth factor, B catenin, Wnt3a, and Wnt10 b.

Studies on repeated Microneedling stimulation by Jeong *et al.*[5] and Kim *et al.*[6] showed the enhanced expression of hair related genes and stimulation of hair in mice.

Kim *et al.*[6] also noted earlier and faster hair re-growth with more shiny texture of the hair in micro needle treated group than the untreated mice group. The authors also suggested that micro needle roller could be useful to treat hair loss refractory to Minoxidil therapy.

The present 12-week study showed that dermaroller along with Minoxidil treated group was statistically superior to Minoxidil treated group in promoting hair growth in men with AGA for all 3 primary efficacy measures of hair count and patient/investigator assessment of hair growth/scalp coverage.

On retrospective questioning of patients after 8 months of completion of the study, at the time of writing the manuscript, all patients in the Microneedling group reported a sustainable response.

The results of this study show that Microneedling is a safe and a promising tool in hair stimulation both for male and female AGA and also is useful to treat hair loss refractory to Minoxidil therapy. We opine that Microneedling procedure should be offered to patients with AGA along with the existing therapeutic modalities for faster hair re-growth and better patient compliance.

However, issues regarding Microneedling viz; different sizes of needles of the dermaroller, frequency, duration and end point of the procedure are yet to be answered.

This is the first study of use of Microneedling in male AGA.

Footnotes

Source of Support: Nil

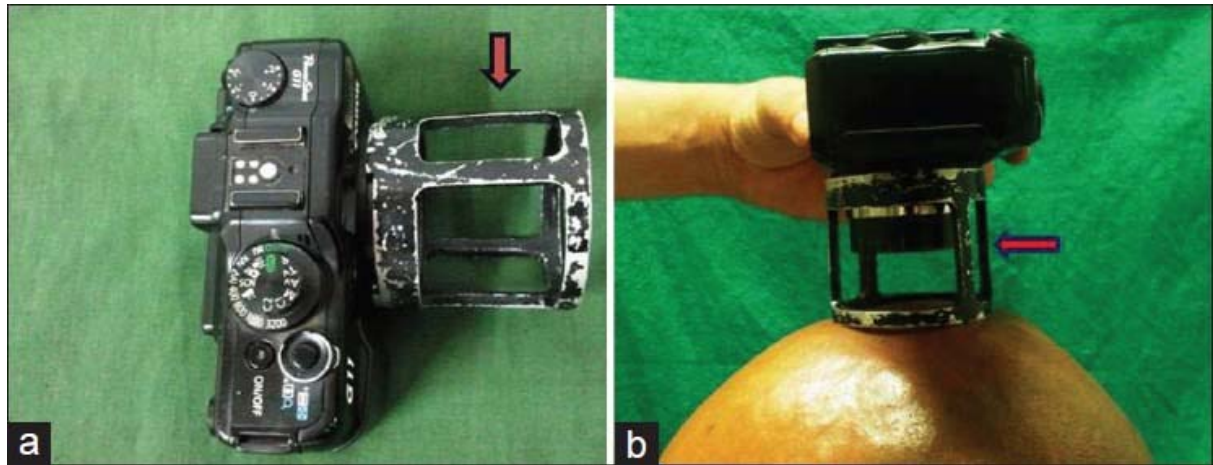
Conflict of Interest: None declared.

REFERENCES

1. Kwack MH, Sung YK, Chung EJ, Im SU, Ahn JS, Kim MK, et al. Dihydrotestosterone-inducible dickkopf 1 from balding dermal papilla cells causes apoptosis in follicular keratinocytes. *J Invest Dermatol.* 2008;128:262–9. [PubMed: 17657240]
2. Chen D, Jarrell A, Guo C, Lang R, Atit R. Dermal β -catenin activity in response to epidermal Wnt ligands is required for fibroblast proliferation and hair follicle initiation. *Development.* 2012;139:1522–33. [PMCID: PMC3308184] [PubMed: 22434869]
3. Reddy S, Andl T, Bagasra A, Lu MM, Epstein DJ, Morrisey EE, et al. Characterization of Wnt gene expression in developing and postnatal hair follicles and identification of Wnt5a as a target of Sonic hedgehog in hair follicle morphogenesis. *Mech Dev.* 2001;107:69–82. [PubMed: 11520664]
4. Plikus MV, Mayer JA, de la Cruz D, Baker RE, Maini PK, Maxson R, et al. Cyclic dermal BMP signalling regulates stem cell activation during hair regeneration. *Nature.* 2008;451:340–4. [PMCID: PMC2696201] [PubMed: 18202659]
5. Jeong K, Lee YJ, Kim JE, Park YM, Kim BJ, Kang H. Repeated microneedle stimulation induce the enhanced expression of hair-growth-related genes. *Int J Trichology.* 2012;4:117.
6. Kim BJ, Lim YY, Kim HM, Lee YW, Won CH, Huh CH, et al. Hair follicle regeneration in mice after wounding by microneedle roller. *Int J Trichology.* 2012;4:117.
7. Messenger AG, Rundegren J. Minoxidil: Mechanisms of action on hair growth. *Br J Dermatol.* 2004;150:186–94. [PubMed: 14996087]
8. Tosti A, Duque-Estrada B. Treatment strategies for alopecia. *Expert Opin Pharmacother.* 2009;10:1017–26. [PubMed: 19364249]
9. Mella JM, Perret MC, Manzotti M, Catalano HN, Guyatt G. Efficacy and safety of finasteride therapy for androgenetic alopecia: A systematic review. *Arch Dermatol.* 2010;146:1141–50. [PubMed: 20956649]
10. Schweiger ES, Boychenko O, Bernstein RM. Update on the pathogenesis, genetics and medical treatment of patterned hair loss. *J Drugs Dermatol.* 2010;9:1412–9. [PubMed: 21061765]
11. Zimmer MP, Ziering C, Zeigler F, Hubka M, Mansbridge JN, Baumgartner M, et al. Hair regrowth following a Wnt- and follistatin containing treatment: Safety and efficacy in a first-in-man phase 1 clinical trial. *J Drugs Dermatol.* 2011;10:1308–12. [PubMed: 22052313]
12. O'Toole EA, Mellerio JE. Wound healing. In: Burns TB, Cox N, Griffiths C, editors. *Rook's Textbook of Dermatology.* 8th ed. Blackwell Publishing; 2010. pp. 14.1–27.

Figures and Tables

Figure 1



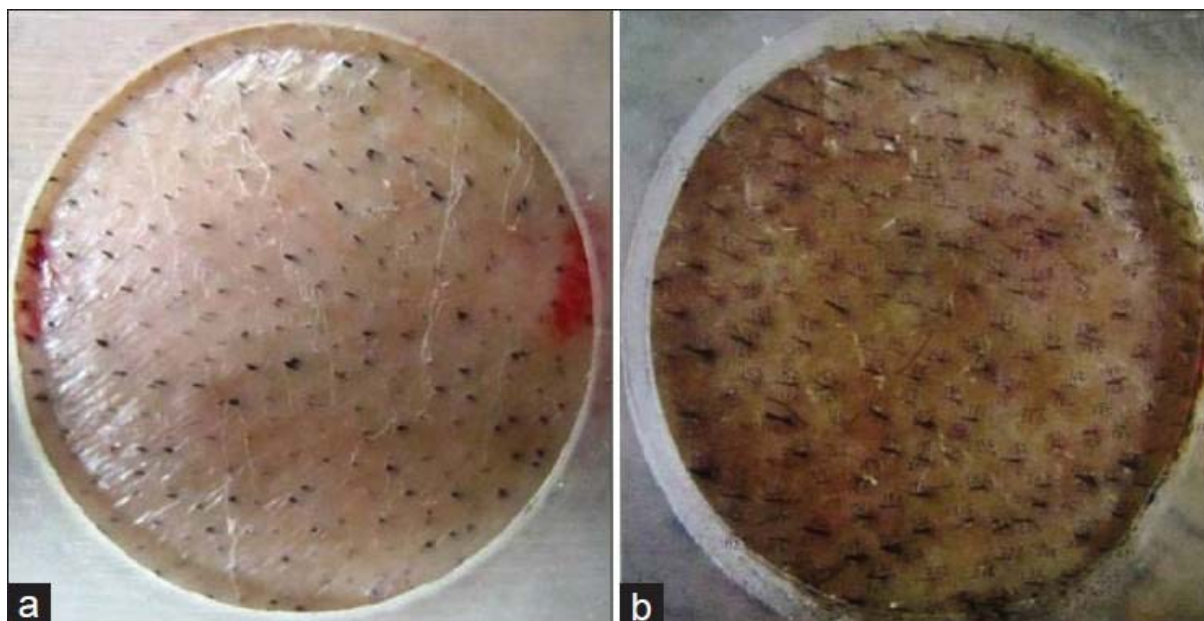
(a) A specialized adapter attached to the camera; and (b) Photograph of scalp taken at a fixed distance with the help of the adapter

Figure 2



Photographs were printed on Kodak A4 matt-photography paper and hair were counted by an independent investigator

Figure 3



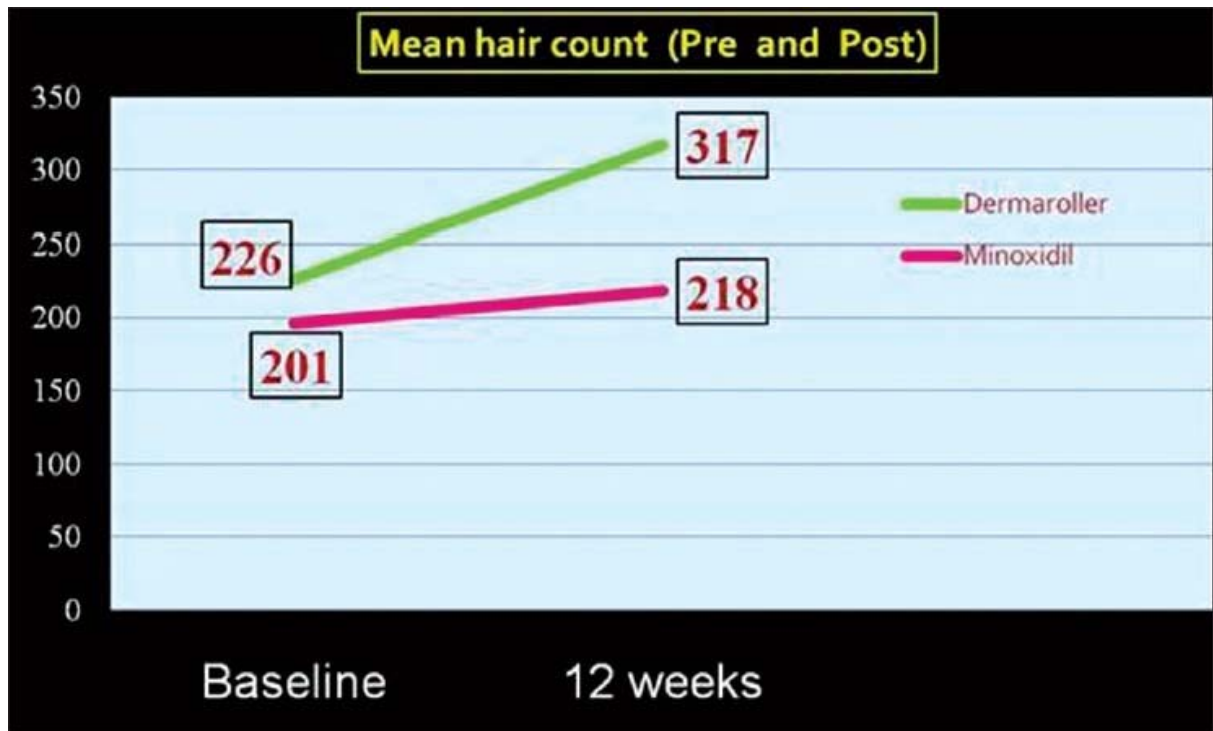
(a) New hair growth was calculated by subtracting hair count at baseline; and (b) From hair count at week 12

Figure 4



Stereotactic head positioning device with mounted camera

Figure 5



Mean hair counts at baseline and at end of 12 weeks in the Microneedling and Minoxidil treated group

Table 1

Variables	Mean hair count mean (μ)\pmSD	Paired t-test P value
Microneedling treated group (n-50)	91.40 \pm 49.27	–
Minoxidil treated group (n-44)	22.20 \pm 19.34	0.039

Change from baseline hair count at 12 weeks

Table 2

Seven point scale evaluation	Microneedling treated group (n-50)	Minoxidil treated group (n-44)
0 no change	0	16
+1 mild improvement	10	28
+2 moderate improvement	22	0
+3 marked improvement	18	0

Investigator evaluation of hair growth at week 12

Figure 6



Grade 3 response on 7-point evaluation scale in the Microneedling treated group

Figure 7



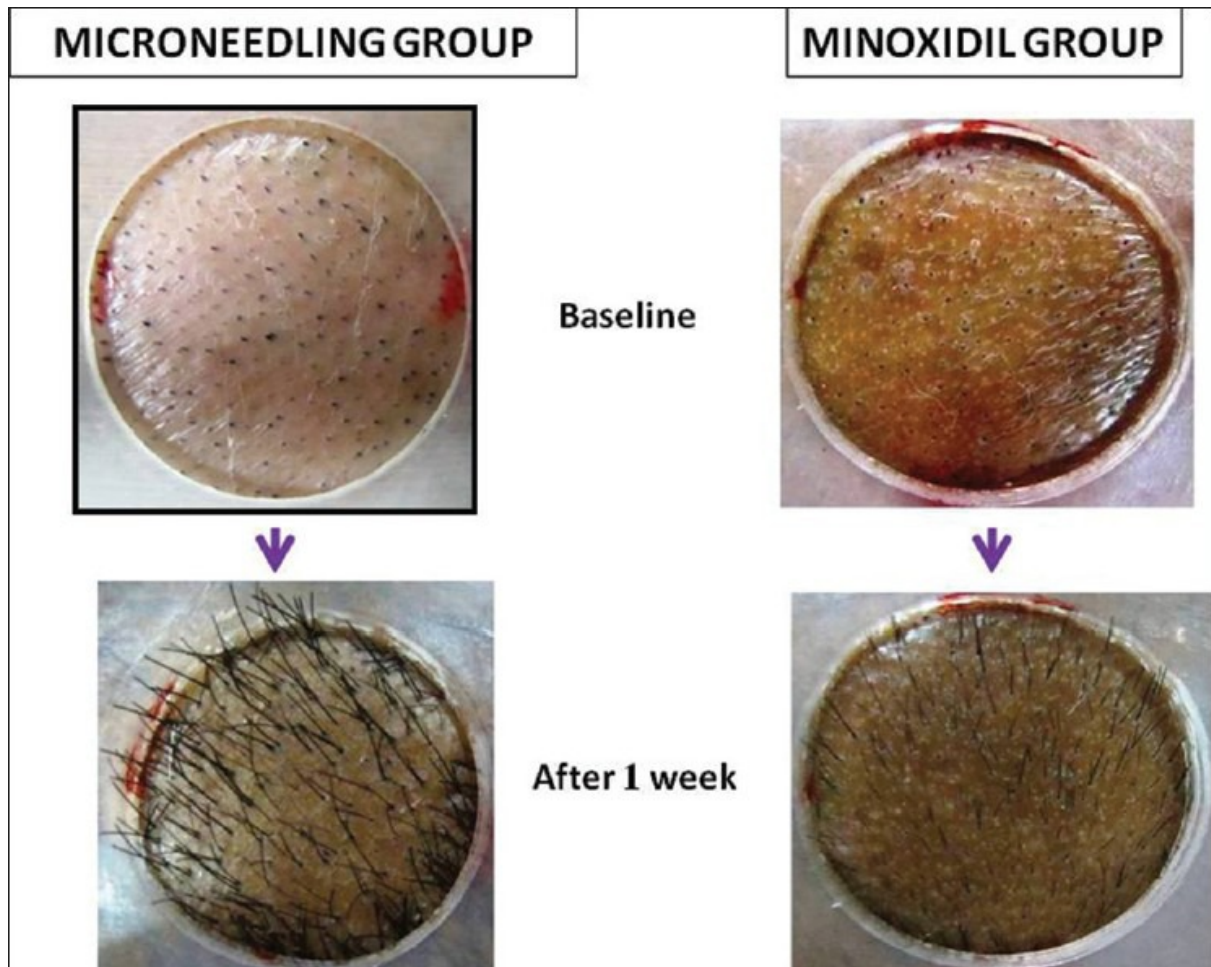
Grade 0 response on 7-point evaluation scale in patient no. 1 and grade + 1 response in patient no. 2 in the Minoxidil treated group

Table 3

Patient's self-assessment scale	Microneedling treated group (n-50)	Minoxidil treated group (n-44)
0	0	15
1	1	19
2	8	8
3	23	2
4	18	0

Patient subjective evaluation of hair growth at week 12

Figure 8



Earlier and faster hair re-growth at 1 week noted in Microneedling treated group