

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Treatment of male and female pattern hair loss with sublingual minoxidil: a retrospective case-series of 64 patients

Editor

Low-dose oral minoxidil (0.25 mg daily) has been successfully used in combination with spironolactone in the treatment of female pattern hair loss (FPHL).¹ Oral minoxidil (5 mg daily) has been shown to be efficacious in male pattern hair loss (MPHL).^{2,3} The objective of our study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of low-dose sublingual minoxidil (0.45 mg daily) in MPHL and FPHL. Sublingual administration bypasses hepatic metabolism, thereby increasing bioavailability compared with oral administration.

We retrospectively reviewed all patients seen at our specialist hair clinic with MPHL and FPHL treated with sublingual minoxidil monotherapy for ≥ 6 months between July 2017 and May 2019. Sixty-four patients (33 males and 31 females) were included. The mean age was 50.92 years (range 17–76 years). The starting dose of minoxidil was 0.45 mg daily. In 19 patients, the dose was increased to 0.9 mg daily at 3 months.

Patients were reviewed at 3-monthly intervals. Clinical photographs were scored using the Sinclair stage,⁴ a 5-point scale for grading the severity of AGA, in males and females, and the Investigator Global Assessment (IGA)⁵ of the vertex area in males, for each time period.

The mean Sinclair stage at baseline was 2.77. The mean reduction in Sinclair stage for all patients was 0.33 at 3 months, 0.53 at 6 months, 0.81 at 9 months and 1.07 at 12 months. The mean reduction in Sinclair stage for males and females is shown in Table 1. The mean change in IGA for males was 1.23 at 3 months, 1.67 at 6 months, 2.11 at 9 months and 2.63 at 12 months. These results are summarized in Table 2.

The Sinclair hair shedding score,¹ a 6-point scale for grading the severity of hair shedding, was recorded in 24 patients at

Table 2 Mean change in Investigator Global Assessment (IGA) in Males


	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months
Change in IGA	1.23	1.67	2.11	2.63

baseline and 6 months. The mean reduction in shedding score reported by patients was 0.70 at 6 months.

At baseline, the mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) were 126.27 and 76.69 mmHg, respectively. At 6 months, the mean SBP was 121.22 mmHg and DBP was 76.61 mmHg. At 12 months, the mean SBP was 121.85 mmHg and DBP was 77.46 mmHg.

The most common adverse effect was mild hypertrichosis, recorded in 12.5% (eight females) of patients. Mild postural dizziness occurred in 7.8% (three males, two females) of patients and mild peripheral oedema in 3.1% (two females). There were no serious adverse effects recorded. Higher rates of adverse effects have been reported with low-dose oral minoxidil than we observed in this study.^{2,3}

In conclusion, sublingual minoxidil at a dose of 0.45 mg daily was effective and had an acceptable safety profile in treating male and female androgenetic alopecia. The low number of patients and retrospective design of this study are limitations. Larger placebo-controlled clinical trials are required to support this conclusion.

R. Sinclair,^{1,2,3} L. Trindade de Carvalho,^{1,*}  F. Ferial Ismail,¹ N. Meah¹

¹Sinclair Dermatology, Melbourne, Vic., Australia, ²University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Vic., Australia, ³Epworth Healthcare, Melbourne, Vic., Australia

*Correspondence: L. Trindade de Carvalho. E-mail: lara.carvalho@sinclairdermatology.com.au

Table 1 Mean reduction in Sinclair stage

	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months
All patients	0.33	0.53	0.81	1.07
Male	0.30	0.56	0.67	1.13
Female	0.36	0.50	0.92	1.0

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