Dermatology Practical & Conceptual

Supplementary Material

Dermoscopy of Hair and Scalp Disorders (Trichoscopy) in Skin of Color – a Systematic Review by the International Dermoscopy Society "Imaging in Skin of Color" Task Force

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Supplemental Table. Summary of trichoscopic features of hair and scalp disorders in skin of color.

Disorder	Studies (First author, year and corresponding reference)	Trichoscopic findings (prevalence in percentage)	Histological correlates	Trichoscopic setting (polarization or not/ magnification)	Cases (n)	Type of study	Level of evidence	Skin phototype
Non-cicatricial alopecias								
Alopecia areata	Bapu NG, *et al.* 2014[6]	• Yellow dots (90%) • Short vellus hair (78%) • Black dots (31%) • Exclamation mark hair (20%) • Broken hair (13%) • Pigtail hair (8%)	• Follicular infundibulum with keratinous material and sebum • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/x10	116	C-C	IV	IV,V
	Darkase BA, *et al.* 2020[17]	• Yellow dots (74%) • Black dots (57%) • Short vellus hair (41%) • Broken hair (29%) • Exclamation mark hair (13%) • Coudability hair (10%) • Vascular pattern (5%) • Pigtail hair (3%) • Pohl Pinkus constrictions (1%)	• Follicular infundibulum with keratinous material and sebum • Remnant of broken hair shafts inside the follicular ostiaNS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/x20-220	100	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Sahu VK, *et al.* 2022[7]	• Yellow dots (80%) • Black dots (75%) • Short vellus hair (70%) • Exclamation mark hair (62%) • Pigtail hair (28%) • Broken hair (8%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/x10	87	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Mahajan R, *et al.* 2020[8]	• Black dots (41%) • Off white dots (37%) • Exclamation mark hair (31%) • Yellow dots (19%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/x10	85	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)

	Hegde S, *et al.* 2013[18]	• Black dots (84%) • Yellow dots (75%) • Short vellus hair (68%) • Broken hair (37%) • Exclamation mark hair (19%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/x20-60	75	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Jha AK, *et al.* 2017[19]	• Yellow dots (79%) • Black dots (71%) • Short vellus hair (44%) • Broken hair (41%) • Exclamation mark hair (32%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/x10	72	CS	V	IV, V
	Ganjoo S, *et al.* 2013[20]	• Yellow dots (96%) • Black dots (84%) • Broken hair (81%) • Short vellus hair (74%) • Exclamation mark hair (23%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/x10	70	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Mane M, *et al.* 2011[21]	• Yellow dots (82%) • Black dots (67%) • Broken hair (55%) • Straight regrowing hair (26%) • Short vellus hair (15%) • Exclamation mark hair (12%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/x32-140	66	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Vyshak BM, *et al.* 2020[22]	• Black dots (63%) • Coudability hair (52%) • Yellow dots (50%) • Short vellus hair (45% • Straight regrowing hair (42%) • Erythema (38%) • Exclamation mark hair (35%) • Honeycomb pigment pattern (35%) • Off white dots (33%) • Pigtail hair (18%) • Broken hair (13%) • White dots (12%) • Arborizing blood vessels (12%) • Leukotrichia (12%) • Tulip hair (10%) • i-hair (3%) • Pohl Pinkus constrictions (2%))	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/x50-200	60	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)

Supplemental Table continues

Supplemental Table. Summary of trichoscopic features of hair and scalp disorders in skin of color. *(continued)*

Disorder	Studies (First author, year and corresponding reference)	Trichoscopic findings (prevalence in percentage)	Histological correlates	Trichoscopic setting (polarization or not/ magnification)	Cases (n)	Type of study	Level of evidence	Skin phototype
	Peter D, *et al.* 2013[23]	• Black dots (75%) • Broken hair (67%) • Short vellus hair (56%) • Yellow dots (42%) • Pigtail hair (17%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/NS	57	CS	V	V
	Bains P, *et al.* 2020[24]	• Black dots (83%) • Broken hair (70%) • Yellow dots (61%) • Short vellus hair (58%) • Coudability hair (36%) • Pigtail hair (29%) • Exclamation mark hair (27%) • Perifollicular Scales (21%) • Telengiectasia (15%) • Tulip hair (10%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/x10	52	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Bhardwaj P, *et al.* 2020[25]	• Yellow dots (88%) • Short vellus hair (76%) • Black dots (28%) • Exclamation mark hair (14%) • Broken hair (8%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Nonpolarized/x10	50	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Guttikonda AS, *et al.* 2016[26]	• Yellow dots (88%) • Straight regrowing hair (66%) • Black dots (58%) • Broken hair (56%) • Exclamation mark hair (26%) • Pigtail hair (14%) • Coudability hair (14%) • Pohl Pinkus constrictions (2%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/x10	50	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)

	Bhandary DJ, *et al.* 2019[27]	• Black dots (39%) • Short vellus hair (39%) • Exclamation mark hair (30%) • Straight regrowing hair (30%) • White dots (30%) • Yellow dots (28%) • Broken hair (20%) • Off white dots (20%) • Erythema (17%) • Perifollicular pigmentation (17%) • Vascular pattern (7%) • Honeycomb pigment pattern (4%) • i-hair (4%) • Tulip hair (2%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/x10	46	CS	V	IV, V
	Kibar M, *et al.* 2015[9]	• Yellow dots (69%) • Black dots (67%) • Exclamation mark hair (62%) • Broken hair (56%) • Short vellus hair (51%) • White dots (44%) • Atypical red vessels (44%) • Coudability hair (21%) • Honeycomb pigment pattern (15%) • Vascular pattern (15%) • Cumulus-like clustered white dots (13%) • Multi-hair follicular unit (10%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/x100	39	C-C	IV	NS (“Dark skin”)
	Saqib NU, *et al.* 2021[10]	• Yellow dots (74%) • Black dots (65%) • Coudability hair (62%) • Exclamation mark hair (56%) • Broken hair (53%) • Short vellus hair (41%) • Pigtail hair (38%) • Straight regrowing hair (35%) • Tulip hair (6%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized- non-polarized/ x20- 220	34	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)

Supplemental Table continues

Supplemental Table. Summary of trichoscopic features of hair and scalp disorders in skin of color. *(continued)*

Disorder	Studies (First author, year and corresponding reference)	Trichoscopic findings (prevalence in percentage)	Histological correlates	Trichoscopic setting (polarization or not/ magnification)	Cases (n)	Type of study	Level of evidence	Skin phototype
	Nikam VV, *et al.* 2014[11]	• Black dots (71%) • Broken hair (60%) • White dots (50%) • Off white dots (25%) • Exclamation mark hair (19%) • Honeycomb pigment pattern (16%) • Perifollicular Scales (16%) • Perifollicular pigmentation (9%) • Yellow dots (6%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized- non-polarized/ NS	32	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Chiramel MJ, *et al.* 2016[12]	• Yellow dots (88%) • Black dots (79%) • Exclamation mark hair (71%) • Short vellus hair (50%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS	Nonpolarized/x10	24	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Neema S, *et al.* 2022[13]	• Short vellus hair (92%) • Exclamation mark hair (75%) • Yellow dots (50%) • Broken hair (29%) • Black dots (21%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/x10	24	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Govindarajulu SM, *et al.* 2020[14]	• Broken hair (94%) • Black dots (88%) • Exclamation mark hair (80%) • Yellow dots (60%) • Short vellus hair (37%) • Pigtail hair (34%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized- non-polarized/ x10	20	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Amer M, *et al.* 2017[15]	• Black dots (75%) • Yellow dots (60%) • Exclamation mark hair (45%) • Short vellus hair (40%) • Broken hair (25%) • Pigtail hair (25%) • Leukotrichia (25%) • Coudability hair (5%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/x10-40	20	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from Africa)

	Ekiz O, *et al*. 2014[16]	• Yellow dots (100%) • Short vellus hair (50%) • Exclamation mark hair (40%)	• NS • NS • NS	NS/x20-40	10	C-C	IV	IV
	Malakar S, *et al*. 2017[29]	• Yellow dots (100%) • Coudability hair (100%) • Exclamation mark hair (100%) • i-Hair (100%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/NS	1	CR	V	NS (Literature from India)
	de Moura LH, *et al*. 2008[28]	• Short vellus hair (100%) • Black dot (100%) • Yellow dots (100%) • White dots (100%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/NS	1	CR	V	NS ("African woman")
Androgenetic alopecia *Female pattern hair loss*	Nagar R, *et al*. 2019[30]	• Hair Diameter diversity >20% (100%) • Short Vellus Hair (93%) • Single-hair-follicular unit (77%) • Brown peripilar sign (19%) • Yellow dots (7%)	• Hair miniaturization due to disease • NS • NS • Perifollicular lymphocytic infiltration • Empty follicles and persistent sebaceous glands	Nonpolarized/ x50	230	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Saqib NU, *et al*. 2021[10]	• Hair Diameter diversity >20% (100%) • Single-hair-follicular unit (100%) • Thin hair (100%) • Short Vellus Hair (98%) • Brown peripilar sign (89%) • Yellow dots (29%) • Focal atrichia (17%)	• Hair miniaturization due to disease • NS • NS • Severe miniaturization of follicle • Perifollicular inflammation • Follicular ostia filled with sebaceous material • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/x50- 200	115	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)

Supplemental Table continues

Supplemental Table. Summary of trichoscopic features of hair and scalp disorders in skin of color. *(continued)*

Disorder	Studies (First author, year and corresponding reference)	Trichoscopic findings (prevalence in percentage)	Histological correlates	Trichoscopic setting (polarization or not/ magnification)	Cases (n)	Type of study	Level of evidence	Skin phototype
	Tawfik SS, *et al.* 2018[31]	• Single-hair-follicular-unit (100%) • Hair Diameter diversity >20% (96%) • Honeycomb pigmentation (37%) • White dots (33%) • Brown peripilar sign (22%) • White peripilar sign (19%) • Yellow dots (15%) • Hidden hair (4%)	• NS • NS • NS • Empty follicle • Perifollicular lymphocytic infiltration • Perifollicular fibrosis • Empty follicular ostia and sebaceous gland persistence after severe miniaturization of the follicles or sebaceous gland hyperplasia under the influence of androgens • NS	NS/ x10	27	C-C	IV	IV,V
	Verma I, *et al.* 2021[32]	• Lower mean hair thickness in frontal area (100%) • >10% thin hairs in frontal area (96%) • >2:1 single hair units, frontal: occiput (46%) • >3:1 hair follicles with perifollicular discoloration, frontal: occiput (38%) • >4 Yellow dots in frontal area (32%) • >1.5:1 vellus hair, frontal: occiput (30%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ x58	50	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Bhamla SA, *et al.* 2014[33]	• Hair Diameter diversity >20% (86%)	• Follicle miniaturization	NS/ x20	46	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Ummiti A, *et al.* 2019[34]	• Hair Diameter diversity >10% (100%) • Yellow dots (88%) • Honeycomb pigmentation (80%) • White peripilar sign (68%) • Brown peripilar sign (40%) • Focal atrichia (24%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/ x10-40, x200	25	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)

	Nikam VV, *et al.* 2014[11]	• Brown peripilar sign (60%) • Short Vellus Hair(56%) • Hair Diameter diversity >20% (56%) • White dots (48%) • Yellow dots (40%) • Blotchy pigmentation (28%) • Scales(20%) • Off white dots (16%) • Broken Hair (16%) • Perifollicular Scales (8%)	• Perifollicular inflammation • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/ NS	25	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Govindarajulu SM, *et al.* 2020[14]	• Hair Diameter diversity >20% (100%) • Short Vellus Hair (94%) • Honeycomb pigmentation (65%) • Brown peripilar sign (59%) • Yellow dots (41%) • White dots (41%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/ x10	17	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Chiramel MJ, *et al.* 2016[12]	• Hair Diameter diversity >20% (89%) • Thin hair (67%) • Yellow dots (44%) • Short Vellus Hair (22%) • Honeycomb pigmentation (11%) • Brown peripilar sign (11%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Nonpolarized/ x10	9	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
Androgenetic alopecia Male pattern hair loss	Ummiti A, *et al.* 2019[34]	• Hair Diameter diversity >20% (100%) • Yellow dots (92%) • Brown peripilar sign (89%) • Honeycomb pigmentation (88%) • White peripilar sign (61%) • Focal atrichia (21%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/ x10-40, x200	66	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Chiramel MJ, *et al.* 2016[12]	• Yellow dots (100%) • Hair Diameter diversity >20% (95%) • Thin hair (91%) • Short Vellus Hair (41%) • Honeycomb pigmentation (41%) • Brown peripilar sign (9%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Nonpolarized/ x10	22	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)

Supplemental Table continues

Supplemental Table. Summary of trichoscopic features of hair and scalp disorders in skin of color. *(continued)*

Disorder	Studies (First author, year and corresponding reference)	Trichoscopic findings (prevalence in percentage)	Histological correlates	Trichoscopic setting (polarization or not/ magnification)	Cases (n)	Type of study	Level of evidence	Skin phototype
	Govindarajulu SM, *et al.* 2020[14]	• Hair Diameter diversity >20% (100%) • Short Vellus Hair(100%) • Honeycomb pigmentation (86%) • Brown peripilar sign (57%) • Yellow dots (41%) • White dots (57%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/ x10	14	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
Pressure alopecia	Neema S, *et al.* 2022[13]	• Yellow dots (100%) • Short Vellus Hair (100%) • Black dots (83%) • Comedone-like-black dots (67%) • Broken Hair (50%) • Areas of scarring (50%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/ x10	6	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
Telogen effluvium	Saqib NU, *et al.* 2021[10]	• Straight regrowing hairs (96%) • Single-hair-follicular-unit (12%)	• NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/x50 and x200	26	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Govindarajulu SM, *et al.* 2020[14]	• Straight regrowing hairs (100%) • Single-hair-follicular-unit (100%) • Off white dots (88%) • Yellow dots (35%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/ x10	17	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Chiramel MJ, *et al.* 2016[12]	• Thin hair (70%) • Yellow dots (30%) • Yellow brown dots (10%) • Straight regrowing hairs (10%) • Perifollicular erythema (10%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Nonpolarized/ x10	10	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)

Tinea capitis	Kumar P, *et al.* 2020[35]	• Black dots (83%) • Comma hair (57%) • Broken Hair (53%) • Perifollicular scales (47%) • Perifollicular discoloration (47%) • Corkscrew hair (32%) • Horse-shoe hair (16%) • Zigzag hair (15%) • Erythema, telangiectasia hemorrhages (13%) • Regrowing hair (10%) • i-hair (7%) • Scale (4%) • Flame hair (3%) • Morse code hair (2%) • Comma hair (60%) • Zigzag hair (30%) • Black dots (30%) • Morse code hair (28%) • Corkscrew hair (20%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized / x70 and x170	98	C-S	III	NS (Literature from India)
	Amer M, *et al.* 2017[15]	• Comma hair (60%) • Zigzag hair (30%) • Black dots (30%) • Morse code hair (28%) • Corkscrew hair (20%)	• NS • NS • Remnants of broken hairs or dystrophic hairs • Narrowed paler parts are the points of fungal penetration from within • NS	NS/ x10-x40	40	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from Africa)
	Brasileiro A, *et al.* 2016[36]	• Perifollicular scales (95%) • Scaling (90%) • Broken Hair (74%) • Black dots (34%) • Corkscrew hair (26%) • Comma hair (13%) • Pustules (16%) • Block hair (5%) • Zigzag hair (5%) • Bent hair (5%) • i-hair (5%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ x30	38	C-C	IV	(Patients of African descent - 84% of total)

Supplemental Table continues

Supplemental Table. Summary of trichoscopic features of hair and scalp disorders in skin of color. *(continued)*

Disorder	Studies (First author, year and corresponding reference)	Trichoscopic findings (prevalence in percentage)	Histological correlates	Trichoscopic setting (polarization or not/ magnification)	Cases (n)	Type of study	Level of evidence	Skin phototype
	Nikam VV, *et al.* 2014[11]	• Black dots (80%) • Perifollicular scales (53%) • White dots (53%) • Scale (53%) • Broken Hair (47%) • Perifollicular discoloration (47%) • Comma hair (40%) • Empty follicle/white dots (27%) • Blotchy pigmentation (27%) • Flakes scale (20%) • Corkscrew hair (13%) • Pigtail hair (7%) • Tapering hair (7%) • Variation in hair shaft diameter (7%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/ NS	15	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Ekiz O, *et al.* 2014[16]	• Broken Hair (100%) • Corkscrew hair (80%) • Comma hair (67%) • Black dots (13%)	• NS • NS • Cracking and bending of a hair shaft filled with hyphae • NS	NS/ x20 and x40	15	C-C	IV	IV
	Mahajan R, *et al.* 2020[8]	• Black dots (66%) • Corkscrew hair (44%) • Comma hair (33%) • Pustules (33%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/ x10	9	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)

	Chiramel MJ, *et al.* 2016[12]	• Black dots (86%) • Comma hair (86%) • Corkscrew hair (57%) • Erythema, telangiectasia hemorrhage (43%) • Honeycomb pigment network (43%) • Black dots (29%) • Loss of follicles (29%) • Thin hair (29%) • White areas (29%) • Empty follicle/white dots (29%) • Corkscrew hair (14%) • Broken hair (14%) • Perifollicular Scales (14%) • Erythema (14%) • split ends (14%) • Trichoptilosis (14%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Nonpolarized/ x10	7	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Govindarajulu SM, *et al.* 2020[14]	• Comma hair (100%) • Corkscrew hair (100%) • Broken hair (100%) • Morse code hair (43%) • i-hair (43%) • Zigzag hair (14%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/ x10	7	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Saqib NU, *et al.* 2021[10]	• Comma hair (100%) • Perifollicular Scales (100%)	• Ectothrix • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/x50 and x200	1	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Michelle V, *et al.* 2019[38]	• Comma hair (100%) • Corkscrew hair (100%) • Broken hair (100%) • Black dots (100%) • Telephone handle hair (100%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • Damage to the hair shaft by fungal invasion	NS/ x10	10	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Hughes R, *et al.* 2011[37]	• Comma hair (100%) • Corkscrew hair (67%) • Broken Hair (71%)	• NS • NS • NS	NS/ NS	6	CS	V	NS (Patients of African descent)

Supplemental Table continues

Supplemental Table. Summary of trichoscopic features of hair and scalp disorders in skin of color. *(continued)*

Disorder	Studies (First author, year and corresponding reference)	Trichoscopic findings (prevalence in percentage)	Histological correlates	Trichoscopic setting (polarization or not/ magnification)	Cases (n)	Type of study	Level of evidence	Skin phototype
	Sonthalia S, *et al.* 2018[40]	• Comma hair (100%) • Corkscrew hair (100%) • Black dots (100%) • Scales (100%)	• Hyphal invasion of the hair shaft • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/x10	1	CR	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Vazquez-Lopez F, *et al.* 2012[41]	• Corkscrew hair (100%) • NS	• NS • NS	Polarized/ x10	1	CR	V	NS (Patients of African descent)
	Pinheiro AM, *et al.* 2012[39]	• Comma hair (100%) • Corkscrew hair (100%)	• Result of cracking and bending of a hair shaft filled with hyphae • NS	NS/ x20-40	1	CR	V	NS (Patients of African descent)
Traction alopecia	Mahajan R, *et al.* 2020[8]	• Black dot (100%) • Follicular pustules (100%)	• NS • NS	Polarized/ x10	1	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Saqib NU, *et al.* 2021[10]	• Peripilar casts (40%) • Single-hair follicular unit (40%) • Short Vellus hair (20%)	• NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/x50 - 200	5	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Tosti A, *et al.* 2010[43]	• Loss of follicular ostia (100%) • Peripilar casts (100%)	• NS • NS	NS/ x60	3	CS	V	NS (Patients of African descent)
Trichotillomania	Chiramel MJ, *et al.* 2016[12]	• Broken Hair at different length (100%) • Black dots (90%) • Split-ends (80%) • Trichoptilosis (70%) • Cadaverized-hair (70%) • Peripilar-haemorrhages (60%) • Yellow dots (50%) • Hook-hair (30%) • Thin hair (20%) • Honeycomb-pigment-network (10%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Nonpolarized/ x10	10	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)

	Ankad BS, *et al.* 2014[44]	• Broken Hair at different length (100%) • Trichoptilosis (80%) • Hook-hair (80%) • Straight Regrowing Hair (80%) • Black dots (30%) • Flame-hair (30%) • V-sign (30%) • Peripilar-haemorrhages (30%) • Tulip-hair (10%) • Hair-dust (10%) • Perifollicular-whitish-areas (10%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • Perifollicular hyperkeratosis	Polarized and nonpolarized/ x10	10	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Govindarajulu SM, *et al.* 2020[14]	• Broken Hair at different length (100%) • Trichoptilosis (100%) • V-sign (100%) • Hook-hair (60%) • Flame-hair (20%) • Black dots (80%) • Peripilar-haemorrhages (80%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/ x10	5	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Nikam VV, *et al.* 2014[11]	• Black dots (100%) • Broken hair at different length (80%) • Variation-hair diameter diversity (80%) • Hook-hair (80%) • Perifollicular-scaling (80%) • Scales (80%) • White-dots (80%) • Peripilar hemorrhages (60%) • V-sign (20%) • Blotchy-pigmentation (20%) • Honeycomb-pigment-network (40%) • Vellus hair (40%) • Tapering hair (20%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/ NS	5	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)

Supplemental Table continues

Supplemental Table. Summary of trichoscopic features of hair and scalp disorders in skin of color. *(continued)*

Disorder	Studies (First author, year and corresponding reference)	Trichoscopic findings (prevalence in percentage)	Histological correlates	Trichoscopic setting (polarization or not/ magnification)	Cases (n)	Type of study	Level of evidence	Skin phototype
	Saqib NU, *et al.* 2021[10]	• Broken Hair at different length (60%) • Tulip-hair (60%) • V-sign (60%) • Flame-hair (60%) • Trichoptilosis (60%) • Black dots (40%) • Peripilar-haemorrhages (40%) • Hair-dust (40%) • PH (40%) • Single-hair-follicular-unit (40%) • Perifollicular-scaling (20%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/x50 and x200	5	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Mahajan R, *et al.* 2020[8]	• Broken Hair at different length (100%) • Black dots (75%) • Trichoptilosis (75%) • Tulip-hair (75%) • Flame-hair (75%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/ x10	3	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Thakur BK, *et al.* 2013[46]	• Broken Hair at different length (100%) • coiled hair (100%) • Black dots (100%) • Trichoptilosis (50%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ NS	2	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Malakar S, *et al.* 2017[45]	• Broken Hair at different length (100%) • Flame-hair (100%) • Trichoptilosis (100%) • Burnt match stick hair (100%) • V-sign (50%) • Peripilar hemorrhages (50%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ NS	2	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Malakar S, *et al.* 2017[29]	• Broken Hair at different length (100%) • Flame-hair (100%) • Mace hair (100%) • Coiled hair (100%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ NS	1	CR	V	NS (Literature from India)

	Lal M, *et al.* 2020[47]	• Broken Hair at different length (100%) • Flame-hair (100%) • Tulip hair (100%) • Burnt match stick hair (100%) • V-sign (50%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ NS	1	CR	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Saini S, *et al.* 2020[49]	• Broken Hair at different length (100%) • coiled hair (100%) • bent hair (100%) • Flame-hair (100%) • Trichoptilosis (100%) • V-sign (100%) • Peripilar-haemorrhages (100%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ x10	1	CR	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Pinto AC, *et al.* 2017[48]	• Broken Hair at different length (100%) • V-sign (100%) • Black dots (100%) • Vellus hair (100%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ NS	1	CR	V	NS (Skin of color defined according to provided photos)
Cicatricial alopecias								
Central centrifugal cicatricial alopecia	Miteva M, *et al.* 2014[50]	• Honeycomb pigment pattern (100%) • Peripilar white halo (94%) • Pinpoint white dots (76%) • Terminal hair (100%) • White patches (67%) • Vellus hair (94%) • Erythema (61%) • Broken hair (24%) • Scales (45%) • Asterisk-like brown areas (24%) • Dark peripilar halo (10%)	• NS • Perifollicular lamellar fibrosis • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • Dense perifollicular lichenoid inflammation composed of lymphocytes and occasionally giant cells • NS • NS • NS	Nonpolarized/ x20	51	C-C	IV	NS (Patients of African descent)

Supplemental Table continues

Supplemental Table. Summary of trichoscopic features of hair and scalp disorders in skin of color. *(continued)*

Disorder	Studies (First author, year and corresponding reference)	Trichoscopic findings (prevalence in percentage)	Histological correlates	Trichoscopic setting (polarization or not/ magnification)	Cases (n)	Type of study	Level of evidence	Skin phototype
	Miteva M, *et al.* 2015[51]	• Peripilar white halo (100%) • Pinpoint white dots (100%) • White patches (100%) • Broken hairs (100%) • Black dots (100%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ x20	14	CS	V	NS (Patients of African descent)
Discoid lupus erythematosus	Ankad BS, *et al.* 2022[55]	• Follicular-plugging (61%) • Perifollicular-whitish-halo (54%) • Telangiectatic- vessels (45%) • Scales (42%) • White-areas (37%) • Red-dots (37%) • Pigmentation (29%) • Rosette (25%) • Brown-dots (33%) • Blue-grey-dots (12%)	• Follicular hyperkeratosis • Perifollicular fibrosis • Dilated vessels • Hyperkeratosis • Decreased pigmentation with fibrosis • NS • Pigment incontinence • Infundibular hyperkeratosis • Pigment incontinence • Pigment incontinence	NS/ x10	110	CS	V	IV-V
	Duque-Estrada B, *et al.* 2010[54]	• Thick-arborizing-vessels (125%) • White-areas (125%) • Follicular-plugging (125%) • Loss-of-follicles (100%) • Honeycomb-pigment-network (50%) • White-dots (50%) • Blue-grey-dots (50%) • Red loop vessels (25%)	• NS • Diffuse fibrosis • NS • NS • NS • NS • Melanophages in papillary dermis • NS	NS/ 10x- x70	5	C-C	IV	IV-V

	Abedini R, *et al.* 2016[52]	• Loss of follicles (100%) • Perifollicular-Scales (93%) • Scalp erythema (86%) • White areas (79%) • Scales (79%) • Enlarged branching vessels (57%) • Follicular plugging (57%) • Red loop vessels (50%) • Honeycomb-pigment-network (50%) • Thick-arborizing-vessels (36%) • Red scalp erythema (29%) • Red-dots (14%) • Black dots (14%) • Fibrotic white dot (7%) • Blue-grey-dots (7%) • Perifollicular-erythema (7%) • Perifollicular-whitish-halo (7%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/ x10	14	C-C	IV	III-V ("Participants with dark skin")
	Chiramel MJ, *et al.* 2016[12]	• Loss-of-follicles (89%) • White-areas (78%) • Thick-arborizing-vessels (56%) • Follicular-plugging (44%) • Red-dots (44%) • Honeycomb-pigment-network (33%) • Perifollicular-Scales (33%) • Telangiectatic- vessels (33%) • crust-formation (22%) • Blue-grey-dots (22%) • Tubular-scaling (11%) • Coiled-hair (11%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Nonpolarized/ x10	9	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Nikam VV, *et al.* 2014[11]	• Loss of follicles (100%) • Red dots (100%) • Honeycomb pigment network (80%) • Telangiectatic vessels (80%) • Pigmentation (80%) • White dots (60%) • Yellow dots (60%) • Scales (40%) • Short vellus hair (40%) • Black dots (20%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • Follicular plugging • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/ NS	5	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)

Supplemental Table continues

Supplemental Table. Summary of trichoscopic features of hair and scalp disorders in skin of color. *(continued)*

Disorder	Studies (First author, year and corresponding reference)	Trichoscopic findings (prevalence in percentage)	Histological correlates	Trichoscopic setting (polarization or not/ magnification)	Cases (n)	Type of study	Level of evidence	Skin phototype
	Saqib NU, *et al.* 2021[10]	• Follicular-plugging (100%) • Loss-of-follicles (100%) • Perifollicular erythema (100%) • Perifollicular scales (100%) • Perifollicular whitish-halo (67%) • White dots (67%) • Thick arborizing vessels (67%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/x50 and x200	3	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Thakur BK, *et al.* 2015[46]	• Loss of follicles (100%) • Perifollicular-erythema (100%) • Scales (100%) • White-areas (100%) • Follicular-plugging (90%) • Perifollicular-Scales (80%) • Thick-arborizing-vessels (80%) • Brown-dots (70%) • Follicular-plugging (70%) • Black dots (20%) • Blue-grey-dots (20%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ NS	10	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Cervantes J, *et al.* 2017[56]	• Loss-of-follicles (100%) • Blue-white veil (100%) • White areas (100%) • Scales (100%) • Yellow dots (100%) • Honeycomb-pigment-network (100%) • Thick-arborizing-vessels (100%)	• NS • Compact orthokeratosis overlaying large amounts of melanin in dermis • NS • NS • Keratotic plug in follicular ostia • NS • NS	NS/ x20	2	CS	V	NS (Patients of African descent)
	Ankad BS, *et al.* 2013[57]	• Speckled pigmentation (100%) • Telangiectatic- vessels (100%) • White areas (100%) • Follicular plugging (100%)	• Melanin incontinence • NS • Tissue fibrosis • NS	NS/ NS	1	CR	V	NS (Literature from India)

Dissecting cellulitis of the scalp Scarring stage	Abedini R, *et al.* 2016[52]	• Absent follicular openings (100%) • Scalp erythema (100%) • Black dots (83%) • Perifollicular scaling (83%) • Yellow dots (67%) • Cicatricial white patches (67%) • Crust formation (67%) • Hair shaft disorder (pili torti and PPC) (67%) • Elongated linear blood vessels (50%) • Honeycomb pigment pattern (50%) • Interfollicular scaling (50%) • twisted red loops (33%) • 3D Yellow dots (33%) • Blue-gray dot (33%) • Follicular pustules (33%) • Fibrotic white dot (17%) • Perifollicular pigmentation (17%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/ x10	6	C-C	IV	III-V ("Participants with dark skin")
	Thakur BK, *et al.* 2015[46]	• 3D Yellow dots (100%) • Crust formation (100%) • Absent follicular openings (100%) • Epidermal atrophy (100%) • Cicatricial white patches (100%) • Black dots (67%) • Follicular pustules (67%) • Perifollicular erythema (67%) • Perifollicular scaling (67%) • Yellow dots (67%) • Follicular hyperkeratosis (33%) • Peripilar casts (33%) • Elongated linear blood vessels (33%) • Interfollicular scaling (33%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ NS	3	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
Dissecting cellulitis of the scalp Early (non-scarring) stage	Tosti A, *et al.*[58]	• Yellow dots (100%) • Empty follicular openings (100%) • Black dots (100%) • Red dots (100%) • Cadaverized hairs (100.0%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ x40 and x70	5	CS	V	NS (African Americans)

Supplemental Table continues

Supplemental Table. Summary of trichoscopic features of hair and scalp disorders in skin of color. *(continued)*

Disorder	Studies (First author, year and corresponding reference)	Trichoscopic findings (prevalence in percentage)	Histological correlates	Trichoscopic setting (polarization or not/ magnification)	Cases (n)	Type of study	Level of evidence	Skin phototype
Fibrosing alopecia in a patterned distribution	Teixeira MS, *et al.* 2019[59]	• Loss of follicles (100%) • Hair diameter diversity (100%) • Perifollicular erythema and scaling (88%) • Hyperpigmented perifollicular halo (75%) • Scattered white patches (75%) • Honeycomb pigmented network (75%) • White perifollicular halo (56%) • Follicular plugs (19%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ NS	16	CS	V	NS (Patients of African descent)
Folliculitis decalvans	Chiramel MJ, *et al.* 2016[12]	• Loss of follicles (100%) • Honeycomb pigment network (100%) • White areas (100%) • Arborising vessels (100%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS	Nonpolarized/ x10	1	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Mahajan R, *et al.* 2020[8]	• Follicular pustules (100%) • Tufted hair (100%)	• NS • NS	Polarized/ x10	1	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Saqib NU, *et al.* 2021[10]	• Perifollicular scaling (100%) • Perifollicular white macules (100%) • White dots (100%) • Yellow dots (66%) • Perifollicular erythema (100%) • Tufted hair (100%) • Absent follicular openings (66%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/x50 - 200	3	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)

	Abedini R, *et al.* 2016[52]	• Perifollicular scaling (100%) • Absent follicular openings (100%) • Scalp erythema (100%) • Follicular pustules (80%) • Interfollicular scale (80%) • Crust formation (80%) • Follicular keratotic plugging (40%) • honeycomb pigment network (40%) • White areas (40%) • Tufted hair (40%) • Red loop vessels (20%) • Arborising vessels (20%) • Fibrotic white dot (20%) • Black dots (20%) • Speckled pigmentation (20%) • Blue-grey dot (20%) • Hair shaft disorder (pili torti and PPC) (20%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/ x10	5	C-C	IV	III-V ("Participants with dark skin")
	Thakur BK, *et al.* 2015[53]	• Black dots (100%) • Epidermal atrophy (100%) • white areas (100%) • absent follicular openings (100%) • Follicular pustules (100%) • Elongated linear blood vessels (100%) • Perifollicular erythema (100%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ NS	2	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
Frontal fibrosing alopecia	Thakur BK, *et al.* 2015[53]	• Absent follicular openings (100%) • Peripilar casts (100%) • Predominance of one hair follicle (100%) • telangiectasias (100%) • Perifollicular erythema (100%) • Epidermal atrophy (100%) • Cicatricial white patches (100%) • off-white dots (50%) • Follicular hyperkeratosis (50%) • Scattered brown discoloration of the scalp skin (50%) • Perifollicular scaling (50%) • Interfollicular scaling (50%) • Blue-grey dots (50%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ NS	2	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)

Supplemental Table continues

Supplemental Table. Summary of trichoscopic features of hair and scalp disorders in skin of color. *(continued)*

Disorder	Studies (First author, year and corresponding reference)	Trichoscopic findings (prevalence in percentage)	Histological correlates	Trichoscopic setting (polarization or not/ magnification)	Cases (n)	Type of study	Level of evidence	Skin phototype
	Abedini R, *et al.* 2016[52]	• Perifollicular erythema (100%) • Absent follicular openings (100%) • Honeycomb pigment pattern (80%) • Cicatricial white patches (80%) • Scalp erythema (80%) • Perifollicular scaling (60%) • Hair shaft disorder (pili torti and PPC) (40%) • Blue-grey dots (40%) • black dot (20%) • Perifollicular pigmentation (20%) • Interfollicular scaling (20%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/ x10	5	C-C	IV	III-V ("Participants with dark skin")
	Duque-Estrada B, *et al.* 2010[54]	• Absent follicular openings (80%) • Perifollicular scaling (60%) • Perifollicular scaling (60%) • telangiectasias (60%) • Honeycomb pigment pattern (40%) • White dots (40%) • Cicatricial white patches (20%) • Vellus hairs (20%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • Diffuse fibrosis • NS	NS/ 10x- x70	4	C-C	IV	IV-V
	Sonthalia S, *et al.* 2017[60]	• Honeycomb pigment pattern (100%) • Absent follicular openings (100%) • Follicular hyperkeratosis (100%) • Perifollicular scaling (100%) • Perifollicular erythema (100%) • Black dots (100%) • Yellow dots (100%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/ x20	1	CR	V	NS (Literature from India)

Lichen planopilaris	Chiramel MJ, *et al.* 2016[12]	• Loss-of-follicles (100%) • White-dots (88%) • Honeycomb-pigment-network (69%) • Blue-grey-dots in targetoid pattern (56%) • Follicular-plugging (50%) • Perifollicular-Scales (38%) • Blue-grey-dots in speckled pattern (25%) • Crust formation (13%) • Perifollicular-erythema (13%) • Peripilar-casts (6%) • Black dots (6%) • Amorphous yellow hair (6%) • Tubular yellow scales (6%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Nonpolarized/ x10	16	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Abedini R, *et al.* 2016[52]	• Loss-of-follicles (100%) • White areas (96%) • Perifollicular-Scales (91%) • Scalp erythema (87%) • Honeycomb-pigment-network (71%) • Scale (51%) • Perifollicular-erythema (46%) • Blue-grey-dots in targetoid pattern (39%) • Blue-grey-dots (29%) • Blue-grey-dots in targetoid pattern (26%) • Hair shaft disorder (pili torti and PPC) (21%) • Red loop vessels (20%) • Enlarged branching vessels (19%) • Fibrotic white dot (16%) • Black dots (13%) • Perifollicular-whitish-halo (13%) • Blue-grey-dots in speckled pattern (11%) • Hair tufting (7%) • Red scalp erythema (4%) • Follicular red dot (3%) • Follicular plugging (3%) • Crust formation (1%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/ x10	70	C-C	IV	III-V ("Participants with dark skin")

Supplemental Table continues

Supplemental Table. Summary of trichoscopic features of hair and scalp disorders in skin of color. *(continued)*

Disorder	Studies (First author, year and corresponding reference)	Trichoscopic findings (prevalence in percentage)	Histological correlates	Trichoscopic setting (polarization or not/ magnification)	Cases (n)	Type of study	Level of evidence	Skin phototype
	Duque-Estrada B, *et al.* 2010[54]	• Perifollicular-Scales (100%) • Loss-of-follicles (100%) • White-dots (75%) • Honeycomb-pigment-network (50%) • White-areas (50%) • Blue-grey-dots (25%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • Diffuse fibrosis • Melanophages in papillary dermis	NS/ 10x-70	4	C-C	IV	IV-V
	Mahajan R, *et al.* 2020[8]	• Loss-of-follicles (100%) • Peripilar-casts (100%) • Blue-grey-dots in targetoid pattern (75%) • Elongated linear vessels (50%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/ x10	4	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Nikam VV, *et al.* 2014[11]	• Loss-of-follicles (75%) • Blue-grey-dots in speckled pattern (50%) • Blue-grey-dots in targetoid pattern (50%) • Peripilar-casts (50%) • Flakes-scale (50%) • Short Vellus Hair (25%) • Broom-hair (25%) • Black dots (25%) • White-dots (25%) • Off-white-dots (25%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/ NS	4	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Saqib NU, *et al.* 2021[10]	• Perifollicular-erythema (100%) • Perifollicular-Scales (100%) • Perifollicular-whitish-halo (100%) • Blue-grey-dots in targetoid pattern (100%) • Loss-of-follicles (67%) • White-dots (33%) • Peripilar-casts (33%) • Honeycomb-pigment-network (33%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/x50 - 200	3	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)

	Thakur BK, *et al.* 2015[53]	• Loss-of-follicles (100%) • Perifollicular-Scales (100%) • Peripilar-casts (100%) • Epidermal atrophy (100%) • White-areas (100%) • Perifollicular-erythema (60%) • Blue-grey-dots in speckled pattern (50%) • Elongated linear vessels (40%) • Blue-grey-dots (20%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ NS	5	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Ankad BS, *et al.* 2013[57]	• Loss-of-follicles (100%) • Perifollicular-Scales (100%) • White-dots (100%) • Blue-grey-dots in targetoid pattern (100%)	• NS • NS • NS • Melanin incontinence around the follicle	NS/ NS	1	CR	V	NS (Literature from India)
Pseudopelade of Brocq	Chiramel MJ, *et al.* 2016[12]	• Black dots (100%) • Thin hair (100%) • White dots (100%) • Loss of follicles (100%) • White areas (100%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Nonpolarized/ x10	1	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Mahajan R, *et al.* 2020[8]	• Loss of follicles (100%)	• NS	Polarized/ x10	1	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Nikam VV, *et al.* 2014[11]	• Loss of follicles (100%) • White dots/ eccrine (100%) • Blotchy pigmentation (67%) • Scale (33%) • White areas (67%) • Broken hair (33%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/ NS	3	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Saqib NU, *et al.* 2021[10]	• Loss of follicles (100%) • Perifollicular scaling (100%) • Perifollicular white macules (100%) • White dots/ eccrine (60%) • Yellow dots (40%) • Perifollicular erythema (40%) • Honeycomb pigmentation (20%) • Thin hair (20%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized and nonpolarized/x50 and x200	5	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)

Supplemental Table continues

Supplemental Table. Summary of trichoscopic features of hair and scalp disorders in skin of color. *(continued)*

Disorder	Studies (First author, year and corresponding reference)	Trichoscopic findings (prevalence in percentage)	Histological correlates	Trichoscopic setting (polarization or not/ magnification)	Cases (n)	Type of study	Level of evidence	Skin phototype
	Thakur BK, *et al.* 2015[53]	• Black dots (100%) • Epidermal atrophy (100%) • White areas (100%) • Absent follicular openings (100%) • Follicular pustules (100%) • Elongated linear blood vessels (100%) • Perifollicular erythema (100%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS • NS	NS/ NS	2	C-C	III	NS (Literature from India)
	Nair PA, *et al.* 2017[61]	• Loss of follicles (100%) • White areas (100%) • Blotchy pigmentation (100%)	• NS • NS • NS	NS/NS	1	CR	V	NS (Literature from India)
Hair shaft disorders								
Monilethrix	Chiramel MJ, *et al.* 2016[12]	• Beaded hair with equidistant nodes and internodes (100%) • Yellow dots (100%)	• NS	Nonpolarized/ x10	1	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Mahajan R, *et al.* 2020[8]	• Beaded hair with equidistant nodes and internodes (100%)	• NS	Polarized/ x10	1	C-C	IV	NS (Literature from India)
	Rajamohan RR, *et al.* 2020[62]	• Beaded hair with equidistant nodes and internodes (100%) • Broken hair (100%) • Angulated hair (100%)	• NS • NS • NS	Nonpolarized/ x10	3	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Jain N, *et al.* 2010[63]	• Beaded hair with equidistant nodes and internodes (100%)	• NS	NS/ x10	1	CS	V	NS (Literature from India)

	Patel DR, *et al.* 2020[64]	• Beaded hair with equidistant nodes and internodes (100%) • Broken hair (100%) • Perifollicular Scales (100%) • Angulated hair (100%)	• NS • NS • NS • NS	Polarized/ x10	1	CR	V	NS (Literature from India)
	Sharma VK, *et al.* 2016[65]	• Beaded hair with equidistant nodes and internodes (100%)	• NS	NS/ x10	1	CR	V	NS (Literature from India)
Woolly hair syndrome	Patil s, *et al.* 2012[66]	• Short wave circles of hair shaft - "crawling snake appearance"	• NS	NS/ x20	1	CR	V	NS (Literature from India)

NA: Not applicable; NS: Not specified; CR: Case report; CS: Case series; C-C: Case-control study; C-S: Cross-sectional study.