



CLINICAL TRIALS OF WATER BASED COMPOSITIONS OF ACTIVE HAIR GROWTH STIMULANTS IN THE TREATMENT OF ALOPECIA

Dr. Harisha.S¹, Kiran Vuppala^{1*}, ²Dr. K. R. Ranganathan, ²Dr. Rajan Sharma,
²Dr. G.Jeyaraman, ²Dr.K.Hemanth Kumar, ²Mr.R.Rajakumar

¹ICBio Clinical Research Pvt. Ltd., # 16, ICBio Tower, Yelahanka Main Road,
Chikkabettahalli, Vidyananyapura, Bangalore - 97, India

Kumar Organic Products Research, Centre Private Limited, Plot, No.36B, Road No. 3&5,
Jigani, Industrial Area, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore – 560 105

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*Correspondence for

Author

Dr. Kiran Vuppala

ICBio Clinical Research Pvt.
Ltd., # 16, ICBio Tower,
Yelahanka Main Road,
Chikkabettahalli,
Vidyananyapura, Bangalore -
97, India.

ABSTRACT

Background: Androgenic Alopecia (AGA): Androgenic alopecia (also known as Androgenetic alopecia or Alopecia androgenetica), in male humans in particular this condition is also commonly known as male pattern baldness, hereditary alopecia and simply common baldness. **Pathophysiology:** Androgenetic alopecia is a genetically determined disorder and is progressive through the gradual conversion of thick terminal hairs with fine, miniaturized hairs that are eventually

lost. Patients with this disorder usually have a typical patterned distribution of hair loss. In Androgenetic alopecia, Studies have indicated a self-renewal of the hair follicle via keratinocyte stem cells located at the area of the bulge of the hair follicle. In addition, a series of studies using mice has indicated that interfollicular keratinocyte stem cells could generate de novo hair follicles in adult mouse skin. These regenerated hair follicles cycled through stages of telogen to anagen. However, these transitions between bulge and epidermal keratinocytes have not been seen yet in human studies. Another report has indicated that mice lacking in functional vitamin D receptors develop a functional first coat of hair, but lack the cyclic regeneration of hair follicles leading to the development alopecia. Whether these findings will lead to a new area of exploration into the cause of Androgenetic alopecia in humans is unknown at this time. **Primary objective:** To evaluate the Efficacy of topical