Comment on: “Oxidative Stress in Alopecia Areata: A Case–Control Study”

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To The Editor:

I read with interest the article by Bakry et al. [1] entitled *Oxidative Stress in Alopecia Areata: A Case–Control Study* published in this journal.

The authors concluded that “The demonstrated results confirmed the presence of oxidative stress and lipid peroxidation in [alopecia areata (AA)]. Whether these changes play a role in disease pathogenesis or result from the inflammatory process requires further investigation.”

Recently, with the support of The University of Oklahoma Health Science Center, I published an article correlating oxidative stress (reactive oxygen species [ROS]) and possible DNA damage [2]. It was concluded “that due to the presence of chronic internally emitted [electromagnetic forces (EMFs)] during cell respiration, there exists a propitious niche for cellular genetic changes that could lead to DNA damage and its consequences. Cellular respiration is essential for survival and Redox reactions are viewed also as an essential friend that neutralizes toxic substances. We hypothesize that it could also be a foe by its intrinsic continuous EMFs emissions.”

This publication was possible due to the recent development of a methodology enabling the recording of EMFs from ex vivo hair follicles [3]. My conclusion and that of

others was that ROS plays a role in disease pathogenesis by causing DNA damage [4]. This finding corroborates Dr. Bakry’s case–control study of ROS as a factor in alopecia areata.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

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Conflict of interest Abraham A. Embi has no conflicts of interest to declare.

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