Hair abnormalities (patchy baldness—alopecia areata).	Common causes—syphilis, arsenic, fungal infections; thallium, barium sulfides; synthetic rubber intermediates.	Industrially more important than widespread loss of hair because of possible industrial causation R. M. I.	Some forms of patchy baldness may involve eyebrows, beard, eyelashes, and the cause may be unknown.
Hair abnormalities (alopecia totalis).	Baldness in industry; may be caused by x-ray, industrial or medical.	Extensive baldness commonly unrelated to work causes, and perhaps more related to testicular function, heredity.	Any sudden extensive baldness or any baldness occurring in groups of workers quickly should be investigated.
Hair abnormalities (blue or violet colored hair).	Suspect improper or excessive hair dyeing; sometimes deliberate.	Usually unrelated to work, but various work materials settling on hair or scalp may impart divers colors.	Not disabling and usually temporary.
Hair abnormalities (localized canities).	Chiefly hereditary.	A fair number of persons present localized greying in midst of normally colored hair.	Ordinarily harmless condition existing from early life. Rarely associated with scalp, skin tumors.
Hair abnormalities (excess hairiness on faces of women).	Hormonal dysfunction.	In women cosmetic unsightliness from hair often associated with multiple indications of masculinity.	May appear first at puberty or only in later life.
Loss of nails.	Both industrial and nonindustrial causes, such as arsenic, fungal infection, alkalies.	Depends upon specific cause. R. M. I.	Frequently nails are slowly separated from bed among dishwashers, bottle washers, laundry workers, etc.
Watchmaker's nail.	Characteristic occupational stigma involving hypertrophy of left thumbnail.	Due to continual opening of watches.	Occurrence of condition on wane.
Beau's lines (transverse coloration of nails, brown or black).	Occur among mercury workers.	Arise in many forms of debilitating disease.	R. M. I.
Discoloration of nails.	Many industrial chemicals.	Many different colors produced, such as purple from acetanilid, brown from chromates, yellow from TNT, yellow from nitric acid, black from mercury, brown from photographers' chemicals, light yellow from picric acid, brown from hair dyes; many others.	Apart from contact, some nail discoloration may be produced as part of general involvement as in argyria.
Nail inflammation (and tissues immediately around nails).	Large number of industrial and nonindustrial chemicals; also nonindustrial infection.	Among many others, it occurs among confectionery workers, arsenic workers, bakers, bricklayers, chemists, dye workers; seek out particular exposure.	Nails themselves little subject to inflammation. See Chapter XIV.

(*continued*)