Supplementary Figure S2. Statistical approach and rationale for selecting global and analytical criteria.

We focussed on essential data for the present study from the extensive source statistics (refer to Table 7 from the previous paper 1). As shown in headers from left to right, one reads density (hair counts per unit area), productivity (Time To Complete Coverage: TTCC; red rectangle), and Scalp Coverage Scoring (SCS; red triangle). The header details measurable criteria (density with diameter categories from <20µm up to >60µm and total/cm2). They were split up into clinical groups established according to gender. Female patients (F) were described as having No pattern, Ludwig Pattern (severity I, II, or III), Diffuse or Other, and ANOVA resulted in a maximum of 8 statistically significant discriminating factors. Similarly, in Male patients (M), Hamilton Pattern (clustered severity groups I-II, III, IV-V) ANOVA resulted in a maximum number of 3 statistically significant discriminating factors. Accordingly, discrimination power was attributed to SCS on the parted midline (last column F8 + M3= 11 times) was the best ‘discriminating and encompassing’ criterion together with productivity (TTCC days; F7 + M3= 10 times) and density of thickest terminal hair (diameter larger than 60µm (≥60µm); F7 + M3= 10 times). The bottom line highlights the statistical weight as red

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References

1.Van Neste D. Exhaustive analysis of scalp hair regression: subjective and objective perception from initial hair loss to severe miniaturisation and drug-induced regrowth. Plast Aesthet Res 2021;8(16), doi: 10.20517/2347-9264.2020.220.