

Principles of HAIR TRANSPLANTATION

*A limited area of supply to serve
a potentially ever-changing area of demand*

SUPPLY

The average donor area (hair on the side and back of the head) yields **4,000 - 8,000** follicular units that are available to be moved to the male pattern area. The patient's hair density determines the exact number of donor hair available to be moved.

DENSITY:

Low = 4,000

Moderate = 6,000

High = 8,000

Characteristics of the donor hair determines the effectiveness of the hair that is relocated to the male pattern area.

CHARACTERISTICS:

Color of hair, coarseness and wavy pattern

DEMAND

The area of demand (male pattern area) consists of two halves—frontal and crown. Higher priority is placed on the frontal half because of its cosmetic significance and the limited donor area. **If the frontal half is bald, or goes bald, it will require a range of 2,000 - 5,000 follicular units to be re-established.**

MICROSCOPIC FOLLICULAR UNIT TRANSPLANTATION

Transplantation that uses nature as the guide

HOW HAIR GROWS

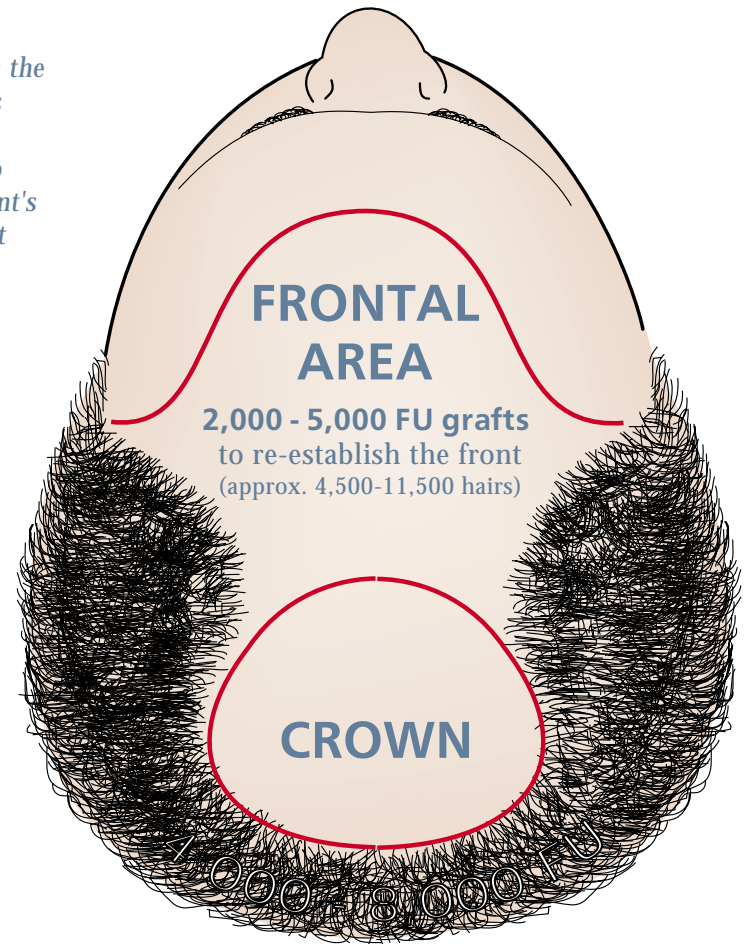
Hair grows naturally on the scalp in clusters of 1, 2, 3 or 4 hairs.

These naturally occurring groups are called **FOLLICULAR UNITS (FU)**.

HOW WE REPLACE HAIR

1. With Follicular Unit Transplantation, microscopes are used for precise and efficient dissection of the donor strip down to 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-hair groupings.

2. Each individual follicular unit is relocated to the thinning recipient site—one naturally occurring follicular unit at a time.



The characteristics of the patient's donor hair (density, color, coarseness and wave pattern) and goals for density will determine the exact number of follicular units transplanted.