

## Hair Transplantation: Harvesting method, disadvantages, side effects

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### Abstract

Hair transplantation may be a surgical technique that removes hair follicles from one a part of the body, called the 'donor site', to a bald or balding a part of the body referred to as the 'recipient site'. The technique is primarily wont to treat male pattern baldness. During this minimally invasive procedure, grafts containing hair follicles that are genetically immune to balding (like the rear of the head) are transplanted to the bald scalp. Hair transplantation also can be wont to restore eyelashes, eyebrows, beard hair, chest hair, and bush and to fill in scars caused by accidents or surgery like face-lifts and former hair transplants. Hair transplantation differs from skin grafting therein grafts contain most of the epidermis and dermis surrounding the follicle, and lots of tiny grafts are transplanted instead of one strip of skin.

Since hair naturally grows in groupings of 1 to 4 hairs, current techniques harvest and transplant hair "follicular units" in their natural groupings. Thus modern hair transplantation are able to do a natural appearance by mimicking original hair orientation. This hair transplant procedure is named follicular unit transplantation

**Keywords:** Androgenetic alopecia, Eyebrow transplant, Follicular unit extraction (FUE)

Types of surgery

There are variety of applications for hair transplant surgery, including:

- Androgenetic alopecia
- Eyebrow transplant
- Frontal hair line lowering or reconstruction (naturally high hairlines without an existing hair loss condition)

If donor hair numbers from the rear of the top are insufficient, it's possible to perform hair transplantation (BHT) on appropriate candidates who have available donor hair on the chest, back, shoulders, torso and/or legs. Hair transplant surgery can only be performed by the FUE harvesting method and, so, requires the talents of an experienced FUE surgeon. However, there are several factors for a possible BHT candidate to think about before surgery. These include understanding the natural difference in textural characteristics between hair and scalp hair, growth rates, and having realistic expectations about the results of BHT surgery.

### Harvesting methods

Transplant operations are performed on an outpatient basis, with mild sedation (optional) and injected local anaesthesia. The scalp is shampooed then treated with an antibacterial agent before the donor scalp being harvested.

There are several different techniques for harvesting hair follicles, each with their own advantages and drawbacks. no matter the harvesting technique, proper extraction of the follicle is paramount to make sure the viability of the transplanted hair and avoid transection, the cutting of the hair shaft from the follicle. Hair follicles grow at a small angle to the skin's surface, so transplanted tissue must be removed at a corresponding angle

### Follicular unit extraction (FUE)

With Follicular Unit Extraction or FUE harvesting, individual follicular units containing 1 to 4 hairs are removed under local anesthesia; this micro removal typically uses tiny punches of between 0.6mm and 1.0mm in diameter. The surgeon then uses very small micro blades or fine

needles to puncture the sites for receiving the grafts, placing them during a predetermined density and pattern, and angling the injuries during a consistent fashion to market a sensible hair pattern. The technicians generally do the ultimate a part of the procedure, inserting the individual grafts in situ.

FUE takes place during a single long session or multiple small sessions. The FUE procedure is more time-consuming than strip surgery. An FUE surgery time varies consistent with the surgeons experience, speed in harvesting and patient characteristics. The procedure can take anywhere from a few hours to extract 200 grafts for a scar correction to a surgery over two consecutive days for a megasession of two ,500 to 3,000 grafts. With the FUE Hair Transplant procedure there are restrictions on patient candidacy. Clients are selected for FUE supported a fox test, though there's some debate about the usefulness of this in screening clients for FUE.

FUE can give very natural results. The advantage over strip harvesting is that FUE harvesting negates the necessity for giant areas of scalp tissue to be harvested, so there's no linear incision on the rear of the top and it doesn't leave a linear scar. Because individual follicles are removed, only small, punctate scars remain which are virtually not visible and any post-surgical pain and discomfort is minimized. As no suture removal is required, recovery from Micro Grafting FUE is a smaller amount than 7 days.

### Disadvantages

Disadvantages include increased surgical times and better cost to the patient. it's challenging for brand spanking new surgeons because the procedure is physically demanding and therefore the learning curve to

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Received: March 04, 2021; Accepted: March 15, 2021; Published: March 28, 2021

Citation: Shapiro R (2021) Hair Transplantation: Harvesting method, disadvantages, side effects. J Clin Exp Transplant. 6: 137.

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accumulate the talents necessary is lengthy and hard .[citation needed]  
Some surgeons note that FUE can cause a lower ratio of successfully transplanted follicles as compared to strip harvesting.

that's usually temporary. Bald patches also are common, as fifty to 100 hairs are often lost every days. Post-operative hiccups have also been seen in around 4% of transplant patients.[citation needed].

### **Side effects**

Hair thinning, referred to as "shock loss", may be a common side effect