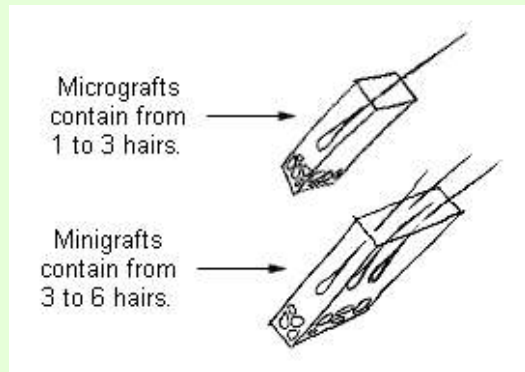
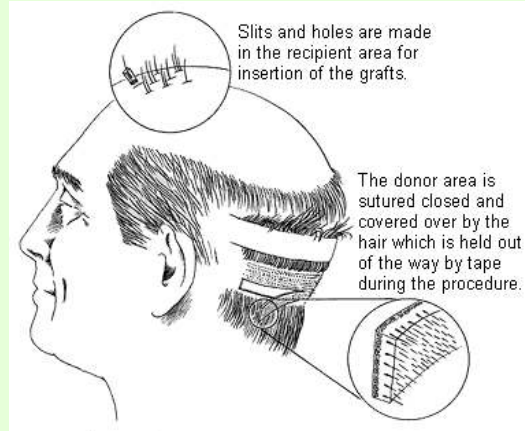


**HAIR TRANSPLANT FOLLICULAR UNIT
MICROGRAFTING SINGLE HAIR TRANSPLANT**



some 95% of all cases are due to a condition called "androgenetic alopecia." In men, this is commonly referred to as "male pattern baldness." The onset of this condition is due to several factors including: 1) a genetic predisposition to lose hair; 2) the presence of the male hormone, dihydrotestosterone; and 3) age. It is normal for an individual to lose approximately 100 hairs every day, but these hairs then regrow several months later. When the hair loss exceeds new hair growth, baldness results. Once it starts, hair loss is progressive and often continues for a lifetime.

Question: Am I a good candidate for hair transplant surgery?

Answer: Anyone who is concerned about hair loss and is willing to undergo a minimally invasive procedure is a potential candidate, with hair loss patterns ranging from early thinning or minimal hairline recession up to advanced baldness where there is only a rim of hair along the sides and back of the scalp.

What is a hair transplant exactly?

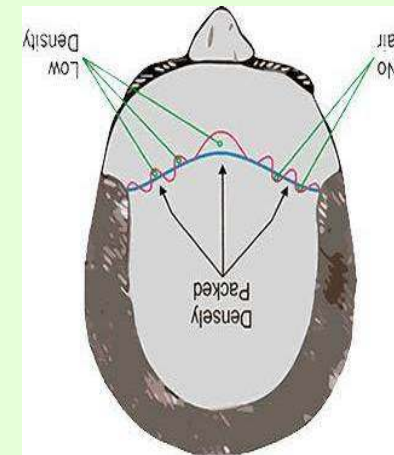
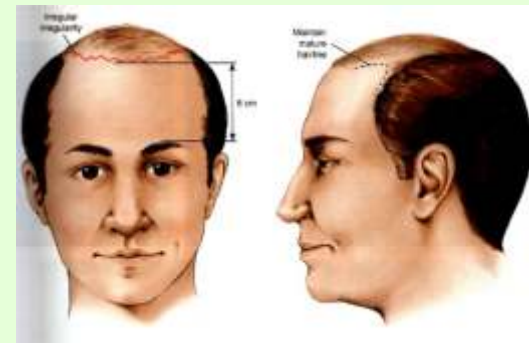
Hair transplantation is an artistic redistribution system that takes donor dominant hair follicles from the very back of the head and artfully transplants them into thinning or balding areas. With current microsurgical technologies, this results in a very natural appearance. Basically we take hair from where you have more than you need and put it where you need it more.



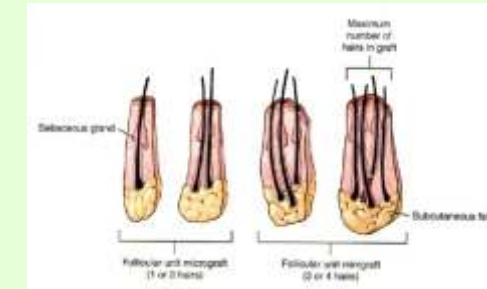
How is natural hairline planned?



Answer: During preoperative preparation hairline is marked, which will suit your face & will resemble Natural hairline;



What is Follicular unit Transplantation?



Introduction of follicular unit transplantation has increased the growth of transplanted hairs up to 20%.' HairS grow in natural groups of 1,2,3 & 4 .The follicular unit integrity is maintained by careful microscopic dissection. This type of graft preparation requires at least five technicians ,more time & precision.

How many grafts in a procedure?

Question: How many grafts can you provide in one procedure?During consultation approximate estimate of number of grafts can be given.

People always ask, "How many grafts will I actually need to have transplanted?" Time and time again, that graft number answer will vary by doctor. When a doctor recommends a certain number of hairs/grafts, the doctor's experience and his/her artistic skills are used to estimate what it might take to fill in the balding area with enough fullness to meet the person's needs. I have seen estimates that could be a four fold difference and when you are shopping for a hair transplant, the differences in the estimating abilities of the doctors can be very unsettling. Who do you believe? Clearly you want to believe the doctor who has the lowest estimate for hair moved (transplants are priced by the graft), but then you are locking yourself into what might become a never ending series of hair transplant surgeries with an unrealistic amount of hair transplanted that may not meet your goals.

Does your doctor have the necessary artistic ability, not just to estimate the number of hairs/grafts, but also to take advantage of the hair supply to create a distribution that maximizes the value of the transplants for the most fullness? We have put some factors together to address how a surgeon actually calculates the numbers of grafts. These factors may not apply equally to all people. No two people are the same. The various factors like the thickness of the individual hair shafts (coarse vs. fine hair), the character of the hair (curly vs. straight hair), the color

of the hair and the skin (the closer the match, the more full appearance of the hair), and any special needs defined by the patient, make us very different.. When the calculations are not clearly evident, it is the doctor's art that saves the day to maximize the value of the hair transplants that are received. We generally try to restore 25% of the original hair density in a 'typical' patient. Some people may require more than 25% of the original density and if you are one of these people, you should understand what you need and why you need it. Even if the overall achieved density is 25%, some areas may require more and some less than 25%. In people with fine or dark hair and light skin, a higher density than 25% of the original density is often required. In blondes with fair skin, less than 25% of the original density might meet the 'fullness' requirement. This is critical, because you look for fullness in the end result of the transplant process and it is the doctor's art that addresses just how that fullness is to be achieved. Keep this in mind as you look to the analysis below.

The math for estimating number of grafts needed for a bald area: We have proposed a 25% rule, which means that the balding person can go from a completely bald area to 25% of the original hair density that was there prior to the balding. The following calculation also assumes that the person used in this example has an average density of 2 hairs/mm2 (average density of a Indian). Every person is different, so the final number of grafts that will produce the fullness that a person wants to achieve (and can afford to purchase), are independent variables.

How many hairs per graft?

Answer: Each graft on average contains 1,2,3 hairs. We are able to perform as many as 1000- 3000 grafts in a single procedure - each individually dissected out under magnification. Of course, this depends on the quality & density of the donor hair, and secondly, most patients do not require nor desire this many - more towards 500-2500 or so grafts. Density can be increased with more sessions spaced 6-8 months apart.

How long do transplants last?

For the vast majority of patients, virtually all transplanted hair lasts a lifetime. In some cases, a small percentage of transplanted hair may be lost as

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OUR MISSION

"To Provide Patients The Best Natural Look Hair Transplantation By Delivering Quality Services at affordabel price"

In our society in last one decade,there is growing demand for all types of cosmetic surgeries.People want to look better,feel better & confident.There is a growing demand for hair transplant in males, as incidence of baldness is increasing.Modern technique of follicular unit grafting/extraction, time compression anesthesia & better medicines have made whole procedure simplified & painless with consistant results & natural appearing regrowth of hairs. Thousands have been benefited. Why not YOU?

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Question: What causes hair loss?

Answer: There are many reasons for hair loss but



500 -1000rafts



800 -1500rafts



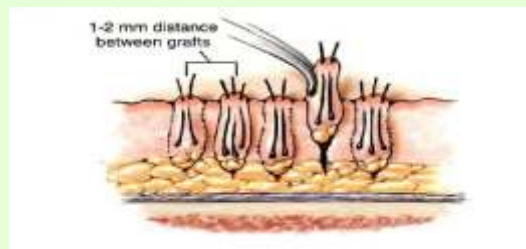
1500 -1800rafts



2000 -4000rafts



4000rafts and onwards



the patient ages.

How safe is hair transplant?

Safety is our main concern. Most of the tools we use are disposable. Non disposable equipment is sterilized by pressured steam heater autoclave. During the surgery, pulse, oxygen saturation and blood pressure are constantly monitored.

Is it going to hurt?

The great majority of our patients are quite comfortable both during and after their hair transplantation procedure; occasionally a patient says he had some pain. as, local anesthetics & co2 laser are used during the procedure. Prescribed medicines are to be taken after the procedure, will take care of post operative pain & discomfort .

What is Follicular Unit Extraction?

Follicular Unit Extraction (FUE)

Follicular Unit Extraction (FUE) is a method of obtaining donor hair for Follicular Unit Transplantation (FUT), where individual follicular units are harvested directly from the donor area, without the need for a linear incision.-strip removal. In this hair restoration procedure, a 1-mm punch is used to make a small circular incision in the skin around the upper part of the follicular unit, which is then extracted directly from the scalp.

Follicular Unit Transplantation and Follicular Unit Extraction are sometimes viewed as being two totally different procedures. FUE, in fact, is a type FUT where the follicular units are extracted directly from the scalp, rather than being microscopically dissected from a strip that has already been removed. To say it another way, in Follicular Unit Transplantation, individual follicular units can be obtained in one of two ways; either through single strip harvesting and microscopic dissection, or through FUE.

Therefore, when comparisons are made between FUT and FUE, what is really being compared is the way the follicular grafts are obtained (i.e. strip harvesting and dissection vs. direct extraction). The harvesting method does have other implications for the procedure such as the transection (damage) rate, distribution of follicular units, number of grafts per session, post-op care and the total yield.

Because FUE does not leave a linear scar, it is used for patients who want to wear their hair very short. The procedure is also useful for those who have healed poorly from traditional strip harvesting or who have a very tight scalp. Possibly the most important application of this technique is to camouflage a widened linear donor scar from a prior hair transplant procedure.

Patients differ significantly with respect to the ease in which the units can be removed from the scalp, with extraction in some patients producing unacceptable levels of transection (damage due to cut hair follicles)..

Three-Step FUE A significant advance in Follicular Unit Extraction has been the addition of "blunt" dissection to the original technique of "sharp" dissection followed by

extraction.. In this three-step technique, a sharp punch is used to score the epidermis (cut just the upper part of the skin) and then a dull punch is used to bluntly dissect (separate) the follicular unit grafts from the surrounding deeper dermis. The third step is the same, namely removing the follicular graft from the scalp using fine forceps.)

The advantage of this hair transplant technique over the original two-step process is that using a dull punch minimizes follicle transection (damage). As the blunt-tipped punch is advanced into the dermis, the follicles, which naturally separate deeper in the skin, are "gathered together" within the opening of the instrument, rather than risk the lower portions of the follicles being cut off. Another significant advantage of the new technique is that it increases the number of patients who are FOX positive and thus who are able to benefit from FUE.

A problem of the three-step technique, however, is a higher incidence of buried grafts. When a buried graft is identified, it can sometimes be extracted by applying pressure to the surrounding skin. If this maneuver fails, a small incision is made to enlarge the opening and facilitate the removal of the graft. If not removed, a buried graft can occasionally result in a small cyst that would need to be removed at a later date.

Another problem is that during the extraction attempt the epidermis and upper dermis may separate from the rest of the follicle. This phenomenon has been called "capping." When this occurs, the lower portion of the graft can sometimes be grabbed and extracted. When this is not possible, the lower portion is simply left

COSMETIC PROCEDURES

HAIR - Hairtransplant - Single hair [Follicular unit], FUE / BHT Micrografting for baldness, eyebrows & moustaches artificial hair - biofiber - implant

PERMANENT HAIR REDUCTION - by Nd-Yag laser - any area of the body

SKIN LASER TREATMENT - Acne scars, burns & accident scars revision, tattoo / birth marks.Black / chocolate / brown / white patches & hyperpigmentation. Moles, Warts, skin tags, Rhytides, Wrinkles, Nevus of ota & full face rejuvenation . Facial resurfacing for ageing face.

Botox / Restalyn / fat injections for wrinkles
Chemical peels - Glycolic \ TCA, Skin polishing

FACE - Rhinoplasty [nose job] , Lip reduction, chin & cheek implants, Eyelids [baggy] surgery. Bat ears, Face lifts & neck lifts. Facial liposuction and Dimple surgery

BREAST SURGERY - To increase or decrease the size, Breast implants. Surgery for sagging breasts, nipples and Areola, Gynecomastia - male breast reduction.

LIPOSUCTION - Fat reduction & body reshaping - Face, neck, arms, breasts, back abdomen, hips & buttocks, thighs
Mesotherapy - Beauty / Fat reduction by medicines.



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- Hairtransplant laboratory
- Powered liposuction
- Emergency resuscitation facilities
- Trained cordial staff



Dr.Krishna S Chaudhari

M.S.DORL.MB FICCS(Cosmetic)
MACSI, MCSI, MISFPS
Cosmetic Surgeon



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behind. In this case the wound will heal and the lower portion of the follicle should produce a new hair.

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Follicular Unit Extraction

FUE's main limitation, when compared to FUT, is that it is less efficient in harvesting hair from the mid-portion of the permanent zone. In FUT, the strip is taken from the optimal (central) part of the donor region so all the hair in this area can be removed and transplanted. After the strip is removed, the wound edges are sewn together.

In FUE, hair is extracted, but the intervening bald skin between the follicular units is not removed. Therefore, the surgeon must leave enough hair in the area to cover the remaining donor scalp. Consequently, there is considerably less total donor hair available, perhaps half as much as with FUT. This represents a significant disadvantage, since a limited donor supply is the main factor that prevents a complete hair restoration in many patients. To compensate for the inability to harvest all the hair from the permanent zone, the surgeon may eventually be tempted to harvest hair from the upper and lower margins of the original donor area and risk the hair being of poor quality or being non-permanent.

In Follicular Unit Extraction the wounds, although small, are left open to heal, leaving hundreds to thousands of tiny scars. Although not readily apparent, this scarring distorts adjacent follicular units and makes subsequent sessions more difficult. This is an additional factor that limits the total available donor supply in FUE.

Although three-step FUE significantly decreases the amount of transection and damage during the extraction, the inability to fully access the mid-portion of the permanent zone, significantly limits the total amount of hair that can be accessed through FUE, rendering it a far less robust procedure than FUT for moderate to advanced balding.

The table below summarizes the pros and cons of Follicular Unit Extraction.

Advantages

- No linear scar
 - o Important for those who wear their hair short
- Decreases healing time in the donor area
- Useful for those with a greater risk of donor scarring.
- Ideal for repairing donor scars that cannot be excised

- No limitations on strenuous exercise after the procedure
 - o Less post-op discomfort
- Provides an alternative when the scalp is too tight for a strip excision
- Extends the size of the donor area (but not necessarily the total number of grafts)
- Enables one to harvest finer hair from the nape of the neck to be used at the hairline or for eyebrows
- Makes it theoretically possible to harvest non-scalp hair
 - o ex. beard or body hair
- Most useful when a limited number of grafts are needed

Disadvantages

- Maximum follicular unit graft yield is lower than with FUT
 - o Due to the inability to harvest all the hair from the mid-permanent zone
 - o The scarring and distortion of the donor scalp from FUE makes subsequent FUE sessions more difficult
 - o Greater follicular transection (damage) compared to FUT
- Greater patient variability in who are good candidates compared to FUT
- More difficult to capture the entire follicular unit
- More difficult to obtain a natural distribution of follicular units
 - o For efficiency, the largest follicular units are targeted, but these may not be ideal for the hairline
- Grafts are more fragile and subject to trauma during placing
 - o Since they often lack the protective dermis and fat of microscopically dissected grafts
- Microscopic dissection may still be needed
 - o If the number of single-hair grafts is inadequate
 - o To remove hair fragments
- Grafts harvested from outside the donor area will not be permanent

- After large numbers of graft are harvested, fine stippled scars may become visible due to thinning of donor area
- Size of session is limited
 - o Requires multiple sessions to equal the size of a single FUT
- Takes longer to perform
 - o More expensive than FUT
- Problems of "capping"
 - o This occurs when the top of the graft pulls off during extraction
- Problems of buried grafts
 - o This occurs during the blunt phase of the three-step technique when the graft is pushed into fat and must be removed through a small incision or risked producing a cyst

Can body hairs be transplanted on head?

Answer: The hairs from chest, back & shoulders can be transplanted in certain cases.

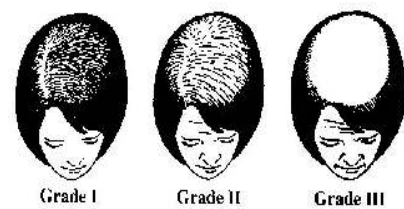
Where will my surgery be performed
Hair transplant surgery will be performed in Well equipped operation theater & day surgery facility at address mentioned in this brochure.

How long before and after the operation would I have to stay at the clinic?

Answer: Surgery takes usually 4-8 hours. No hospitalization is required. Patient has to visit clinic next day morning for removal of dressing & check up.

You can travel/fly home the very next day.

Question : Can women undergo hair transplant?



Answer The most common type of hair loss seen in women is androgenetic alopecia, also known as female pattern alopecia or baldness. This is seen as hair thinning predominantly over the top and sides of the head. It affects approximately one-third of all susceptible women, but is most commonly seen after

menopause, although it may begin as early as puberty. Genetically, hair loss can come from either parent's side of the family. The right time to undergo a procedure is when the hair loss is bothering them enough to want to do something about it.



How is eyebrow hair transplant done?
Eyebrow Hair Transplants

Eyebrows are a critical facial feature that helps to define the way we look. In many ways, eyebrows are more important to one's appearance than scalp hair, as eyebrows are in a more central position on the face and serve to frame the eyes (the single most important facial element). Unlike the loss of scalp hair, the loss of one's eyebrows is not viewed as a natural process and is, therefore, not cosmetically acceptable.

Eyebrows may be lost for a variety of reasons including thyroid and other systemic diseases, alopecia areata, burns, tattoos, infections, repeated plucking, congenital inability to grow eyebrows and a genetic tendency for eyebrows to thin, or disappear, over time.

Eyebrow restorations are similar to hair transplant procedures performed on the scalp in that, for appropriate candidates, the transplanted hair is permanent. However, because eyebrows have their own unique attributes, eyebrow transplants differ from hair transplants in a number of important ways

Eyebrow Anatomy and Physiology

The direction of eyebrow hair changes dramatically in different parts of the brow. In the region of the eyebrow nearest the nose, the hair points upward. The hair across the top of the eyebrow points outward and downward. The hair in the lower part of the brow grows outward and upward. This crisscross growth pattern causes the hairs in the middle of the eyebrows to converge and form a subtle natural elevation running horizontally through the middle of each eyebrow.

The second distinctive characteristic of eyebrow hair is that the hairs emerge from the follicle at a very acute angle so that the hair grows flat to the skin's surface. This is in contrast to scalp hair where the angle between the hair and scalp can be 45 degrees.

The third important feature of the eyebrows is that the hairs grow as individual strands, rather than in the 1-

to 4-hair follicular unit grouping that are characteristic of scalp hair.

The fourth distinctive element of eyebrow hair is that the hair growth cycle is very short. This means that eyebrow hair will grow (in anagen) only for about 4 months before it enters the resting (telogen) phase and falls out. In contrast, scalp hair has a growth phase that can last 3 to 7 years, enabling the scalp hair to grow much longer.

Eyebrow Transplant Technique

The most important aspect of transplanting eyebrows is to follow the natural hair direction very closely. This entails very subtle angle changes to recreate the fan-like splay of hair at the medial end of the brow and the converging hair direction as one moves laterally along the brow. Most importantly, the recipient sites for the hairs should be made with a very fine-gauge needle that literally slides along the surface of the skin as the sites are being made, as this will insure that the hair will lie as flat as possible on the surface of the skin as it grows.

Another important part of eyebrow restoration is that only individual hair follicles can be used. Since the scalp naturally consists of 1 to 4-hair follicular units, hair taken from this area must be divided up into 1-hair grafts using a stereo-microscope. Technically speaking then, an eyebrow transplant is not really follicular unit transplantation, but rather an ultra-refined form of micrografting.

Single hair micrografts, placed into recipient sites that have been created at very acute angles to the skin surface, require a considerable amount of skill and experience. In addition, when the patient's hair is waved or curly, it is particularly important to rotate the hair so that curve of the hair shaft follows the natural curve of the eyebrow.

Cosmetic Results

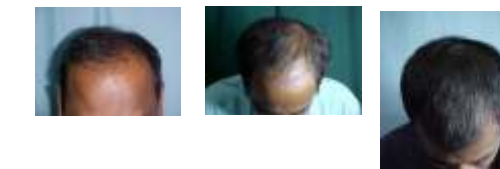
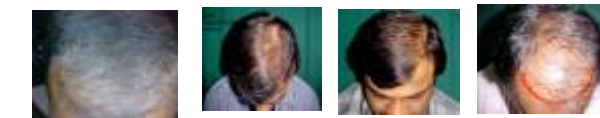
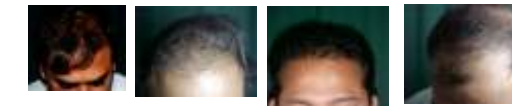
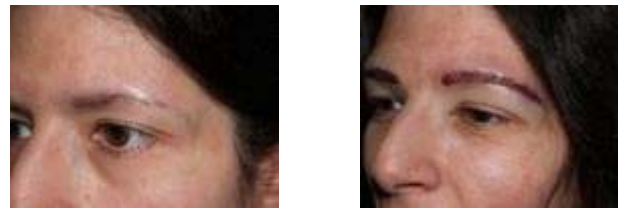
Although eyebrow hair transplantation is a safe and cosmetically elegant procedure, there are a number of things to consider before undergoing this type of hair

restoration. As with hair transplants to the scalp, the hair transplanted to eyebrows will continue to grow and must therefore be periodically cut. Besides being a minor nuisance, trimming the hair leaves a cut-end that is not as delicate as the fine-tipped end of an untouched hair.

In the process of healing, all wounds contract. As the recipient sites contract, they may slightly change their flat orientation and sometimes result in eyebrow hair that is slightly more elevated than one would like.

In contrast to hair transplants, where the donor hair is taken from another part of the scalp and matches perfectly, with eyebrow transplants the hair is taken from a part of the body other than the eyebrows and will thus have slightly different characteristics with regard to both growth rate and appearance. If they are different, then over time, the transplanted scalp hair will slowly begin to approximate the growth pattern and characteristics of the existing eyebrow hair - but it may never totally match it.

The appearance of eyebrow hair transplants will mature over the course of a year. At that time an additional procedure may be considered. During this interval, the eyebrow can be tweezed and shaped as needed.



What are the possible side effects of hair transplant?

Hair transplant surgery is the most uniformly successful cosmetic surgery performed today.

As medicine is not an exact science, certain problems can occur although not very common due individual healing capacity & body response.

- Unexpected poor or slow growth.
- Infection
- Pain
- Swelling
- Scarring
- Pigmentation
- Dents or bumps in the recipient sites
- Cyst formation
- Temporary swelling on face
- Temporary loss of existing hairs
- Temporary loss of sensation on top of scalp
- Dissatisfaction about results due to misunderstanding the density