

Procedures for Hair Transplantation and Treatment

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Hair transplantation is a surgical procedure that involves removing hair follicles from one part of the body, referred to as the 'donor region,' and transplanting them to the bald or limbed part of the body, referred to as the 'recipient site.' Men's baldness is treated with this approach. Implants containing anti-genetic hair follicles (such as those found on the back of the head) are inserted in a bald head as part of this limited invasion procedure. Hair transplants may be used to restore eyelashes, eyebrows, beard hair, chest hair, public hair, and injuries from accidents or surgeries like facial lifting and previous hair extensions. The hair transplant is different from a skin graft in that it is a compound that incorporates almost all of the epidermis and dermis around the hair follicle, with the smallest implant implanted into a single strand of skin.

Present methods of harvesting and hair transplantation are "follicular units" in their natural collections, as hair grows naturally with 1 to 4 hair follicles. By mimicking the actual style of the hair, modern hair extensions will achieve a natural look. Follicular unit transplantation is the name given to this method of hair transplantation (FUT). Harvesting strands and extraction unit sequence are two methods for harvesting donor hair (FUE).

Hair extensions come in a variety of styles. Included are:

- Testing and preparation prior to the start of operations
- Techniques for harvesting
- Fibre harvesting

Unit release after that (FUE)

- Installation of subsequent units

- Hair repair by robots
- Alopecia androgenetica (androgenetic alopecia) surgery
- Front hair straightening or re-strands
- Eye transplant surgery

It is a great pleasure for me to contribute to the journal "Therapy Therapy & Transplantation" as an editorialist. Thanks to the Editorial Editors who thought I was a good fit for the job based on my publishing experience and interests. Last year, HTT received 20 articles, 9 of which were rejected in the first standard test due to a high percentage of plagiarism. Approximately 11 papers were sent to reviewers to continue the peer review process, with 9 of them being accepted by the Editor and reviewer. The Journal issued its 9th volume in a single issue (Annual) in 2019, with the published papers being made available online as soon as possible. . The writers who requested printed copies of the article received them and submitted them within 30 days of the article's online release. The papers in Volume 9 were reviewed by 84 research scientists from around the world. The average time for publication was projected to be 42 days. I'd like to include the goals of the papers that must be written in the next issue of 2020 as well.

Thank you to all the trichologists and researchers who are battling their health to cure epilepsy, as well as all the medical advisors and writers who helped to turn the demonstration demonstration into a book. Thank you to all of the Journal's editors and reviewers who stood up for the publication and helped it succeed. I sincerely hope that everyone's support continues and that the Journal's level of support is retained.

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