

Role of Micro-needling Combined with Minoxidil in Promoting Hair Regrowth

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DESCRIPTION

Hair loss, particularly Androgenetic Alopecia (AGA), remains a prevalent dermatological concern that affects both men and women worldwide. Among various treatment modalities, topical minoxidil has long been the mainstay due to its proven ability to prolong the anagen phase of the hair cycle and increase follicular size. However, recent advancements in dermatologic interventions have introduced micro-needling as a promising adjuvant therapy, especially when used in combination with minoxidil. This commentary explores the synergistic effects of these two treatments in promoting hair regrowth, with a focus on clinical relevance, biological mechanisms and patient outcomes. Minoxidil, originally developed as an antihypertensive agent, functions as a vasodilator and has been approved by regulatory bodies such as the FDA for the treatment of AGA. Its exact mechanism in stimulating hair growth is not entirely understood, but it is believed to activate potassium channels in follicular cells, improve scalp blood circulation and stimulate Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) expression. Despite these benefits, one of the major limitations of topical minoxidil is its limited transdermal absorption, especially in individuals with thick or sebum-rich scalps. This constraint often reduces its efficacy in certain patient populations and contributes to variable treatment outcomes.

Micro-needling is a minimally invasive procedure that involves creating controlled micro-injuries in the skin using fine needles. Initially used for facial rejuvenation and scar revision, micro-needling has gained traction in the treatment of hair loss due to its ability to trigger wound healing cascades, release growth factors and promote stem cell activation around hair follicles. By penetrating the epidermis and upper dermis, micro-needling not only stimulates local cell proliferation but also significantly enhances the penetration and absorption of topical agents, including minoxidil. The rationale behind combining micro-needling with minoxidil is twofold. First, micro-needling induces the release of Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF), Fibroblast Growth Factor (FGF) and Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF), all of which contribute to the activation of hair follicle stem cells and dermal papilla cells. Second, by increasing skin permeability,

it allows for more efficient delivery of minoxidil to deeper layers of the scalp, maximizing its pharmacologic potential. This synergy has been documented in several clinical trials and case studies from countries like Canada, the United States and Germany. A randomized comparative study conducted in Mumbai and later replicated at a dermatology clinic in Toronto provided compelling evidence. Patients treated with weekly micro-needling sessions in combination with daily 5% minoxidil application showed significantly higher hair counts and greater patient satisfaction compared to those treated with minoxidil alone. Notably, most patients began to observe visible improvements within two to three months, as opposed to the typical four- to six-month window associated with minoxidil monotherapy. The improved outcomes were attributed to enhanced drug absorption and the biological effects of mechanical stimulation on hair follicle cycling. Furthermore, micro-needling is generally well-tolerated, with minimal adverse effects such as transient redness, mild swelling, or pinpoint bleeding. These side effects typically resolve within 24 to 48 hours. However, the procedure must be conducted under sterile conditions, preferably by trained professionals, to minimize the risk of infection or scarring. When administered appropriately, micro-needling is safe for long-term use and can be incorporated into regular dermatologic care routines.

An additional benefit of this combination therapy is psychological. Many patients who were previously discouraged by slow or unsatisfactory progress with topical minoxidil alone report increased motivation and compliance when micro-needling is introduced. Improved cosmetic results contribute to better quality of life and reduced anxiety, which are significant considerations in managing chronic hair loss conditions. Despite potential findings, some limitations exist. There is no universal consensus on the optimal needle length, treatment frequency, or duration of therapy. Most commonly, 0.5 mm to 1.5 mm needles are used in scalp treatments, with weekly or bi-weekly sessions over several months. More strong, large-scale, multicenter trials are needed to establish standardized protocols and long-term efficacy data. Additionally, patient selection remains important, as those with advanced follicular miniaturization may not experience the same benefits as individuals in the early stages of AGA.

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CONCLUSION

The combination of micro-needling and topical minoxidil offers a synergistic approach in the management of androgenetic alopecia, addressing both the biological and pharmacological limitations of monotherapy. Micro-needling enhances the transdermal delivery of minoxidil and independently stimulates follicular regeneration through wound healing mechanisms. Together, they provide accelerated and more consistent hair regrowth, particularly in patients with early to moderate hair

loss. As interest in non-surgical hair restoration options continues to grow, especially in high-income countries with access to advanced dermatologic care, this dual-modality treatment is becoming increasingly popular. While further research is needed to refine techniques and establish universal guidelines, current clinical evidence supports micro-needling combined with minoxidil as an effective and well-tolerated option for patients seeking improved outcomes in hair restoration therapy.