

## Hair Transplantation and Therapy Techniques

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### EDITORIAL NOTE

Hair transplantation is a surgical technique that removes hair follicles from one part of the body, called the 'donor site', to a bald or balding part of the body known as the 'recipient site'. The technique is primarily used to treat male pattern baldness. In this minimally invasive procedure, grafts containing hair follicles that are genetically resistant to balding (like the back of the head) are transplanted to the bald scalp. Hair transplantation can also be used to restore eyelashes, eyebrows, beard hair, chest hair, pubic hair and to fill in scars caused by accidents or surgery such as face-lifts and previous hair transplants. Hair transplantation differs from skin grafting in that grafts contain almost all of the epidermis and dermis surrounding the hair follicle, and many tiny grafts are transplanted rather than a single 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 can achieve a natural appearance by mimicking original hair orientation. This hair transplant procedure is called follicular unit transplantation (FUT). Donor hair can be harvested in two different ways: strip harvesting, and follicular unit extraction (FUE).

There are many types in hair transplantation. They include:

- Pre-operative assessment and planning
- Harvesting methods
- Strip harvesting
- Follicular unit extraction (FUE)
- Follicular unit transplant
- Robotic hair restoration
- Androgenetic alopecia surgery
- Eyebrow transplant surgery
- Frontal hair line lowering or reconstruction surgery

It is my great honor to serve as an Editorial member for the Journal "Hair Therapy & Transplantation". I am grateful to the Editorial assistants of the Journal who considered me as a suitable Editor based on my publication works and interests. In the previous year, HTT acquired 20 papers, from which 9 articles were rejected in the preliminary quality test as they are plagiarized with high percentage. Around 11 articles were sent to the reviewers for further peer-review process, in which 9 articles has been accepted by the Editor and reviewer. In 2019, the Journal has published its 9th volume with one issue (Being yearly), in which accepted articles were published online within time. The printed versions of the articles were sent to the authors who requested for it and were sent within 30 days of publishing the issue online. A total of 84 research scientists from all over the world reviewed articles published in Volume 9. The average publication time of an article was estimated to be 42 days.

I would also like to add the objectives of the articles that need to be published in the upcoming 2020 issue.

I thank all the trichologists and researchers who are fighting their life to treat the pandemic hair diseases and all medical advisors, writers for making the experimental demonstration into a written document. I appreciate all the Editors and reviewers of the Journal who has stepped up and made the journal a success. I hope this support will be continued by all of them and maintain the standard of the Journal.

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