



# forum

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*This issue is dedicated to the thousands of men, women, and children who lost their lives in the terrorist attack on New York City. We ask that you take a moment of silence to remember them and their families and how this horrible human tragedy has affected us all.*

Your Editors understand that these are uncertain and troubling times. Nonetheless, as Doris Kearns Goodwin (from Essay in the September 24 [Vol. 158, No. 13 Special Issue] *Time* magazine), has said, "... the bravest act we can undertake in the coming weeks is to go about our daily lives, ride airplanes, and elevators and do what the British did during the Blitz, show up at work every morning."

The upcoming Puerto Vallarta meeting remains the main focal point of ISHRS activity for 2001. We both hope to see you there.

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# Guidelines for Hair Transplantation in the Young Patient

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**T**he young man who is losing his hair is a challenge to the hair transplant surgeon. He is often extremely distressed about his follicular future, and the initial consultation must balance the patient's emotions with the reality of his hair loss. Some surgeons may deal with this situation by adhering to a minimum age policy. "I won't operate on anyone under 25." But should there really be a minimum age? With the transformation of hair transplantation into a microsurgical procedure and the availability of effective medical treatments for hair loss, we now have the opportunity to confidently treat this age group.

Consider the young patient under 25 years old. There are advantages to working with these patients. They are highly motivated, generally healthy individuals who are rarely on medication. Many of these patients are devastated by the early loss of their hair and we have the opportunity to restore their confidence and self-esteem, as well as their hair. With early surgical intervention, the surgeon can keep up with the patient's hair loss and he will never look bald. Furthermore, most of these patients still have some existing hair, which makes the surgery easier to camouflage.

There are also potential hazards when transplanting this younger age group that need to be addressed in detail during the initial consultation. Their expectations are very high and sometimes unreasonable. They want their hairline where it was when they were 15 and they invariably want more density than is technically possible. Often their decision to have surgery is an impulsive one. These young men are experiencing their first encounter with the aging process and many of them are not emotionally or intellectually able to deal with it. The patient must under-

stand that once beginning hair transplantation, it is a lifetime commitment because they may need additional surgeries to keep up with their hair loss. But the most difficult issue of all is the estimation of future hair loss. The progression of androgenetic alopecia must never be underestimated. Failure to do so can lead to a cosmetic disaster.

For a successful end result, the surgeon must be cautious and conservative in long-term planning. Examination of male parents and siblings and evaluation of family photographs can be very helpful in predicting the ultimate pattern of loss. This is a challenging group, but they should not be denied access to hair transplantation, solely because of their age.

**"The progression of androgenetic alopecia must never be underestimated. Failure to do so can lead to a cosmetic disaster."**

The following guidelines are recommended to achieve a successful surgical result when transplanting patients under 25 years of age:

① **Place the hairline higher than where the patient wants.** Follow the rule of thirds and then push the patient to accept an even higher hairline. Hairlines should never be less than 8cm above the mid-glabella line. Preferably, it should be at least 9cm. A higher hairline conserves donor hair. Every centimeter higher saves hundreds of hairs that may be needed in later years. Also, by reducing the area to be trans-

planted, greater density can be achieved with the same amount of donor hair.

As the patient ages, a higher hairline will only look more natural. If this issue reaches an impasse after all of this has been explained, which it often does, the patient should be advised that the hairline can always be lowered during subsequent procedures. Always try to buy time. Raising the hairline is extremely difficult and it is usually cosmetically unacceptable.

- ② **Avoid transplanting the vertex because of the difficulty in accurately estimating future hair loss.** By starting in the frontal area, and continuing back as hair loss progresses, the patient will always have enough donor hair to adequately cover these areas in the future. If the vertex is transplanted at this early age, there is a risk of depleting the donor hair that will be needed later. Without the necessary donor hair, the patient can end up with islands of hair that are not connected or insufficient density in the frontal scalp.
- ③ **Use caution when transplanting temporal angles.** In the old days, many surgeons avoided transplanting temporal angles because of unsightly results with full-size grafts or large minigrafts. Now, cosmetically acceptable results can be achieved using follicular units and maintaining a slightly receded concave hairline. Because the temporal fringe naturally flattens as one ages, avoid creating a permanent temporal point that is too far anterior, which will look inappropriate in the future.
- ④ **Start the patient on medical therapy.** Finasteride with or without minoxidil has the potential to significantly reduce future hair loss and may also promote growth

*continued on page 133*