



CENTER FOR
AESTHETICS
— AND —
PLASTIC SURGERY

FAQ's about Hair Micrografting

What is micrografting? Micrografting is a detailed procedure that takes a small donor strip of your hair from an area of healthy, full grown hair and microscopically divides this hair. Individual follicles are then transplanted to thinning or bald areas, to replicate the way your hair naturally grows.

Why might I consider micrografting? Baldness is a common hereditary occurrence among many men and even women. Micrografting is the most advanced technique to restore your hair to a natural appearance, making many men and women look younger and gain more confidence.

Who is a candidate for micrografting? Men and women of many different circumstances may be candidates for micrografting:

- You can clearly define what you hope to accomplish for your appearance
- You understand what micrografting can and cannot accomplish
- You accept the risks of micrografting and your responsibilities as a patient
- You are healthy, emotionally secure and stable
- You accept that you will need to make healthy lifestyle choices to maintain the results achieved by micrografting
- You have realistic expectations and are willing to accept minor asymmetries

What should I know about micrografting?

- Micrografting is performed on an out-patient basis
- The procedure is a process; over several treatments and with time, usually within 6 to 12 months, you will see a full head of hair
- Scars will result at the donor site, however they are well hidden in the hairline. The location of your donor site will be discussed during your consultation
- Requires only local anesthetic, but you may be given oral sedation for your comfort
- Recovery varies by individual, but most individuals return to daily activities the day following the procedure
- Results are long-lasting, however over time you may elect more transplants because the aging process naturally thins hair
- All procedures carry the potential for risks which will be fully discussed with you during your consultation

Steven L. Ringler MD