

Opinion on Improving Eyebrow Transplantation Methods

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Introduction

In an eyebrow transplant, hair grafts (plugs) are moved to the brow region as a cosmetic surgery. The intention is for new hairs to sprout from these transplants, giving the appearance of more fullness. The actual process resembles a standard hair transplant. Hairs above your ears are used for eyebrow hair transplants. A surgeon also transplants the hair follicles in addition to the individual hairs. This ensures that once the first transplanted hairs fall out, new hairs may grow in your brows. A surgeon will make tiny incisions at the follicle donor locations and the transplanting sites in your brows after administering a general anaesthesia. It takes two to three hours to complete the operation [1].

Description

In the field of hair transplantation, enhancing the appearance of the brows or reconstructing them after trauma or burn damage is not commonplace. The scalp-occipital region serves as the typical source of hair donors for these transplantations. This approach, though, is not always practical since the hair is too coarse and grows too long for the intended recipient location, the brow. Leg hair has been effectively employed as a donor source option to enhance male hairlines. Leg hair offers several advantages over conventional head hair, including being substantially finer and naturally shorter due to a quick anagen (growth) phase. Leg hair can also be used to transplant eyebrows [2]. Since the latter causes leg hair to be around the same length as eyebrow hair, transplanted leg to eyebrow hair may also be cut considerably less frequently than scalp hair.

Usually, the patient is requested to duplicate the desired eyebrow first. The patient is then encouraged to actively participate in the process by selecting between the desired brow, the ideal brow and the individualised brow. It closes the gap between anticipation and result, resulting in later happier patients. Although pre-cut eyebrow templates are also available, they are typically not recommended since they result in less aesthetically pleasing eyebrows [3].

Between January 2009 and December 2015, eyebrow flap repair was used to treat a total of 21 Chinese patients with brow abnormalities (12 males and 9 females). The participants' ages varied from 12 to 51. 13 instances on the left and 8 on the right eyebrows were among the patients. Trauma (5 cases) and tumour removal led to these abnormalities (16 patients). Among them, 15 patients underwent treatment with the V-Y advancement pedicle flap based on the orbicularis oculi muscle, while 6 patients received treatment with a superficial temporal artery island flap. The defect's smallest and greatest areas were 0.8 1.0 cm and 2.3 4.3 cm, respectively [4]. Following surgery, every patient was monitored for 6 months to 5 years. Using a predetermined grading system, the clinical results of eyebrow reconstruction were assessed.

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Date of Submission: 01 July, 2022, Manuscript No. jitr-22-72248 **Editor Assigned:** 03 July, 2022, PreQC No. P-72248; **Reviewed:** 08 July, 2022, QC No. Q-72248; **Revised:** 15 July, 2022, Manuscript No. R-72248; **Published:** 22 July, 2022, DOI: 10.37421/2161-0991.2022.12.216

The face's brows are a crucial and noticeable facial feature. The method of brow transplantation has gained popularity as knowledge has increased. Even though it is a small region, the extraction and implantation process takes a great deal of accuracy and knowledge of anatomy. This page provides a thorough overview of eyebrow transplantation with a focus on the follicular unit extraction method, which has grown to be the most common method.

Previously, full strip grafting, which causes poor development and hair-bearing superficial temporal artery island flap, which results in brush-looking eyebrows, were utilised. With any of these archaic methods, neither the required development nor the desired direction was attained. Single hair grafting has been employed for follicular unit transplantation (FUT) of the brow for a very long period. However, with the rising popularity of Follicular Unit Extraction (FUE), brow transplants may now be performed quickly and painlessly with little to no recovery time. Artificial hair implantation has been used for brow rebuilding, particularly in situations when a donor region is not accessible, such alopecia universalis. The potential of a foreign body response, which leaves a permanent scar in the region and has a greater psychological impact than having no eyebrows or sparse eyebrows, is why the author chooses not to use them. When donor areas are few, it is recommended to use just concealment strategies [5].

Conclusion

We think that our streamlined surgical algorithm may be used as a template for the treatment of patients with eyebrow problems based on our experience treating 21 patients who had eyebrow reconstruction for a variety of eyebrow deformities.

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How to cite this article: Shao, Ying. "Opinion on Improving Eyebrow Transplantation Methods." *J Transplant Technol Res* 12 (2022): 216.