Study of the frontal hairline patterns for hairline design and hairline restoration

Suzan Sirinturk, Hassan Bagheri, Figen Govsa, Yelda Pınar and Mehmet Asim Ozer
Ege University, Turkey

Hair transplantation has been a highly effective technique in reducing wide foreheads and recontouring the hairline. Creating a natural hairline is one of the most important elements in hair transplant. This study discusses the need to design a natural hairline. Standard photographs of the forehead region were obtained from two hundred Turkish young adults. The hairline contours were classified into five groups as round, M-shaped, rectangular, bell shaped and triangular shapes. Measurements of forehead region such as height of the forehead, width of the forehead and supra-orbital region were calculated as reference points. In women and men; the average height of the forehead was 58.3±6.6 mm, 61.4±9.7 mm; average width of the forehead was 129±14.4 mm, 137.1±18 mm and average of supra-orbital region was 125.3±13.5 mm, 133.9±15.9 mm, respectively. The incidence of hairline shapes was seen as round (28%, 27%), M-shaped (19%, 46%), rectangular (30%, 31%), bell-shaped (5%, 4%), and triangular (18%, 2%). There were significant gender differences in the aesthetic rankings of hairline contours. Compared with women, both of the measured average forehead reference lengths displayed a significantly greater value in men. Our results clearly showed a sex difference in the predominant type of shape; the M shape was most common and the triangular type was poorly classified in men, whereas the rectangular hairline was the most common type in women.

Biography
Suzan Sirinturk was graduated from Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty, Istanbul University in 2012. She studied at the Department of Medical Genetics between 2009 and 2011 for a part-time internship program. She is now a Research Assistant at the Department of Anatomy, Medical Faculty of Ege University in her second year, studying for PhD degree.

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