

Hair Loss Solutions by sparkle

PRICE SHEET PER ZONE

At Hair Loss Solutions by Sparkle, in order to maintain the quality of the transplant, we believe that the maximum number of grafts that is possible to transplant in one day is roughly 2,000-2500 by FUE (4000, FUT). We do not offer FUT at this time. This equates to approximately 8,000 hairs by FUT or approximately 4,000 hairs by FUE.

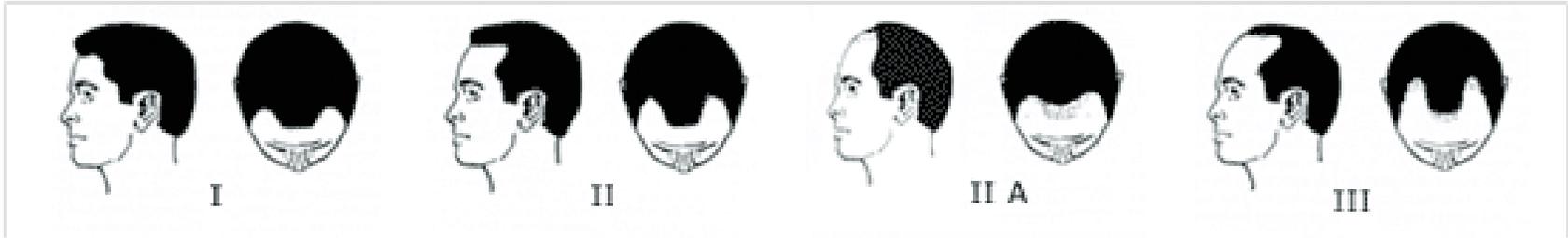
In general, an average person may have up to 8000 grafts available as their donor hair in their lifetime.

Mega Session

2,500 and over is a mega session and should provide an excellent transformation. However, patients who need 5,000 – 6,000 grafts to fill the entire scalp but can only supply 2,500 – 3,000 in one sitting will simply need to undergo two procedures for full coverage.

When someone wants to schedule a second procedure with us, we will give rebate of 1 000\$ if they come with us.

We really like to price per zone, with patients as we do not want patient's to be focused on a number of graft. Our focus is to make the patient look good and give them the maximum efforts at every procedure. For our purpose, we know we price approximately \$5 per graft, with a minimum of \$7000 per procedure and a maximum of \$11000.

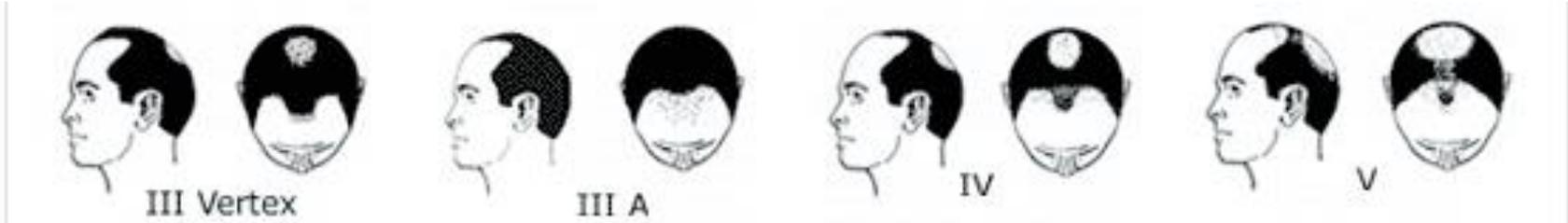


7000\$

7000\$

7000\$

7000\$-8500\$

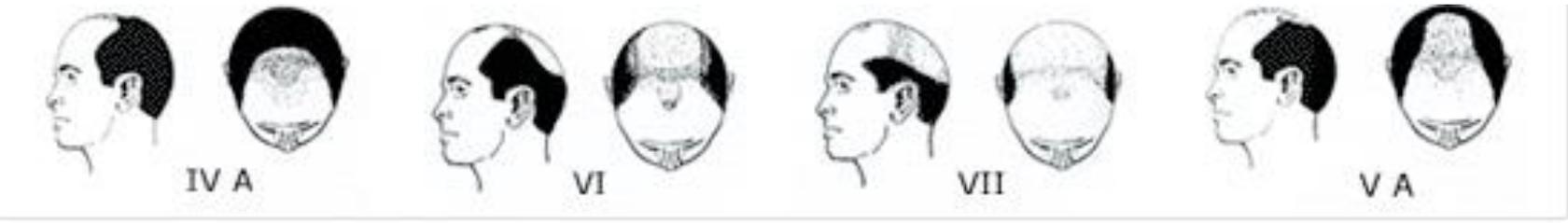


7000\$-8000\$

7000\$-9000\$

10000-11000\$

2 X



2 X

2-3 X

∅

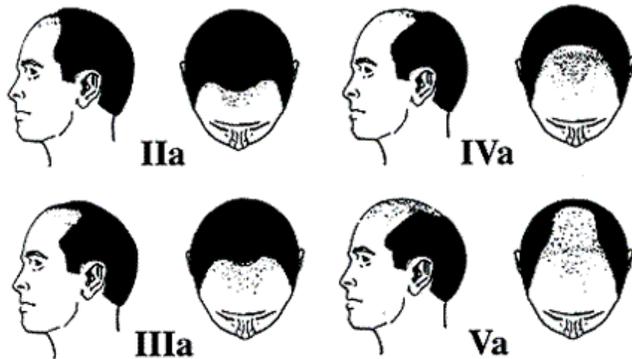
2-3 X

Graft Numbers

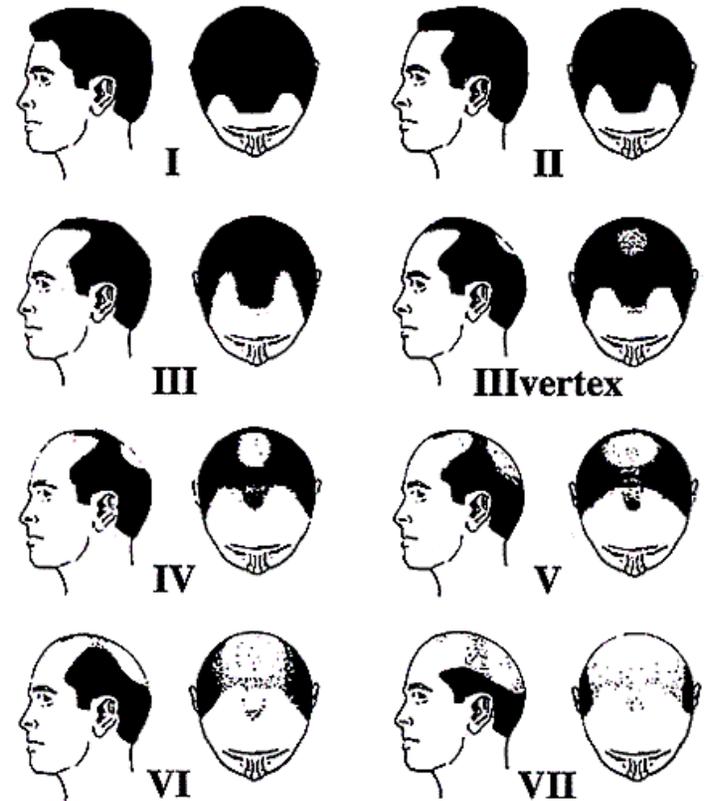
This page is designed to help determine the approximate number of grafts needed for a hair transplant depending on the patient's Norwood Class pattern of hair loss.

The charts on the right and below show the different classes in the Norwood Classification system of hair loss, and we will use these to provide a general guideline for the number of follicular unit grafts needed in a first hair transplant procedure.

**Norwood's Classification of Male Pattern Alopecia
"Type A" Variant**



Norwood's Classification of Male Pattern Alopecia



FIRST Hair Transplant Session

Number of Grafts

Norwood Class	Follicular Unit Grafts	With Crown**	Price
I	500-800	–	7000\$
II or IIa	800-1400	–	7000\$
III	1000-1600	–	7000\$-8000\$
III Vertex	1200-1600	1600-2200	7000-8000\$
IIIa	1400-1800	–	7000-9000\$
IV	1600-2200	2200-2600	10 000\$ - 11000\$
IVa	1800-2400	–	9000\$-1100\$
V	2000-2500	2500-2800	2 procedures
Va	2200-2800	–	2 procedures
VI	2400-3000	2800-3400	2 procedures
VII	2500-3200	3000-3600	2 procedures

* The first session is usually designed as a stand-alone procedure. A second session would be considered for additional density, or if hair loss progresses. Hair graft numbers in the upper part of the range are considered when the donor supply is adequate. For very large sessions, it is preferable to cut the existing hair in the transplanted area (if there is any) very short.

** Crown (or partial crown) coverage should be a goal in the first follicular hair transplant procedure only if the patient has an above-average donor supply and if limited hair loss is anticipated. If crown restoration is attempted prematurely, the person's future options will be more limited and the chances for a cosmetically balanced hair transplant may be reduced.

There are a number of important goals that should be accomplished in the first hair transplant session. These include:

- Creating, or reinforcing, the frontal hairline in order to establish a permanent frame to one's face.
- Providing coverage to the thinning, or bald, areas of the scalp with the hair transplant extending at least to the vertex transition point.
- Adding sufficient density in the first hair transplant session so that the results will look natural and that this procedure will "stand on its own."

In the first hair transplant session, the entire area of the scalp that requires coverage should be transplanted, so that the surgical hair restoration may be completed as quickly as possible. One should not perform the hair restoration in sections or in arbitrarily small follicular hair transplant sessions. Additional sessions may be desired in the future, to add more fullness or to account for future hair loss, but everything that can reasonably be accomplished in one hair transplant session should not be spread over several procedures.

Second Hair Transplant Session

It generally takes from 10 to 12 months to see the full results of a follicular unit hair transplantation procedure. If a second hair transplant session is desired, it should be considered only after the hair from the first session has grown in. Over the course of the first year, the progressive increase in the hair's diameter, texture and length can markedly change the look of the hair restoration and may influence the way the patient wants to groom his/her hair. Only after the hair has reached styling length can the patient and physician make the best aesthetic judgments regarding the placement of additional hair grafts.

Another reason to delay a second hair transplant session is that scalp laxity will continue to improve after the hair restoration for a period of up to 6-12 months making the donor hair easier to harvest.

Goals for the second hair transplant include:

- Increase density in the previously transplanted areas
- Further refine the hairline
- Account for additional hair loss
- Crown coverage when appropriate

Subsequent Follicular Hair Transplant Sessions

The total number of grafts needed for a complete surgical hair restoration can vary widely because of great variability between patients with respect to their hair characteristics, density, scalp laxity, head size and shape, facial characteristics and general aesthetic needs. The following table, therefore, serves only as a general guideline for the total number of hair grafts needed for each Norwood class.

TOTAL Number of Grafts for the Hair Restoration

Norwood Class	Follicular Unit Grafts	With Crown*
IIa	1400-2200	–
III	1600-2400	–
III Vertex	1800-2600	2600-3200
IIIa	2000-3000	–
IV	2200-3400	3400-3800
IVa	2400-3600	–
V	2600-3800	3800-4500
Va	2800-4200	–
VI	3000-4600	4600-5600
VII	3200-5000	5000-6400

* The total number of follicular unit hair grafts, transplanted over one or more sessions, that is generally needed to accomplish a complete restoration.

Advantages of Large Hair Transplant Sessions

There are a number of surgical advantages in performing a large, first hair transplant procedure. In a virgin scalp (one that has not been transplanted before) the elasticity of the skin is intact so that grafts can be placed more easily and will stay more securely in place. Another characteristic of a virgin scalp is an intact blood supply. This allows hair grafts to be placed close together without compromising their survival after the surgical hair restoration procedure.

In the donor area of a virgin scalp, both the density and scalp laxity are at a maximum, so that a relatively large amount of hair can be harvested and allow the incision to heal with the finest possible scar. In a virgin scalp, there is no distortion of follicular units or altered hair direction from prior hair transplantation, so the follicular units are most easily extracted with their full complement of hair, providing maximum fullness to the hair transplant.

Each follicular hair transplant procedure causes some loss of potential donor hair due to the destruction of hair adjacent to the wound edges, scarring in the donor area, distortion of the remaining hair follicles and a decrease in scalp laxity. Although these factors can be minimized in a well-planned hair restoration procedure that uses the most impeccable surgical techniques, they cannot be reduced to zero. Therefore, to maximize the total yield of hair, one should minimize the total number of hair transplant sessions.

Besides these technical issues, there are social reasons for performing the restoration quickly. Multiple, small hair transplant sessions, spread over an extended period, keeps the patient focused on the very problem he wanted to correct. The sooner the restoration is completed, the sooner the hair transplant patient can focus on other, more important aspects of his or her life. Finally, in all hair transplant procedures, there may be some associated shedding (telogen effluvium) in the recipient area. The hair that is at greatest risk of being shed is the hair that has started to miniaturize (a change in hair shaft diameter that can best be appreciated with a densitometer). Miniaturized hair is at the end of its lifespan, so when it is shed, it may not return. In areas where there is a high degree of miniaturization, the shedding may be cosmetically significant. Unless a substantial amount of hair is transplanted in these situations, there may be little benefit from hair restoration surgery.