Supplementary Material

White Hair–Induced Increased Scalp Visibility: Clinical Implications for Hair Loss Evaluation and Hair Transplantation

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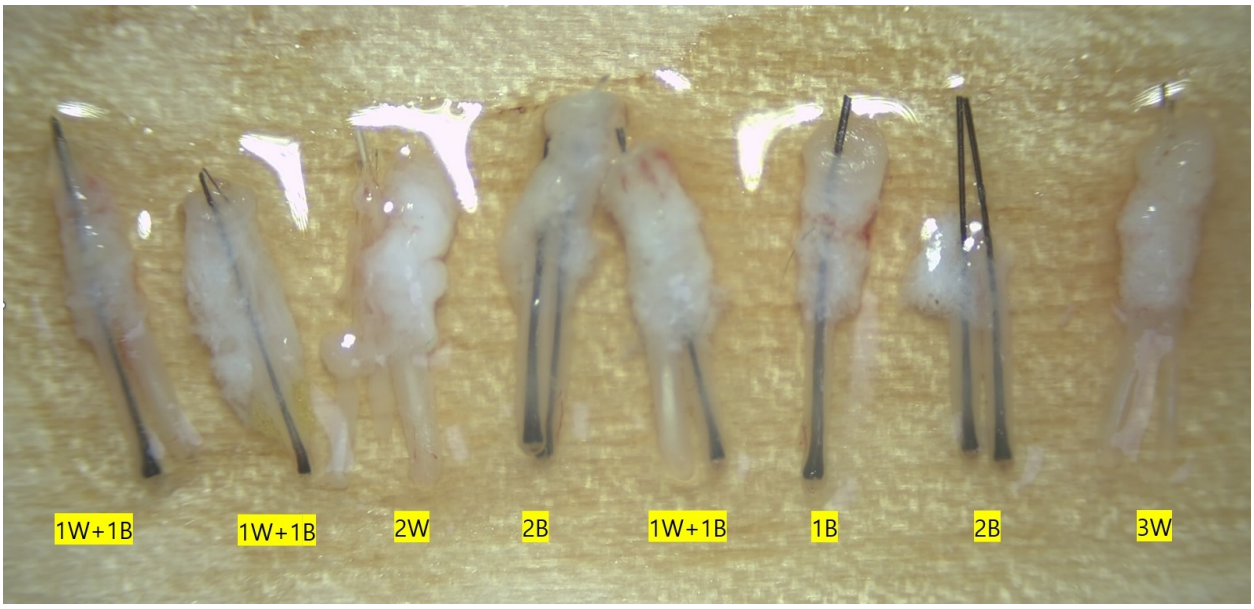
Supplementary Fig. S1.

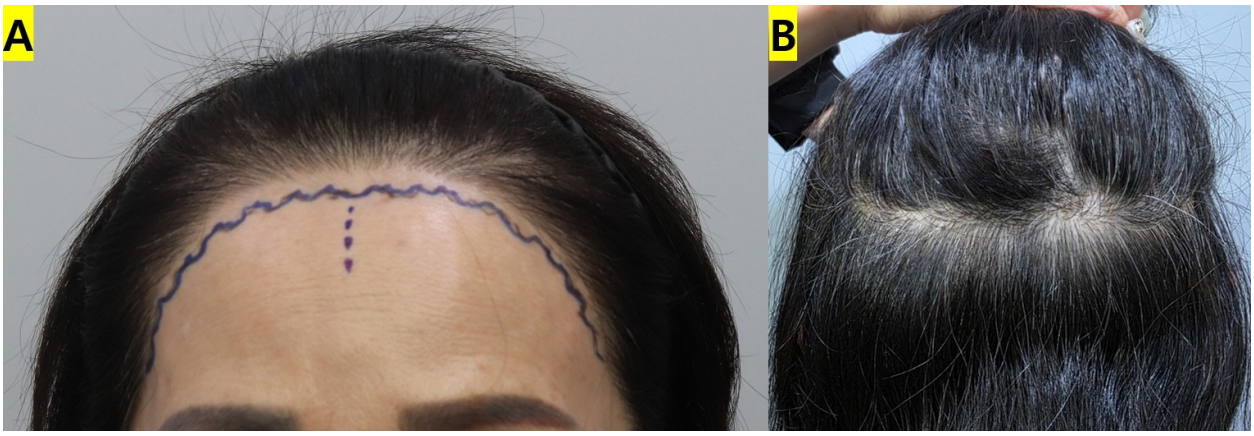


Supplementary Fig. S1. Follicular units harvested by follicular unit excision (FUE) from a patient with a high proportion of white hair. (W: white hair; B: black hair)

Supplementary Fig. S2.

Supplementary Fig. S2. Representative case of preoperative dyeing in preparation for strip surgery (FUT). A 40-year-old female patient presented for hairline correction. Because strip surgery was planned, both the frontal and occipital hair were dyed preoperatively. (A) Frontal area at consultation showing approximately 5% white hair. (B) Occipital donor area at consultation showing approximately 40% white hair. (C) Hairline design on the day of surgery after dyeing.

Supplementary Fig. S3.



Supplementary Fig. S3. Representative case of selective transplantation of pigmented hair without dyeing despite the presence of white hair. A 52-year-old female patient presented for hairline correction (500 follicular units). Approximately 40% white hair was present in the occipital donor area with minimal white hair in the frontal region. Non-shaven FUE was performed without dyeing. (A) Hairline design on the day of surgery. (B) Occipital donor area without dyeing.

Supplementary Fig. S4.

Supplementary Fig. S4. Representative case illustrating the indication for preoperative dyeing in strip surgery. A 63-year-old female patient presented with increased scalp visibility in the part-line area (approximately 70% white hair in the recipient area, approximately 15% in the donor area). Strip surgery was planned; therefore, preoperative dyeing of both areas was recommended. (A) Preoperative photograph of the part-line area. (B) Preoperative photograph of the occipital donor area.