

Hair Transplant Nurse/ Technician Job Interview Questions And Answers



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Hair Transplant Nurse/ Technician Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

What is graft Excision?

Ans:

Graft excision is a hair transplant repair technique where large or improperly positioned grafts are excised (removed). The large graft is usually divided up into smaller units and then re-implanted in a more natural distribution and direction. Graft excisions are usually performed prior to camouflage techniques in hair transplant repair.

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Question - 2:

What is Full Graft ("Plugs")?

Ans:

The first type of graft performed, these consist of 10-20 hairs in a circular 4-5mm graft. They are responsible for the 'cornrow' dollhead look of older transplants when finer grafts were not used to soften and fill in hairlines.

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Question - 3:

What is follicular Pairing?

Ans:

Placing two follicular unit grafts (FUG, See Follicular Unit Graft) into one recipient site to create a larger single graft in an area like the central scalp that would benefit from larger sized grafts when there is an insufficient number of these larger sized follicular units.

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Question - 4:

What is norwood Classification?

Ans:

A scale for the classification of hair loss developed by O'tar Norwood in 1975. It was based upon an earlier classification of Hamilton. The Norwood scale is used by hair transplant surgeons to describe the extent of a person's hair loss. The regular class has 7 stages and the A class has five.

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Question - 5:

What is scalp Expansion?

Ans:

A scalp reduction surgery in which balloons implanted below the scalp expand hair-bearing areas which are used to cover the reduced scalp area.

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Question - 6:

Tell us what is dermal Papilla?

Ans:

The dermal papilla is situated at the base of the hair follicle. The dermal papilla is composed of fibroblasts, blood vessels, and nerves. This structure is extremely important in the regulation of hair growth and is a key element in hair cloning, as the cells that make up the dermal papilla (fibroblasts) can be multiplied.

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Question - 7:



What is mini-graft?

Ans:

Technically, a 3-6 hair graft derived from either a single follicular unit, multiple follicular units, or multiple, partial follicular units. In practice, hair transplant surgeons often call grafts containing up to 10 or more hairs mini-grafts.

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Question - 8:

What is scalp Extension?

Ans:

A scalp reduction surgery in which a hooked medical device applies force to the scalp and stretch the hair-bearing areas to allow them to cover the reduced section of the scalp.

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Question - 9:

What is follicular Unit Hair Transplantation (FUHT)?

Ans:

FUHT is just the more wordy version of FUT. It describes the same procedure. Since a follicle is "hair," the word hair in the title is redundant.

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Question - 10:

What is scalp Flap?

Ans:

A scalp reduction surgery in which surgically removed flaps of hair bearing skin are used to cover reduced areas of the scalp and hair line. There are different methods of scalp flap surgery.

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Question - 11:

What is follicular Units?

Ans:

Follicular units are the natural bundles of hairs (from 1 to 5) that grow out of the scalp. Often, one or more hairs grow out of the same spot and share some of the same anatomy underneath the skin (such as sebaceous glands). Many doctors consider follicular units superior since they preserve the follicles as they are present in the scalp before transplantation.

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Question - 12:

What is companion Layer?

Ans:

In between the outer root sheath (ORS) and the inner root sheath (IRS) of the hair follicle lies the companion layer, which is a single layer of flattened cells. The companion layer acts a slippage plane to allow the IRS-sheathed hair shaft to move up in conjunction with Henle's layer while the ORS remains stationary.

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Question - 13:

What is follicular Unit Transplantation (FUT)?

Ans:

A method of hair restoration surgery where hair is transplanted exclusively in its naturally occurring, individual follicular units. Single strip harvesting and stereomicroscopic dissection are required in the standard definition of this hair transplant procedure. More recently, follicular unit extraction techniques are also considered a subset of this procedure.

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Question - 14:

What is line Graft?

Ans:

A large graft similar to a full graft but in a line rather than a circular graft. The line graft is used to provide density behind the hair line with a more natural look which is softened by other smaller grafts for a natural look.

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Question - 15:

What is scalp Lift?

Ans:

A scalp reduction surgery which allows a larger reduction (about twice as much reduced area) to be performed without flaps or extension.

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**Question - 16:**

What is sagittal Slits (Vertical slits)?

Ans:

The traditional method of orienting recipient sites in a hair transplant where the length of the slit lies perpendicular to the hairline.

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Question - 17:

What is club Hair (Telogen hair)?

Ans:

A hair that has stopped growing. One that is in the telogen (resting) phase of the hair cycle. It is anchored to the skin with its "club-like" root, but will eventually be pushed out and replaced by a new growing hair.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 18:

What is micro-graft?

Ans:

Technically, a 1-2 hair graft. It does not necessarily need to be a follicular unit but may be two 1-hair units or part of a 3-hair unit etc. The term micro-graft is used more generally in hair transplant surgery as any small graft.

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Question - 19:

What is micrograft?

Ans:

One or two fine hairs used in transplants to 'soften' the front hairline to give it a natural appearance.

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Question - 20:

What is free Flap?

Ans:

A type of scalp flap surgery where one or more large flaps of hair-bearing scalp is detached and used to form a new hairline and replace hairloss where the scalp has been reduced.

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Question - 21:

What is slit Graft?

Ans:

A graft inserted into a slit in the scalp rather than a circular hole. Some doctors perform this more commonly for a variety of issues such as healing, appearance, etc.

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Question - 22:

What is median Reduction?

Ans:

This is a type of scalp reduction in which the scalp is reduced in an oval shape at the center of the bald area of scalp.

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Question - 23:

What is mid-scalp (Top)?

Ans:

The area on the top of the head between the front and the vertex (crown). Hair on the mid-scalp points in a predominantly forward direction.

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Question - 24:

What is bulge Area?

Ans:

The central region of the hair shaft that divides the permanent section of the hair (infundibulum and isthmus) from the lower non-permanent region (suprabulbar and bulbar) and is marked by the attachment of the arrector pili muscle. It is thought that the bulge area contains the stem cells that help regenerate the hair shaft. The bulge area like the upper hair shaft is also considered a permanent part of the hair shaft.

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Question - 25:

What is follicular Unit?



Ans:

Hair follicles that grow together naturally as a group. They share the same blood supply, nerves and muscle (arrector pili). The follicular unit of the adult human scalp consists of 1-4, and occasionally 5, terminal hair follicles, 1, or rarely 2, vellus follicles and is surrounded by a band of collagen. In a follicular unit hair transplant, only intact follicular units are used in the procedure.

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Question - 26:

What is miniaturization?

Ans:

The progressive decrease in hair shaft diameter and length due to the actions of DHT on the hair follicle. Miniaturization is the key change seen in androgenetic alopecia. Densitometry is used to identify miniaturization in its early stages. When evaluating a person for hair restoration surgery, it is important to assess the degree of miniaturization in the back and sides of the scalp to be certain that the donor area is permanent.

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Question - 27:

What is sebum?

Ans:

An oily secretion manufactured by tiny sebaceous glands that open into the hair follicles and that serves to keep the hair lubricated and shiny.

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Question - 28:

What is paramedian Reduction?

Ans:

An ovalar scalp reduction away from the center of the balding scalp.

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Question - 29:

What is slot Punch?

Ans:

The slot punch is a recent development which is supposed to allow results similar to lasers and prevent compression.

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Question - 30:

What is minigraft?

Ans:

Two to Six thicker hairs used to 'soften' and fill in hairline transplants and provide density with a natural look.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 31:

What is recipient Area?

Ans:

The region on the balding scalp that hair is transplanted into during a hair restoration procedure.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 32:

What is donor Density?

Ans:

The number of hair in the donor area measured per square centimeter. The higher number of hairs per square centimeter, i.e., the greater the donor density, the more "paint", i.e., hairs, that can be used to paint the "canvas" i.e., the bald scalp. An individual with high donor density can have a much higher chance of filling a wide area of baldness than someone with medium or low hair density. Donor density ranges in general between 60 to 120 follicular units per square centimeter.

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Question - 33:

What is camouflage?

Ans:

Camouflage in hair restoration repair involves the placement of small grafts (micrografts or follicular units) in front of larger ones to make them look more natural.

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Question - 34:

What is finasteride/Dutasteride?

Ans:



The generic form of the brand-name drugs Propecia and Proscar. Propecia is the 1mg tablet of finasteride used for the treatment of hair loss. Finasteride works to prevent hair loss by blocking the formation of dihydrotestosterone (DHT) by inhibiting the enzyme 5 alpha-reductase. Proscar is manufactured by Merck and is FDA approved for the treatment of benign prostate enlargement.

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Question - 35:

What is hair Shaft?

Ans:

The dead portion of the hair that protrudes from the surface of the skin. It is made predominantly of the protein keratin.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 36:

What is senile Alopecia?

Ans:

A type of hair loss that naturally occurs with age. During the process of aging, both the duration of hair growth and the diameter of the hair follicle decrease, producing finer and shorter hairs. The process occurs over the entire scalp and tends to be more uniform than the changes of miniaturization associated with the effects of DHT. The exact mechanism of senile hair loss is unclear.

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Question - 37:

What is slot Correction?

Ans:

A random flap procedure developed by Patrick Frechet to correct remaining bald areas left over from procedures such as scalp extensions or median scalp reductions.

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Question - 38:

What is graft?

Ans:

A bundle of hairs that has been removed from the donor area of the scalp for transplant into the recipient zone.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 39:

What is post-Hair Transplant Effluvium?

Ans:

Also referred to as shock loss, is shedding of some of the patient's existing hair in the area of the transplanted hair following a hair transplant procedure. The term does not refer to the shedding of the transplanted hair - which is almost universal. The shedding generally begins a few weeks after the hair transplant and can persist for three or four months.

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Question - 40:

What is front of Scalp?

Ans:

In surgical hair restoration, this term refers to the frontal portion of the scalp that includes the frontal hairline and the area immediately behind it. In a hair transplant, the greatest density is often placed in this region of the scalp. In an average person, the frontal area measures approximately 30-50 cm².

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Question - 41:

What is donor Dominance?

Ans:

The phenomenon discovered by the famed New York Dermatologist, Norman Orentreich, in the 1950s that when hair was transplanted from the back of the head into the balding frontal region would continue to grow and not be lost, i.e., the transplanted hair would maintain the characteristic of the donor site and not be influenced by the recipient site. This is the principle of modern hair restoration but is not entirely true as the recipient site can have some influence.

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Question - 42:

Tell me what is allograft?

Ans:

A graft is taken from one person and grafted to another (i.e. kidney transplant). Immunosuppressive agents must be used with allograft transplants so that the grafts are not rejected by the host.

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Question - 43:

What is transection?



Ans:

Occurs during harvesting of the donor hair or dissection of the grafts when follicles are accidentally cut by the blade, resulting in a loss of the hair, typically anywhere from 3-20% depending on technique. It is currently being debated how important this is since the latest cloning information shows most follicles should regenerate even if transected.

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Question - 44:

What is random Flap?

Ans:

A flap which isn't tied to a particular blood supply. Typically used to correct remaining bald areas after remaining after procedures such as a scalp extensions.

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Question - 45:

What is follicular Unit Extraction (FUE)?

Ans:

A method of removing follicular units from the "Donor Area" where the follicular units are individually removed instead of being removed in one long strip. The method heals the quickest, is less painful with less complications, and has minimal or no scarring. Currently it costs more than the standard strip method.

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Question - 46:

What is recipient Site?

Ans:

A tiny hole or slit made in the recipient area by a needle or other sharp instrument to accommodate a graft during a hair transplantation procedure.

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Question - 47:

What is lateral Slits (Coronal Slits, Horizontal Slits)?

Ans:

A specific orientation of recipient sites made so that the length of the slit lies parallel to the hairline. This hair transplant technique is felt to offer better coverage than other recipient site orientations, as the hair from the grafts placed in lateral slits tends to fan out over the scalp.

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Question - 48:

What is follicular Unit Graft?

Ans:

A graft that is comprised of a single, intact follicular unit of 1-4 hairs. It is the only type of graft that is used in follicular unit hair transplant procedures.

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Question - 49:

What is donor Area?

Ans:

The donor area, also known as the safe donor area, is the region in the back of the scalp (occipital scalp) that remains throughout one's lifetime even in the setting of advanced male pattern baldness or androgenetic alopecia. This horseshoe shaped area is harvested during a hair transplant by strip harvesting and transplanted into the recipient area. What was discovered in the 1950s was that this occipital hair genetically programmed would not be lost when moved into bald areas of the scalp through a condition known as donor dominance.

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Question - 50:

What is androgenetic Alopecia (Male Pattern Baldness)?

Ans:

The most common type of hair loss in men. It is caused by the genetic susceptibility of hair follicles to the hormone DHT. It affects the central and frontal area of the scalp and the crown. It may eventuate in a U-shape configuration of hair loss.

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Question - 51:

What is transpositional Flap?

Ans:

Commonly known as a flap rotation, this surgery takes strips of surgically removed hair bearing scalp and uses them to form a new hairline and/or cover reduced balding areas of the scalp.

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Question - 52:



What is scalp Reduction?

Ans:

The simplest scalp reduction surgery is one in which small areas of balding scalp are removed in a succession of several small surgeries to reduce the area of balding scalp so that better results can be gained from transplantation.

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Question - 53:

What is megasesion?

Ans:

This term describes a transplant operation in which a large number of grafts (1000-3000, usually mini and micrografts) is performed in one operation. Proponents of the operation say it prevents multiple operations while still providing good results. Opponents say it may put too much stress on the blood supply and cause a low yield of hairs growing back.

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Question - 54:

Tell us what is compression?

Ans:

Can occur when putting grafts into slits when the existing tissue 'compresses' the follicle, which can cause poor growth and/or improper direction of the hair.

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Question - 55:

What is mini-Micrografting?

Ans:

A method of hair restoration surgery which uses grafts containing 1-6 hairs, in groups that do not necessarily correspond to the naturally occurring follicular units. In this type of hair transplant procedure, the micro-grafts are generally placed at the frontal hairline and the mini-grafts behind them (for density). Mini-micrografting procedures, although technically easier to perform, do not look as natural as follicular unit transplantation.

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Question - 56:

What is grafts Cut to Size?

Ans:

A dissection technique used in hair transplants where the donor strip is subdivided to produce grafts of specific sizes defined by the number of hairs they contain and/or the size of tissue that will fit into a specific recipient site. The dissection is usually performed without microscopic control.

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Question - 57:

What is follicular Unit Dissection?

Ans:

A hair transplant technique in which naturally occurring, individual follicular units are dissected intact from a strip of donor tissue that is removed during the hair transplant procedure. The technique involves the use of a dissecting stereo-microscope of at least 6-10x magnification to isolate the follicular unit grafts.

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Question - 58:

What is dissection?

Ans:

To separate tissue so that the internal structure can be examined and its function and relationship of its components discerned. In follicular unit hair transplantation, it refers to the isolation of follicular unit grafts from a donor strip using a stereo-microscope.

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Question - 59:

Tell me what is autograft?

Ans:

A graft is taken from one part of the body and moved to another. In a hair transplant, the follicular unit grafts are autografts.

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