# CORE CURRICULUM IN HAIR RESTORATION SURGERY

*Revised October 5, 2017*

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  2.2.12.5.1. Tension clamps
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2.2.12.6. Scalp Lifting for Major Reductions

2.2.12.7. Tissue Expansion biological considerations
  2.2.12.7.1. Biological Creep in Tissue Expansion
  2.2.12.7.2. Mechanical Creep in Tissue Expansion
  2.2.12.7.3. Expanded Scalp Flap Techniques
2.2.12.8. Rotation Scalp Flaps

2.2.12.9. Managing Complications of Scalp Reductions and Scalp Lifts

2.2.13. Pedicle rotation flaps in the surgical treatment of alopecia

2.2.13.1. Temporoparieto-Occipital Flaps

2.2.13.2. Flap delay

2.2.13.2.1. Physiology

2.2.13.2.2. Technique
2.3. Development of treatment plan
   2.3.1. Patient expectations
   2.3.2. Surgical feasibility
      2.3.2.1. Extent of baldness
      2.3.2.2. Donor tissue available
      2.3.2.3. Scalp reduction, lift, expansion, extension
   2.3.3. Assessments of risks/benefits of treatment plan
   2.3.4. Informed consent to include alternative therapies

2.4. Anesthesia
   2.4.1. ASA risk classification
   2.4.2. Topical
   2.4.3. Local
   2.4.4. Regional
   2.4.5. Nerve block anesthesia of the scalp
   2.4.6. Special Considerations
      2.4.6.1. Monitoring
      2.4.6.2. Preoperative anxietolytics
      2.4.6.3. Conscious sedation
      2.4.6.4. General anesthesia
   2.4.7. Complications
   2.4.8. Pain control and management of the postoperative period

2.5. Emergency Preparedness
   2.5.1. Management of surgical emergencies
      2.5.1.1. Office emergency equipment
      2.5.1.2. Staff/physician preparedness
      2.5.1.3. Management of office and surgical emergencies including but not limited to:
         2.5.1.3.1. Syncope
2.5.1.3.2. Convulsions
2.5.1.3.3. Hemorrhage
2.5.1.3.4. Anesthetic toxicity
2.5.1.3.5. Allergic reactions
2.5.1.3.6. Anaphylaxis
2.5.1.3.7. Myocardial infarction
2.5.1.3.8. Acute Hypertension
2.5.1.3.9. Thromboembolism
2.5.1.3.10. Cardiac arrest

2.5.2. Basic and Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS Curriculum)

2.5.3. Emergency situations in hair transplantation

2.5.3.1. ACLS
2.5.3.2. Drug toxicity
2.5.3.3. Drug Interactions
   2.5.3.3.1. Non Selective Beta Blocker
   2.5.3.3.2. Viagra
2.5.3.4. Anaphylaxis
   2.5.3.4.1. Distributive Hypovolemia
2.5.3.4.2. Treatment
   2.5.3.4.2.1. Volume expansion
   2.5.3.4.2.2. Steroids
   2.5.3.4.2.3. Antihistamines
   2.5.3.4.2.4. Support
2.5.3.5. Drug overdose
2.5.3.6. Monitoring
2.5.3.7. Resuscitation equipment
   2.5.3.7.1. AED
2.5.3.7.2. Airway management
   2.5.3.7.2.1. LMA’s
   2.5.3.7.2.2. Oral airway
   2.5.3.7.2.3. Endotracheal intubation

2.5.3.7.3. IV Access techniques

2.5.3.8. Bleeding complications
   2.5.3.8.1. Von Willebrand’s disease
   2.5.3.8.2. Aspirin
   2.5.3.8.3. Coumadin
   2.5.3.8.4. Clopidogrel
2.6. Reconstruction

2.6.1. Surgical techniques

2.6.1.1. A traumatic tissue handling
2.6.1.2. Hemostasis
2.6.1.3. Suture technique
2.6.1.4. Dressing
2.6.1.5. Wound management

2.6.2. Surgical options

2.6.2.1. Hair transplant
2.6.2.2. Scalp reduction
2.6.2.3. Scalp flaps
2.6.2.4. Scalp extension
2.6.2.5. Scalp lifting
2.6.2.6. Second intention healing
2.6.2.7. Split thickness skin grafts
2.6.2.8. Full thickness skin grafts
2.6.2.9. Artificial skin and allograft, xenograft

2.7. Complications

2.7.1. General theory, management, and prevention of complications:

2.7.1.1. Tissue necrosis
2.7.1.2. Bleeding, hematoma
2.7.1.3. Infection
2.7.1.4. Wound dehiscence
2.7.1.5. Postoperative patient education regarding possible complications, wound care, activity level and need for surgical revision
2.7.1.6. Management of chronic or non-healing wounds
2.7.1.7. Deep Vein Thrombosis
2.7.2. Complications of Hair Transplantation

2.7.2.1. Scarring and keloid formation
2.7.2.2. Inadequate growth
2.7.2.3. Poor graft preparation
2.7.2.4. Graft dessication
2.7.2.5. Post Op Bleeding
2.7.2.6. Mushy dermis and donor harvest
2.7.2.7. Post-transplant epidermoid cysts/ folliculitis
2.7.2.8. Arteriovenous malformation
2.7.2.9. Dissatisfied Patients

2.7.3. Complications of Flaps in the Treatment of Baldness

2.7.3.1. Violations of the axial blood supply leading to necrosis
2.7.3.2. Abnormal hair direction
2.7.3.3. Aesthetic problems with poor execution
2.7.3.4. Long-term problems after hair bearing flap transpositions for male pattern baldness

2.7.4. Scar revision

2.7.4.1. Principles of wound healing

2.7.4.1.1. Scar formation

2.7.4.1.1.1. Normal
2.7.4.1.1.2. Hypertrophic
2.7.4.1.1.3. Keloid

2.7.4.2. Recognition and management of suboptimal scar

2.7.4.2.1. Hypertrophy
2.7.4.2.2. Keloid
2.7.4.2.3. Dyschromia
2.7.4.2.4. Erythema
2.7.4.2.5. Wound contracture
2.7.4.3. Principles of scar revision

2.7.4.3.1. Elongation and reorientation

2.7.4.3.1.1. Z-plasty
2.7.4.3.1.2. W-plasty
2.7.4.3.1.3. Geometric

2.7.4.3.2. Tissue expansion

2.7.4.3.3. Resurfacing

2.7.4.3.3.1. Dermabrasion
2.7.4.3.3.2. Shave abrasion
2.7.4.3.3.3. Skin graft
2.7.4.3.3.4. Laser

2.7.4.3.4. Non-surgical approaches

2.7.4.3.4.1. Intralesional and topical steroids
2.7.4.3.4.2. Silicone gel sheeting
2.7.4.3.4.3. Massage
2.8. Strategies in updating old techniques and correcting suboptimal results

2.9. Interdisciplinary Care of Patient
   2.9.1. Interdisciplinary care for complicated cases
   2.9.2. Interaction with other medical and surgical specialists to provide optimal care
   2.9.3. Education of other medical, surgical, and lay specialists in HRS
   2.9.4. Non-surgical Hair Replacement

2.10. Medical Therapy
   2.10.1. Current understanding of AGA and testosterone
   2.10.2. Minoxidil
   2.10.3. Finasteride
   2.10.4. Dutasteride
   2.10.5. Low level light therapy
   2.10.6. Other treatments (PRP)
   2.10.7. OTC

2.11. Special Considerations
   2.11.1. Hair Transplantation in Blacks
   2.11.2. Hair Transplantation in Asians
   2.11.3. Hair Transplantation in Females
   2.11.4. Hair transplantation of the eyebrows
   2.11.5. Hair transplantation of the eyelashes
   2.11.6. Reconstruction of the Temporal Points Area
   2.11.7. Moustache Transplantation
   2.11.8. Hair Transplantation in Skin Grafts, Thin Recipient Skin, and Radiation induced Alopecia
   2.11.9. Treatment of the genetically male transsexual
      2.11.9.1. Hair transplantation
2.11.9.2. Scalp expansion
2.11.9.3. Scalp flaps

2.11.10. The treatment of female pattern alopecia

2.11.11. Synthetic hair

2.11.12. Automation techniques in HRS

2.11.13. Scalp Reconstruction Techniques
   2.11.13.1. Surgical Treatment of the Avulsed Scalp
   2.11.13.2. Management of the Tunnel Graft for hair piece retention

2.11.14. Ethics, Marketing & Patient consent
   2.11.14.1. The relationship between the patient and physician
   2.11.14.2. The patient’s responsibilities
   2.11.14.3. The physician’s responsibilities

3. Professional/Regulatory Topics
   3.1. Medical-legal Issues
      3.1.1. Risk assessment in the surgical patient
         3.1.1.1. Preoperative
         3.1.1.2. Intraoperative
         3.1.1.3. Postoperative
         3.1.1.4. Medical complications/contraindications for surgery
      3.1.2. Medical record documentation
         3.1.2.1. Written patient questionnaires
         3.1.2.2. Preoperative evaluation
         3.1.2.3. Operative report
         3.1.2.4. Postoperative instruction
         3.1.2.5. Documentation of telephone calls for appointments/advice/prescriptions
3.1.3. Quality assurance (QA) and continuous quality improvement (CQI)

3.1.3.1. Understanding of concepts of QA and CQI

3.1.3.2. Participation in QA and CQI project

3.1.4. Informed consent

3.1.4.1. Concept of informed consent

3.1.4.1.1. Expressed of implied

3.1.4.1.2. Written versus verbal

3.1.4.1.3. Who may provide consent

3.1.4.1.4. Medical record documentation

3.1.4.2. Elements of informed consent

3.1.4.2.1. Problem to be treated

3.1.4.2.2. Proposed test or treatment

3.1.4.2.3. Indications for test or treatment choice

3.1.4.2.4. Expected results or goals of test or treatment

3.1.4.2.5. Disclosure of risks, complications and side effects

3.1.4.2.6. Reasonable alternative methods of diagnosis or treatment

3.1.4.2.7. Consequences of no treatment or delayed treatment

3.1.4.2.8. Documentation of informed consent
3.1.4.3. Medical and surgical standard of care

3.1.5. Photographic Reproduction

3.1.5.1. Photographic informed consent

3.1.5.2. Use of images (e.g., medical records/publication/presentation)

3.1.5.3. Patient’s right to privacy

3.2. Regulatory Issues

3.2.1. U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards

3.2.1.1. OSHA regulations as they relate to HRS

3.2.1.1.1. Federal, state and local compliance requirements

3.2.1.1.2. Hazard determination and safety procedures

3.2.1.1.3. Hazard chemical inventory including material safety data sheets (MSDS)

3.2.1.2. Monitoring/updating program

3.2.1.2.1. Log of hazard communication program

3.2.1.2.2. Inventory update log

3.2.1.2.3. MSDS update log

3.2.1.2.4. MSDS request log

3.2.1.3. Special labeling requirements

3.2.1.4. Preparation for inspection

3.2.2. Blood borne pathogens (BBP)

3.2.2.1. OSHA regulations regarding BBP

3.2.2.2. Epidemiology, mode of transmission and symptoms of BBP

3.2.2.3. Universal precautions

3.2.2.4. Exposure control plan for HRS

3.2.2.4.1. Reduction of exposure to BBP
3.2.2.4.2. Personal protective equipment

3.2.2.4.3. Post-exposure management plan for BBP

3.3. Professional Ethics

3.3.1. Professional ethical standards

3.3.1.1. Doctor/patient relationship

3.3.1.2. Physician interactions

3.3.1.3. Medical ethics

3.3.1.4. Business ethics

3.3.1.5. Other

3.3.2. Selection of the most cost-effective treatment plan given patient goals

3.3.3. Realistic expectations

3.3.4. Professional Marketing

3.3.4.1 Fidelity

3.3.4.2 Patient Autonomy

Apply Consultation & Patient Education Ethical Standards