

Anagen

First hair growth stage where new hair is produced;

The hair actively grows.

Arrector Pili Muscle

When the arrector pili muscle contracts it causes the hair to stand more perpendicular to the skin. Located in the base of the hair follicle; when it contracts, the hair stands straight up, causing goosebumps

The contraction of the muscle pulls on both the hair to make it erect and pulls on the skin making a bumpy surface.

Barbae Folliculitis

Folliculitis often presents itself as whiteheads or small red bumps on the skin. Ingrown hairs from shaving

It is a chronic inflammatory condition that manifests as skin papules and pustules.

Catagen

Second regression (falling out) stage; in the catagen stage, the hair shaft grows upward and detaches itself from the bulb; The hair begins to destroy itself as it disconnects from the papilla.

Depilatory

Depilatory creams can cause chemical burns if left on the skin for too long. Substance usually a caustic alkali preparation, used for the temporary removal of hair by dissolving at the skin level

This is a painless method of hair removal. The main ingredient in the product is a thioglycolic acid derivative that chemically softens the protein structure of the hair.

Dermal Papilla

Cone-shaped elevation at the base of the follicle that fits into the bulb. The papilla is filled with tissue that contains the blood vessels and cells and nourishment of the follicle. The dermal papilla aids in strengthening the bond between the dermis and the epidermis.

It is a group of specialized dermal fibroblast cells, which directs and dictates the embryonic generation of the hair follicle. The dermal papilla is attached to the connective tissue by a basal stalk.

Electrolysis

Removal of hair by means of an electric current that destroys the root of the hair. Often after electrolysis the skin will be red and swollen;

permanent method of hair removal that requires the technician to insert a small needle into each hair follicle with a short-wave electric or Galvanic Current.

Epilation

Hair removal treatments such as waxing, electrolysis, or laser hair removal. Epilation often causes the skin to be irritated and red.

The removal of hair by the roots

Hair Bulb

The swelling at the base of the follicle that provides the hair with nourishment; it is a thick, club-shaped structure that forms the lower part of the hair root The hair bulb sits in the dermis layer where arteries and veins feed into it providing the hair with nutrients. The expanded portion of the follicle that surrounds the dermal

papilla. The bulb is the structure of actively growing cells with eventually produce the long fine cylinder of a hair.

Hair Follicle

Sometimes dirt and bacteria get trapped in the hair follicle causing boils to form on the skin. The tubular shield that surrounds the lower part of the hair shaft; pore where hairs grow ;

The hair follicle originates in the dermis and may contain more than one hair each in various stages of growth.

Hair Root

Part of the hair that lies within the follicle

Once the hair passes through the follicle and rises above the skin's surface it is considered dead;

The part of the hair buried in the hair follicle.

Hair Shaft

The hair shafts on different parts of the body serve different purposes, such as, the eyelashes filter out light and dust. Portion of the hair that extends or projects beyond the skin, consisting of the outer layer (cuticle), inner layer (medulla), and the middle layer (cortex). Color changes happen in the cortex.

The keratinized portion of a hair that extends from a hair follicle beyond the surface of the epidermis.

Hirsutism

Growth of an unusual amount of hair on parts of the body normally bearing only downy hair, such as the face, arms, and legs of women or the backs of men In advanced cases of Hirsutism women can grow hair on their chests and backs;

It is often a result of an increased amount of hormone androgen.

Hypertrichosis

Excessive hair growth where hair does not normally grow. Most people with this disorder grow hair all over the face;

Genetically determined and can occur anywhere on the body in both men and women The production of androgen has no influence on this hair growth

Lanugo

The hair on a fetus; is extremely soft. In some cases of anorexia, the body will grow lanugo hair on the chest and back to insulate itself.

The downy hair on the body of the fetus and newborn baby. It is very fine, soft and usually unpigmented.