

HAIR TODAY

GONE TOMORROW

**THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE ON
HAIR LOSS FOR AFRICAN MEN AND WOMEN**



[#VinciAfricahairloss101](https://www.instagram.com/VinciAfricahairloss101)


VINCI
HAIR CLINIC

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INTRODUCTION



I know there is a solution (for hair loss) for everybody. The key is early intervention.

Mr Ayo Otubanjo

Africa Regional CEO,
Vinci Hair Clinic

Many congratulations on taking your first steps towards restoring your hair.

It could be that you are just curious about what first signs to look out for with hair loss, or you are currently experiencing the first signs of thinning or receding, or you have lost an extensive amount of hair and are overwhelmed by the array of hair loss solutions available in the marketplace.

This e-book explains the psychological and emotional effects of hair loss with regards to sexuality, confidence, workplace perception, and society.

It goes further to explain the science of hair loss, the phases of a hair growth cycle, as well as the various causes and types of hair loss, including Traction Alopecia, which affects a great deal of African women. It also offers you solutions for different types and degrees of hair loss. These range from topical applications, medications, Therapies, Micro Scalp Pigmentation, to Hair Transplants.

Wherever you are on your hair restoration journey, this e-book is designed to cut through all the noise and act as a guide to enable you to take your first tentative steps to hair restoration. Having read this e-book, you are promised to be able to begin your hair restoration journey well informed and ready!

PSYCHOLOGY OF HAIR LOSS



Samson and Delilah (1887) by Jose Etxenagusia

Hair and Sexuality - it's as old as time

No matter where you are from in the world most cultures reinforce the association between a youthful appearance, sexuality and a full head of hair. Images on TV ads, Nollywood, Instagram, and in magazines constantly reinforce this. You only have to think of Samson in the Bible and the powers associated with his hair. Delilah knew!

Confidence and Self Esteem

The psychological effect of hair loss can lead to low self-esteem and loss of confidence, resulting in depression in some acute cases. People with hair loss complain that the way they look is not in sync with their self-image, and they feel less attractive to the opposite sex.

Perception in the Workplace

You might also feel that hair loss, which makes you look older, doesn't enhance your competency in the workplace. Studies have also shown that employers could show bias to hire staff with hair, because they look younger and more dynamic, rather than those who are bald.

Loss of Control

From the minute we are born, our hair is our crowning glory which we can manipulate and control, with different styles. Weaves, wigs, flat twists, Ghana weaves, single braids, crochet - are all a reflection of your mood and a strong form of self-expression. The minute you start to lose the ability to control your hair, you can become depressed and withdrawn.

PSYCHOLOGY OF HAIR LOSS

continued



We all react differently to hair loss, some consider it a minor nuisance, some take it as another form of identity and own it, whilst others would rather not be seen in public without their hair covered.

Society and Body Shaming

Body shaming a bald person is sadly a norm in our society, as opposed to skin diseases and weight which are considered bullying and frowned upon. Making jokes about a person with hair loss issues is seen as 'fair game' particularly for men. Females on the other hand have the option of hiding their hair loss under weaves and wigs.

Obsessive Behaviour

When hair loss becomes an obsession, neither medical treatment nor surgery will satisfy a patient's need for perfection. In situations where the emotional reaction far exceeds the degree of hair loss, or where the expectations of treatment are more than can be achieved with existing technology, psychological counselling is in order.

UNDERSTANDING HAIR LOSS

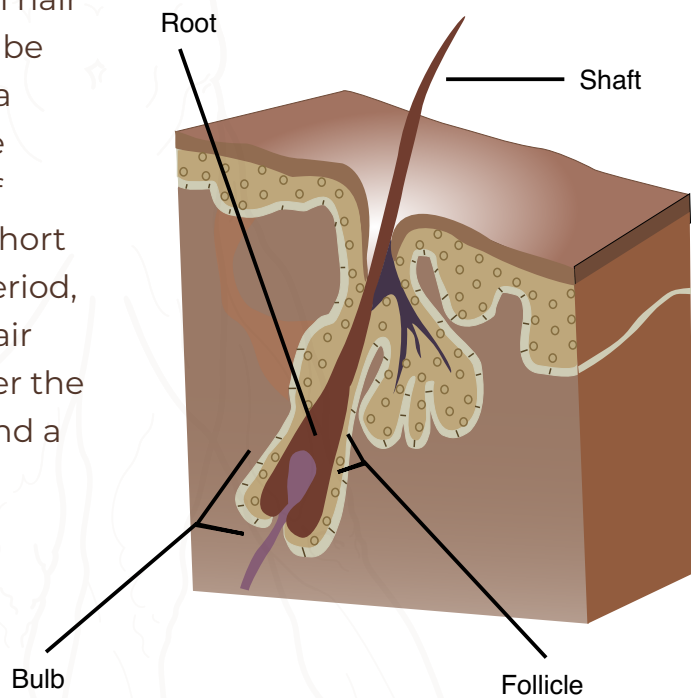


Hair grows everywhere on the human skin except on the palms and the soles of our feet. An average human experiences about 0.44 mm of hair growth per day. Hair is simple in structure and is made of a tough protein called Keratin.

The hair on your head and other parts of your body are dead Keratin cells, so your hair is not a living organism but

a bunch of follicles that anchor each other into your skin. The hair bulb forms the base of the hair follicle. In this bulb, living cells divide and grow to build the hair shaft. Blood vessels nourish the cells in the hair bulb and deliver hormones that modify hair growth and structure at different times of life.

At any time about 90% of the hair on a person's scalp is growing. Each hair follicle lives in a cycle which can be influenced by age, disease, and a wide variety of other factors. The cycle consists of a long period of growth followed by a relatively short period of rest. During the rest period, the hair is still attached to the hair follicle, but it is not growing. After the resting phase, the hair is shed and a newer hair begins to grow, thus, starting a new growth cycle.

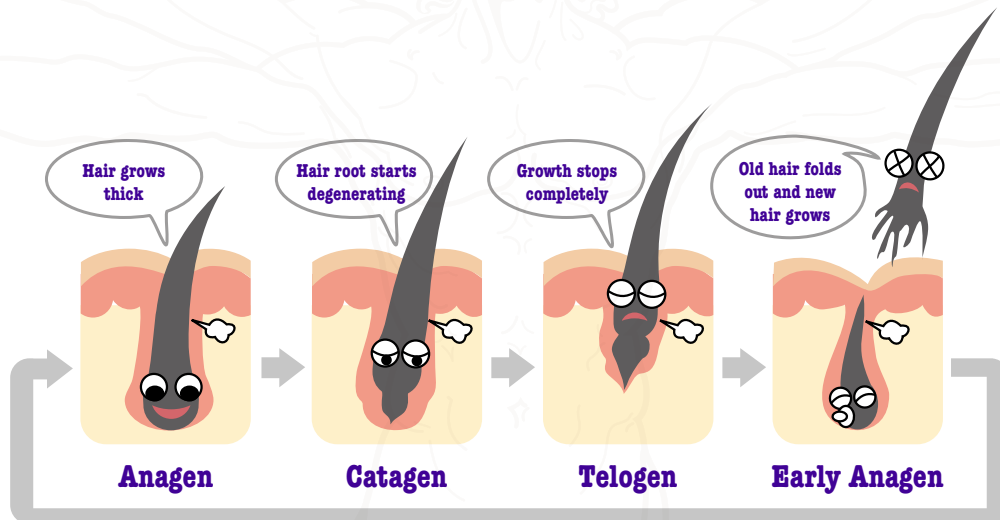


UNDERSTANDING HAIR LOSS

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3 Phases of a hair growth cycle

- **Anagen (growth state):** Your hair growth is active at this stage and lasts between 2-6 years.
- **Catagen (shedding stage):** Your hair follicles shrink at this stage and push out hair shafts. It lasts for about 1-2 weeks.
- **Telogen (resting stage):** The hair remains in the follicle until it is pushed out by the growth of a new Anagen hair. This lasts for 2-4 months.



Hair grows at different rates in different people; the average rate is around 1.5 - 2 cm per month, however, as people age, hair follicles are programmed to stop producing hair and spend more time in the resting stage, thus with the progression of age, the rate of hair growth can slow down.

This cycle explains why Hair Transplant patients do lose their hair after a Hair Transplant and it takes time to see the results.

CAUSES OF HAIR LOSS



Several factors influence hair loss. They include:

- **Hormones:** Hormones such as abnormal levels of androgens (male hormones normally produced by both men and women)
- **Genes:** Hair loss can be caused genetically by both male and female parents. This can influence a person's predisposition to male or female pattern baldness.
- **Stress, illness, and childbirth:** This causes temporary loss of hair. Ringworm caused by a fungal infection can also cause hair loss.
- **Drugs:** Chemotherapy drugs used for treating cancer, blood thinners, beta-adrenergic blockers used to control blood pressure, and birth control pills can cause temporary hair loss.
- **Burns, injuries, and x-rays** can cause temporary hair loss. In such cases, normal hair growth usually returns once the injury heals.
- **Auto-immune diseases** may also cause hair loss. In Alopecia Areata, the immune system stirs up for unknown reasons and affects the hair follicles. In most people with Alopecia Areata, the hair grows back, although it may be temporarily lighter before normal colouration and thickness return.
- **Cosmetic Procedures:** Procedures such as shampooing too often, relaxers, bleaching, and dyeing of hair can contribute to overall hair thinning by making the hair weak and brittle. Tight braiding, using rollers or hot curlers, and running hair through tight curls can also damage hair. However, these procedures don't cause baldness. In most cases, hair grows back normally if the sources of the problem are removed. But, severe damage to the hair or scalp sometimes causes permanent bald patches.

TYPES OF HAIR LOSS



Hair loss is also known as Alopecia. Alopecia comes in many forms and includes:

- **Androgenic Alopecia:** This is a hereditary condition. It is genetically inclined and can affect both men and women. This condition in men is called Male Pattern Baldness and is characterised by a receding hairline and gradual disappearance of hair from the crown and frontal scalp. The condition in women is called Female Pattern Baldness and is a different type of hair loss from male pattern baldness.
- **Alopecia Areata:** This baldness occurs when white blood cells attack the hair follicles leading to rapid hair loss which occurs in patches. The condition may result in total baldness (Alopecia Totalis). According to statistics, about 90% of Alopecia Areata cases return to normal after a few years.
- **Alopecia Universalis:** This is a condition associated with the total fall out of hair including eyebrows, eyelashes, and pubic hair.
- **Trichotillomania:** This condition is a psychological disorder in which a person pulls out one's hair.
- **Telogen Effluvium:** This is a temporary hair thinning over the scalp that occurs because of changes in the growth cycle of hair. A large number of the hair enters the resting phase at the same time, causing hair shedding and subsequent thinning. A month or two after a personal shock (such as surgery, childbirth, severe stress), can make hair abruptly fall out. Typically, new hair starts re-growing right away. Postpartum Alopecia (hair loss after childbirth) is a form of telogen effluvium and can be resolved without treatment.
- **Tinea Capitis Ringworm:** This is a fungal infection of the scalp, creating round patches of hair loss.

TRACTION ALOPECIA (MAMA EKO SYNDROME)



This is the most common hair loss amongst African women. The loss of the hair around the edges due to the constant pulling of the hair during tight braiding or weaving sessions, resulting in a severe loss of hair around the hairline which frames the face.

What causes Traction Alopecia?

It is caused by persistent pulling and tugging on the hair around the

hairline. Tight ponytails, braids, weaves, cornrows, heavy locks and any other hairstyle which pulls on the hair. The repeated constant pulling causes the hair to loosen from the follicles. The combination of the tugging and relaxed hair can lead to further damage such as scarring of the hair follicles.

Symptoms of Traction Alopecia

These include receding hairlines, bumps or pimples around the follicles and inflammation of the scalp. Other symptoms are white bumps around the hair follicles of the pulled hair after which you may start to notice some hair loss. But it is a reversible or temporary hair loss condition if treated early enough. In cases where it is not treated it can lead to permanent hair loss.

Treating Traction Alopecia

It can easily be corrected in the early stages. However severe Traction Alopecia may require more aggressive treatments such as antibiotics, topical steroids, and topical Minoxidil.

- **Avoid tight hairstyles:** The cause of Traction Alopecia is pulling of the hair from wearing tight hairstyles, so change your hairstyle! Avoid tight buns and pulling of the hair.

TRACTION ALOPECIA (MAMA EKO SYNDROME)

continued

- **Oral antibiotics:**

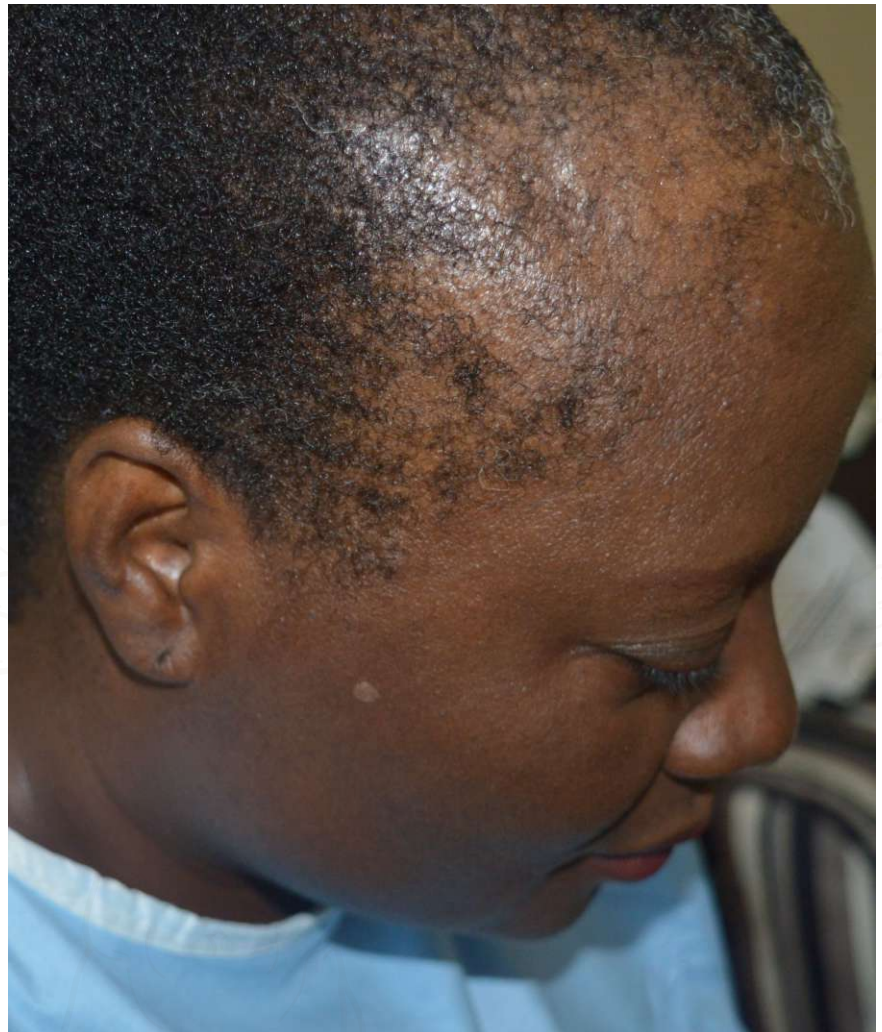
Can be used to treat or prevent infections in sores on your scalp.

- **Topical steroids:**

Can be used to treat inflammation and reduce any swelling on the scalp.

- **Topical Minoxidil:**

Minoxidil works by delivering more oxygen-rich blood to the hair follicles. This helps to promote the regrowth of thicker and stronger hair.



- **Antifungal Shampoo:** This can aid in the regrowth of lost hair by increasing blood circulation to the scalp and reducing the effect of inflammation caused by pulling the hair.

- **Hair Transplant Surgery:** Once the hair follicles stop producing hair due to the effect of Traction Alopecia, all the treatments listed above may not be effective. In this case, Hair Transplant Surgery may be the best and only option.

TRACTION ALOPECIA (MAMA EKO SYNDROME)

continued

Preventing Traction Alopecia

You can manage the risk factors which can lead to Traction Alopecia to ensure it doesn't ruin your hair.

- **Avoid or limit the use of chemicals:** Relaxers can cause severe damage to the hair follicles due to the chemicals that counteract the natural properties of the hair. These chemicals can seep through the skin and into the bloodstream, causing damage to the hair and health.
- **Avoid tight hairstyles:** Tight Buns, ponytails, Ghana weaves and cornrows can result in moderate to severe Traction Alopecia. Try not to wear your hair in these styles if possible.
- **Change hairstyles frequently:** This is one of the best ways to prevent Traction Alopecia . Wearing your hairstyle for a long time can result in hair loss. Also try to wear loose hairstyles.
- **Use hair growth products:** Support your hair with highly nourishing products for stronger and thicker hair growth.
- **Limit the use of hot tools:** Curling irons, flat irons, tongs, blow dryers may strip your hair of its natural oils and proteins. The heat from the tools breaks down the bonds that hold the hair components together. Overexposure of the hair to heat can permanently damage the structure of your hair.

ANDROGENETIC ALOPECIA (Male Pattern Baldness)

This is the most common hair loss condition in men. Over 98% of men who suffer hair loss fall into this category.

Male pattern baldness occurs due to an overabundance of the male hormone, **Dihydrotestosterone (DHT)**. It is a highly active form of testosterone needed to develop and maintain male sex characteristics such as hair, a deep voice, and muscle growth amongst others.



As men age over time, the action of these hormones causes the hair follicle to degrade and shortens the Anagen or growing phase. Although the follicle is technically alive and connected to a good blood supply, it will grow smaller and smaller. Some of these follicles will die eventually, but most will simply shrink in size (**Miniturization**). With a steadily shorter Anagen growing cycle, more hair is shed and the hairs become thinner and thinner until they are too fine to survive daily wear and tear.

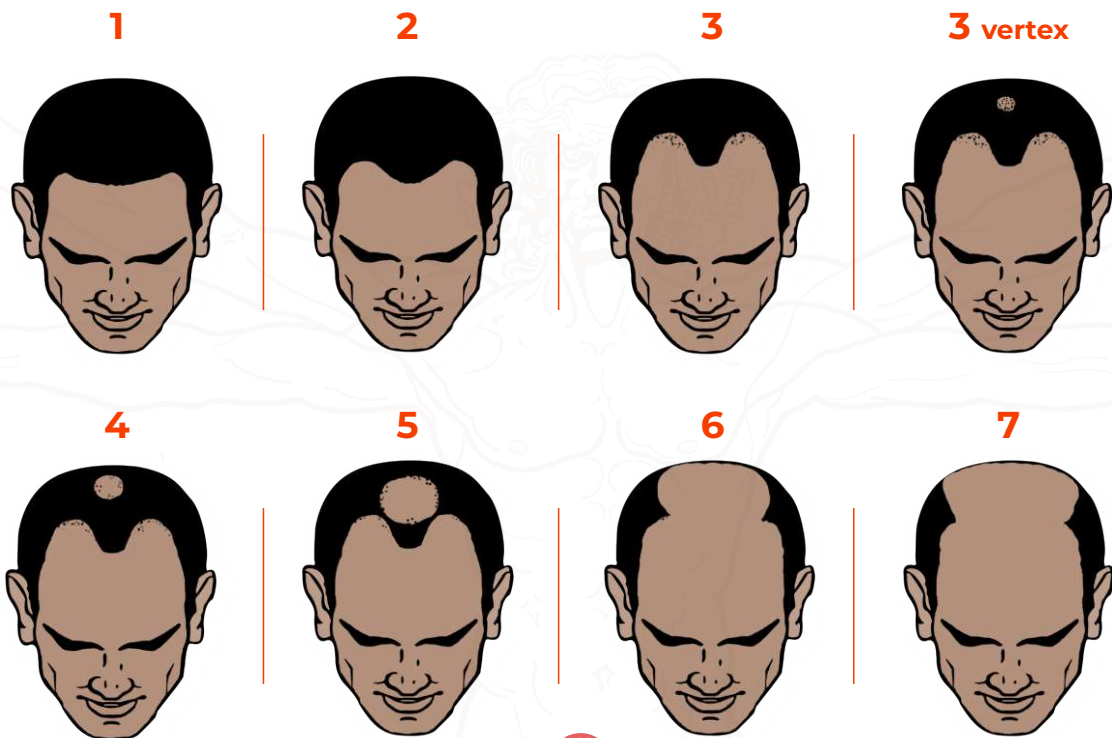
Male Pattern Baldness is characterised by hair receding from the lateral sides of the forehead (Receding Hairline) and/or a thinning crown (mid-scalp region). They become more pronounced until they eventually meet, resulting in a horseshoe-shaped ring of hair around the back of the head. The remaining area with hair is called the **donor area**.

ANDROGENETIC ALOPECIA (Male Pattern Baldness)

continued

How do we measure Male Pattern Baldness?

Male pattern baldness is measured according to the Norwood scale. Why don't you see what number you are in order to find out what solution would work for you?



Take these 3 easy steps

- > Pick the closest picture to what you resemble presently on the scale
- > WhatsApp us with that number



Nigeria



Ghana

[Click to chat with us](#)

- > We will tell you what kind of solution you need

ANDROGENETIC ALOPECIA (Female Pattern Baldness)



Female Pattern Baldness, as mentioned earlier, is the gradual loss of hair from the scalp of a woman; leading to baldness. The signs of hair loss in women differ from those in men. Men have horseshoe-shaped hair remnants while women mainly thin on the top and crown of the scalp. It usually starts with a widening through the centre hair parting or thinning all the way through the top of the

scalp. The hair loss rarely progresses to total or near baldness, however, hair loss is usually permanent.

Female Pattern Baldness is usually diagnosed by:

- Ruling out other causes of hair loss
- Studying the appearance and pattern of hair loss
- Medical history

How to measure Female Pattern Baldness

Female Pattern Baldness is measured according to the Ludwig classification. Why don't you see what number you are overleaf in order to find out what solution would work for you?

ANDROGENETIC ALOPECIA (Female Pattern Baldness)

continued

1-1



1-2



1-3



1-4



11-1



11-2



111



Advanced



Frontal



Take these 3 easy steps

> Pick the closest picture to what you resemble presently on the scale

> WhatsApp us with that number



Nigeria



Ghana

Click to chat with us

> We will tell you what kind of solution you need

HAIR LOSS SOLUTIONS

Fortunately, for those who are bothered about their hair loss, there are now excellent treatment options to restore hair. But when making a choice there are a couple of things to consider:

Impact of age on Treatment Choice

Young men consider surgery first and foremost. They don't like the idea of having to take medication for life, and assume that surgery will be a permanent solution to their problems, but there are considerations that they need to think about for the future. Older patients are more deliberate about the decision to undergo surgery - they research their options more thoroughly.

Which Clinic to choose

It is the responsibility of the Clinic you choose to ensure that you are making informed choices and understand the long-term implications of any treatment options. It's not just about looking good today, but also the impact of how you will look for the rest of your life.

When considering hair loss treatment options, it is important to consider the type of hair loss, the extent of the hair loss, lifestyle, gender, and expectations. We will start with the less invasive solutions and progress from there.

Minoxidil

Also known as Rogaine and Regaine and suitable for both men and women. It is a vasodilator (it expands the blood vessels in the scalp to improve blood flow to your scalp and hair follicles). Direct application of Minoxidil solution delivers the nutrients hair follicles need to thrive and reverses the shrinkage of hair follicles as they receive more nutrients and oxygen.

Minoxidil is less effective for a large area of hair loss. It also seems to have less effect on a thinning hairline than on the



HAIR LOSS SOLUTIONS

continued

crown of the head. And it doesn't work for everybody who has thinning hair resulting from an inherited pattern hair loss. Minoxidil may slow down hair loss but doesn't produce dramatic changes. Some people experience a decreased rate of hair loss, but no visible new hair growth. Consistently applying Minoxidil twice daily is recommended for optimum results, It is applied on the scalp so the risk of general side effects is small.

Finasteride

Finasteride is prescribed for treatment of the first stage of male hair loss (Androgenetic Alopecia). It is not for use by women, adolescents or children. It acts by inhibiting type II 5-alpha reductase, the substance that converts Testosterone to Dihydrotestosterone (DHT). Reduction of the scalp's DHT levels reduces the progression of Male Pattern Baldness, and Finasteride has been shown to have around an 80% success rate in dramatically slowing down hair loss and in most cases, stopping further hair loss altogether.

Finasteride works best on the mid scalp and crown region and has the most positive effect when there is still a high degree of existing hair remaining. In some cases the use of Finasteride results in moderate hair re-growth. Men find it easy to comply with the treatment because of its convenient once-daily dosage.

But it does have its share of possible side effects. In about 2% of cases (extremely rare indeed) some men experience difficulty in achieving an erection, less desire for sex and a decreased amount of semen released during sex. These are all reversible once the medication is stopped.



HAIR LOSS SOLUTIONS

continued



Saw Palmetto

This is a natural vitamin and mineral supplement that when taken prevents the formation of DHT. It is ingested in tablet form (but there are also liquid variations of the supplement) and a regular dose of 200 mg taken continuously for six months should deliver effective results. Hair regains its quality, looking healthier and denser. It should always be taken with food because it can easily cause stomach irritation.

Vitruvian Line

Vitruvian Line vitamins has been described as a natural steroid for hair growth, and is suitable for both men and women who want to enhance their hair's vitality, promote speedier hair growth and minimise hair loss. It contains both nourishing vitamins and DHT blocking plant extracts and it aids healthy hair growth. The Vitruvian Line supplement can also have a beneficial effect on your general health and sense of well-being, as the nutrients fulfil many other essential roles within the body.



THERAPIES



These treatments involve a series of painless injections into the scalp. These monthly injections enhance the existing hair and can be used for both males and females. These therapies have been shown to not only maintain existing hair, but to stop further hair loss, as well as thicken the hair shafts and stimulate faster growth. After 3-4 treatments, the result is clear: hair follicles are stronger, improved blood circulation to the scalp stimulates hair growth, the structure of the hair is improved, and it is more flexible, stronger, and glossier.

Unfortunately, these therapies do not work on dead follicles or completely bald spots.

PRP

In the case of PRP, the patient's own blood is drawn, spun in a centrifuge to separate the blood cells, serum and platelets, and then reinjected directly into the scalp to encourage hair regrowth.

Mesotherapy

These injections contain vitamins, DHT blockers, and minerals to stimulate the growth in hair follicles to help to produce thicker and stronger hair.

MSP



We developed and pioneered the ground-breaking Micro Scalp Pigmentation (MSP) Technique which is now being used all over the world.

Micro Scalp Pigmentation treatment is an innovative procedure designed to cover large areas of baldness, thinning hair and other hair loss problems.

Through our unique Micro Scalp Pigmentation procedure, and regardless of the hair loss stage, we can camouflage completely bald areas by carefully placing specific medical grade ink pigments into the scalp.

This gives the appearance of closely cropped or closely shaved hair, giving the impression that you are not bald or thinning but simply have chosen to have a shaved look. It is similar to tattooing and is used to correct baldness, thinning hair, and other hair loss problems, as well as to camouflage scarring on the scalp.

MSP treatments are carried out with state of the art computerised equipment. The replication of a hair follicle is a detailed process which requires a high level of attention to detail in order to achieve outstanding results.

Long hair scalp pigmentation is popular for ladies who want to create a denser look on the scalp by removing the stark contrast between the scalp and the hair.

The medical grade pigments used can hold their colour for up to 5 years.

HAIR TRANSPLANTS

Before Hair Transplant



9 months after Hair Transplant



What is a Hair Transplant?

A Hair Transplant is a minor surgical procedure which involves the redistribution of the hair from the horseshoe-shaped donor area to the recipient or balding/thinning area. The hair in the donor area is removed and replaced without losing any of its genetic properties. It will behave as it was programmed to behave in the original area it came from and will continue to grow naturally for life.

What is a graft?

The size of a hair transplant procedure is measured in grafts or follicular units. These are naturally occurring bundles of hair groups that can be made up of anything from 1-4 individual hairs - which is how hair grows naturally and why hair transplants can achieve a completely normal and undetectable result. There are approximately 2.5 hairs per graft so it is important that you know the difference between the number of hairs and the number of grafts when you are being given a quote. 1,000 grafts will equate to approximately 2,500 individual hairs.

What is the process?

Grafts are extracted from the donor area by the Doctor using either the Follicular Unit Transplant Method (strip harvesting) or the Follicular Unit Extraction Method, and in some cases a combination of both techniques.

HAIR TRANSPLANTS

continued

The Doctor heads the medical team, guides and directs the cutting and the placement of the hair follicles.

The grafts are dissected by Technicians, by hand, and are prepared for implantation. Tiny incisions are then made in the balding area and the follicles are inserted. Hair Transplant surgery is totally dependent on a healthy supply of donor hair.

There are two types of Hair Transplants:

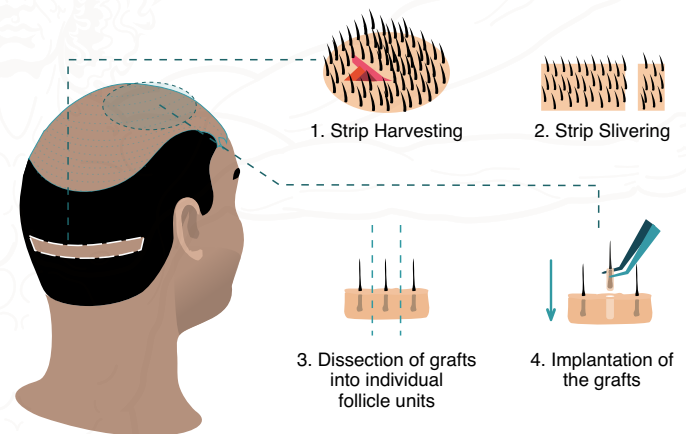
FUT (Follicular Unit Transplant):

FUT is the most widely known hair transplant method in use today. It is the more effective way of harvesting hair from the donor area in one session compared to the FUE technique.

During FUT, a narrow strip of skin (usually 1-2cm) is extracted from the donor area by the Surgeon with a linear incision. This is called the strip and this is the reason why this method is called strip harvesting. The size of the strip is determined by the size of the procedure, donor density and scalp laxity. The grafts are taken from the strip.

The incision area is then closed together in such a way that hairs will grow from within the scar giving it an excellent camouflage, and the sutures will be in place for around two weeks post op.

The extracted grafts are then dissected and prepared for placement. The Surgeon makes micro-incisions that are 0.8-1mm in diameter, leaving minimal trauma to the scalp. The hair is then placed into these incisions. In many ways, you can think of this like taking a plant from one area and placing it into another.



HAIR TRANSPLANTS

continued

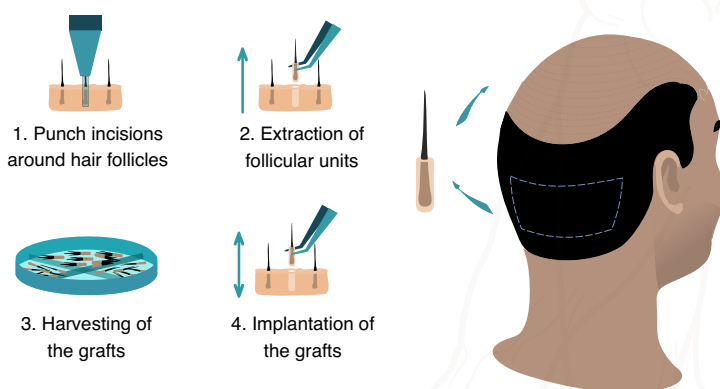
Is there any scarring?

Whenever human skin is cut it heals by a process called fibrosis. This fibrosis, commonly known as scarring is the skin's way of mending itself. The healing sites in the recipient areas are so small that the fibrosis is undetectable.

The linear incision made in the donor area will leave a fine hairline scar which, once healed, should be barely detectable. In addition the closure allows hair to grow through the scar line with time, making it less visible. The scar will still be there even though it will be less visible. So we recommend that the patient keeps their hair around 1.5-2 cm long at the back. But with a proper surgical technique the donor scar should be virtually invisible in the majority of cases.

FUE (Follicular Unit Extraction)

FUE is an alternative method to FUT. It was developed because some patients were unhappy with the appearance of the 'donor' scar at the back of the head.



Follicular units are taken individually from the donor area on the scalp without the need for a linear incision. Unlike FUT, FUE requires the donor area to be shaved. A blunt-tipped punch tool is used to extract the individual follicles from the scalp. This differs from the FUT where a

donor strip of skin is taken and the follicular units are microscopically dissected from that strip.

This surgical punch surrounds the graft or follicular unit and the follicle is removed. Extraction is relatively slow compared to the strip technique, so multiple sessions may be needed for larger areas.

HAIR TRANSPLANTS

continued

In general, Afro hair is not suitable for FUE due to the curly nature of our hair but we at Vinci have developed this technique and can offer the FUE to our patients.

Is there any scarring?

Whenever human skin is cut it heals by a process called fibrosis. This fibrosis, commonly known as scarring, is the skin's way of mending itself. The healing sites in the recipient areas are so small that the fibrosis is undetectable.

As skin cannot be broken without leaving a scar, however small, FUE can result in stippling (the appearance of spots) in the donor area.

Which procedure is best?

FUE is a newer technique, but neither procedure is better than the other. Each has its advantages and disadvantages and the final decisions on which technique will be made during the consultation, and is dependent on several factors:

- Donor density: the number of follicular units growing per cm²
- Skin laxity: the ability to move the skin in the donor region in different directions
- Size of the procedure: small, medium or large session
- Hair type, texture: how curly or wavy, fine, straight
- Pattern and stage of hair loss: Norwood or Ludwig scale
- Previous transplant procedures: this will reduce the available donor area for subsequent transplants
- Current hair style: how visible the procedure will be post op
- Patient preference

ABOUT US



GLOBAL STANDARDS - LOCAL EXPERTISE

We can assure you that you have come to the right place for your hair restoration. Our vision is to ensure that we have a solution for anyone suffering from hair loss problems.

We are an international brand with a worldwide network of over 40 clinics, in 14 countries, across 6 continents. All with extensive experience in restoring hair loss and various procedures including Hair Transplants and Micro Scalp Pigmentation.

The Vinci Global Group has been established since 2009 and we are the market leaders in what we do. In West Africa, 3 of these clinics are in Lagos, Abuja and Accra and have been in existence since 2014.

Vinci Hair Clinic specialists apply a unique combination of expertise, understanding of Afro hair loss, and artistry in providing hair restoration treatments. At our clinics, we offer effective solutions for men and women with conditions such as Male Pattern Baldness, Traction Alopecia, thinning, and scarring on the scalp amongst many other treatment options.

Our treatments include Hair Transplant Surgery, Micro Scalp Pigmentation (MSP), other medical procedures like Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) and

ABOUT US

continued

Mesotherapy, as well as supplying hair loss medication and supplements. Beard and eyebrow transplants are also available, where the candidate has the characteristics necessary for successful treatment.

We developed and pioneered the ground-breaking Micro Scalp Pigmentation (MSP) Technique which is now being used all over the world.

We provide an excellent hair loss and restoration service, at an affordable price, to an international customer base, through our network of clinics across the globe. We give you the same international standards, customer experience and innovative technology in our West African clinics, which are located in Lagos, Abuja and Accra, as you would get anywhere else in the world.

Our high-quality service is achieved through the efforts of our excellent Managers, Technicians, Doctors, and support staff. We are known for our detailed and unique work - that is because we specialise not only in results but the best result.

CONTACT US

NIGERIA

Lagos Clinic:

3b Adekunle Lawal Rd,
Ikoyi, Lagos.

Nigeria@vincihairclinic.com

+234 8174222227, +234 9071681615

Abuja Clinic:

1st floor, CVS Plaza
(Formerly Heroes Plaza)
Plot 145, Ademola
Adetokunbo Crescent,
Wuse 2, Abuja.
+234 8173477987

GHANA

Accra Clinic:

Opp Gethsemane
Memorial Garden,
Boundary Road, East Legon, Accra.

Ghana@vincihairclinic.com

+233 302554495, +233 555568046

