



### Hair density

Density refers to the number of hair per sq. inch. More the number of hair, more the density. Hair can have dense,

moderate and thin density. For dense hair smaller blocking and larger rods should be used. For thinner hair smaller blocking and smaller rods should be used.

### Hair porosity

Porosity is the ability of the hair to absorb water. This ability is not connected with the thickness of the hair but is connected with the state of the cuticle layer. Hair can have poor, good or excessive porosity. Excessive porosity is connected with damaged hair and it should be handled carefully for chemical services.

### Hair elasticity

Hair elasticity is the ability of the hair to stretch and go back to its normal length without breaking. Normal hair can be stretched to one-fifth of its length. Hair with poor elasticity is not suitable for chemical services.

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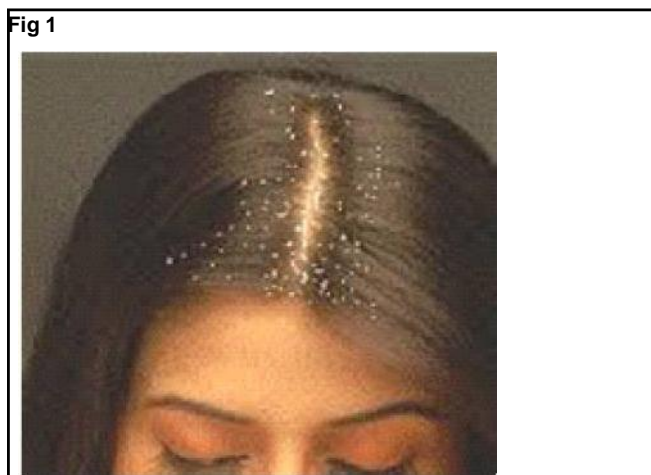
## Common Hair Problems

**Objectives:** At the end of this lesson you shall be able to

- explain dandruff and its type
- state hair falling
- explain the split ends
- explain pediculosis.

### Dandruff

Dandruff is one of the most common problem of hair. It can be recognised by small white flakes that appears on scalp. It is also known by the medical term of "pityriasis". (Fig 1)



The main cause of dandruff are poor blood circulation, infection, careless grooming habits and imbalance diet.

There are two types of dandruff:

**Oily dandruff :** it is also called waxy dandruff and it can be itchy. Medical treatment is the only way to control oily dandruff.

**Dry dandruff:** dry dandruff is characterised by small white scales. It is the result of poor blood circulation and uncleanliness. Use mild shampoo, regular scalp massage, and use antiseptic scalp lotion to cure dandruff.

### Hair falling

Alopecia is the technical term for any abnormal form of hair loss. The natural falling out of hair should not be confused with alopecia. When hair has grown to its full length it comes out by itself and its replaced by a new one. On the other hand the hair lost by alopecia does not come back.

The most common forms of hair loss are:

- 1 **Alopecia senilis:** It is the form of baldness occurring in old age. this hair loss is permanent.(Fig.2)

Fig 2



2 **Alopecia premature:** It is the form of baldness, beginning any time before middle age with a slow thinning process.

3 **Alopecia areata:** It is the sudden falling out of hair in round patches, or baldness in spots, something caused by anemia, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, or syphilis. Affecter areas are slightly de-pressed, smooth, and very pale, due to a decreased blood supply.(Fig. 3)

Fig 3



**Spilt ends:** " Trichoptilosis" it is the technical name for split hair ends. The hair breaks easily and shows a brush-like spreading out of the fibers of the broken-off hair. Softening the hair with ointments may prove beneficial. The hair should be well oiled to soften and lubricate the dry ends. The ends also may be removed by cutting. (Fig. 4)

Fig 4



**Pediculosis :** It is a contagious condition caused by the head louse (animal parasite) infesting the hair of the scalp. As the parasites feed on the scalp, itching occurs and the resultant scratching may cause an infection. (Fig.5)

Fig 5



The head louse is transmitted from one person to another by contact with infested hats, combs, brushes, or other personal articles.

To kill head lice, advise patron to apply larkspur tincture, or other similar medication, to the entire head before retiring. The next morning, she should shampoo with germicidal soap. Treatment should be repeated as necessary. Never treat a head lice condition in the beauty salon.