

# A 10-Month Q.SCALP Experience

Exploratory Photographic Analysis of Central-Crown Scalp Show-Through, Frontal Fringe Fullness, and Verified Baby Hairs in a 30-Year-Old Male

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Baseline: October 23, 2025 | Follow-up: August 19, 2026



Follow-up supplied with global color-tone adjustment; cropped for layout only.

**Figure 1:** Baseline and approximately 10-month follow-up overview photographs. The follow-up was supplied with a global color-tone adjustment; both images were cropped for layout only.

**EVIDENCE STATUS** At the 10-month follow-up, the participant's central crown and frontal fringe appeared fuller, with darker overlapping strands and visibly lower scalp show-through in the defined central-crown target. Close-up photography also documented a broad field of verified baby hairs across the treated frontal hairline. This was a single-participant observational case, not a clinical trial; photographic conditions differed and the images do not establish causation or typical results.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

What this case documents

This white paper consolidates the participant record and exploratory image analysis from a Q.SCALP study protocol schedule. The participant reported less shedding by month 3, verified baby hairs by month 6, and a visibly fuller appearance by month 10. High-resolution follow-up photography supports localized changes in appearance, especially in the red central-crown target and frontal fringe, while whole central-scalp measurements remain inconclusive.

|                                                           |                                                                     |                                              |                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <b>58-78%</b><br>RELATIVE REDUCTION  <br>SCALP VISIBILITY | <b>+116.9%</b><br>RELATIVE INCREASE   FRINGE<br>HAIR-PIXEL COVERAGE | <b>17.60%</b><br>BABY-HAIR FIELD<br>COVERAGE | <b>7</b><br>APPLICATIONS   4 WEEKLY<br>3 MONTHLY |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|

Key findings

- Red central-crown target: brightness-independent chroma analysis found less scalp-like signal at every tested threshold. Across the reporting window, the relative reduction ranged from 57.70% to 77.55%; at the middle threshold it was 66.86% (28.12% before versus 9.32% after).
- Broader crown check: visible scalp in the upper target decreased from 44.18% to 32.32% (11.86 percentage points; 26.84% relative), while the whole central target remained inconclusive because parting and head angle strongly affected the lower region.
- Frontal fringe: the selected forehead region increased from 35.64% to 77.29% hair-like pixels, with darker and broader overlapping strand bundles at follow-up.
- Verified baby hairs: the follow-up close-up documented a broad field across the treated frontal hairline, with 17.60% combined hair-pixel coverage and a clear taper away from the established hairline.

**BOTTOM LINE** The strongest image-supported findings are markedly lower scalp show-through within the red central-crown target and a substantially fuller-looking frontal fringe. The percentage depends on the image threshold and must not be restated as biological hair growth, new-follicle density, or shaft diameter.

CASE DESIGN

Participant record and Study Protocol Schedule

The observation began on October 23, 2025. The crown and frontal hairline were treated. The final overview and baby-hair close-up photographs were captured on August 19, 2026, approximately 10 months after baseline.

Table 1. Schedule recorded for this single participant.

| Phase             | Timing           | Recorded activity                                    |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Baseline          | October 23, 2025 | Overview photograph before the protocol              |
| Initial phase     | Weeks 1-4        | One application each week                            |
| Maintenance phase | Next 3 months    | One application approximately every 4 weeks          |
| Follow-up         | August 19, 2026  | Overview, fringe, and verified baby-hair photographs |

Recorded application process

- Hair was shampooed and patted dry before application.
- Q.SCALP was reconstituted with three full droppers of Q.SERUM.
- The crown and frontal hairline were stamped in vertical, horizontal, and diagonal passes.
- Product remained on the scalp for approximately 24 hours before shampooing.

Participant-reported milestones

Table 2. Subjective milestones reported by the participant.

| Time point | Participant report                  |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Month 3    | Noticeably less shedding            |
| Month 6    | Verified baby hairs became apparent |
| Month 10   | Hair looked visibly fuller          |

**STUDY PROTOCOL SCHEDULE** This observational case was designed with a four-week booster phase—one Q.SCALP application per week—followed by a three-month maintenance phase with one application approximately every four weeks. This schedule describes the protocol used specifically for this case.

ANALYTICAL METHOD

How the photographs were evaluated

All three source files are high-resolution iPhone 16 Pro photographs. The follow-up overview used for publication was supplied after a global color-tone adjustment intended to better match baseline. The overview files were automatically oriented to 3024 x 4032 pixels. Because the images were not captured from identical positions, broad anatomical target regions were manually matched rather than pixel-registering exact scalp tissue.

Table 3. Exploratory image-analysis workflow.

| Step                   | Purpose                                                                           | Output                               |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Orientation         | Normalize EXIF rotation and dimensions                                            | Comparable portrait canvases         |
| 2. Region selection    | Trace the supplied red central-crown outlines and inset all targets from the wall | Background-excluded anatomical masks |
| 3. Color referencing   | Compare hair and skin chroma while excluding brightness                           | Reduced wet-hair darkness bias       |
| 4. Sensitivity checks  | Vary chroma thresholds and broader target size                                    | Uncertainty ranges                   |
| 5. Visual verification | Inspect every analytical overlay                                                  | Confirmed mask alignment             |

Metric definitions

- Scalp-like chroma signal: percentage of red-target pixels whose color is closer to the skin reference than the hair reference at a stated threshold; brightness is excluded.
- Visible scalp fraction: percentage of broader-target pixels classified as more skin-like than hair-like in the secondary color-distance check.
- Apparent hair coverage: the complementary percentage of selected pixels classified as hair-like.
- Relative darkness contrast: hair darkness normalized to a skin reference within the same photograph.
- Dark-band width: horizontal width of connected hair-like image bands; an appearance-of-bundling metric, not shaft diameter.
- Hair-band transects: counts of visible hair-like runs across selected lines; not exact individual-hair counts.

**STATISTICAL STATUS** No inferential statistics were performed. Image pixels are not independent participants, and a single photographic case does not provide a sample for efficacy testing.

## FINDING 1 | CROWN

## Marked reduction within the red central-crown target

The red outlines isolate the central area where the visual difference is strongest. Because the follow-up hair is darker and more clumped, the analysis compares skin-versus-hair chroma without brightness. Both targets stay inside the continuous hair silhouette; the wall gap is not classified.

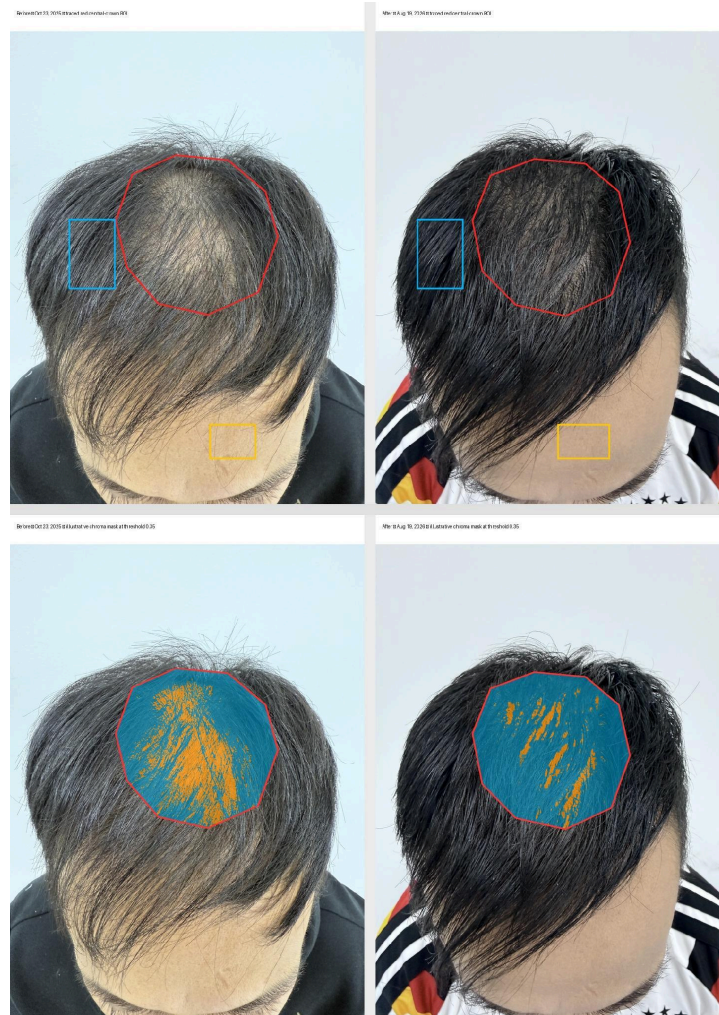


*Figure 2: Red central-crown targets and illustrative chroma masks at threshold 0.35. Orange indicates scalp-like chroma; blue indicates hair-like chroma. The wall gap is excluded.*

**INTERPRETATION** The red target showed less scalp-like chroma at every tested threshold. Across 0.30-0.40, the relative reduction was 57.70%-77.55%. At 0.35, the signal fell from 28.12% to 9.32% (-18.80 points; -66.86% relative).

## FINDING 2 | FRONTAL FRINGE

## A substantially darker and fuller-looking fringe

Compared with baseline, the follow-up fringe contains more overlapping dark strands across the forehead. The hairs form broader visible bundles and obscure substantially more skin in both the full selected region and the lower hanging-strand zone.

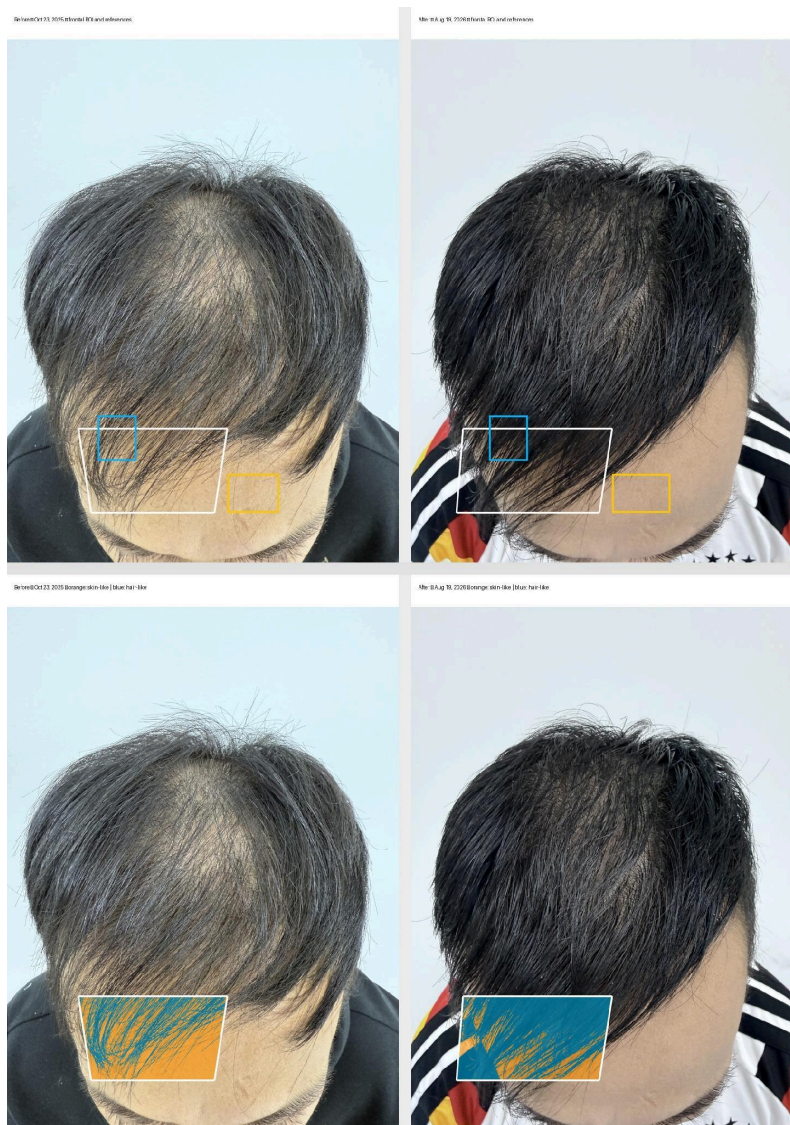


*Figure 3: Frontal-fringe target selection and classification overlays. Orange indicates skin-like pixels; blue indicates hair-like pixels.*

**INTERPRETATION** Hair-like pixel coverage increased by 41.65 percentage points in the full selected fringe and by 43.10 points in the lower hanging-strand zone. This supports a thicker-looking appearance, not proof of thicker individual shafts.

FINDING 3 | VERIFIED BABY HAIRS

A broad field with a measurable density gradient

The case team verified the short frontal hairs as baby hairs. They are most concentrated immediately below the established hairline and become finer and more widely spaced farther onto the forehead. Isolated short, curved hairs remain visible in the central and distal zones.

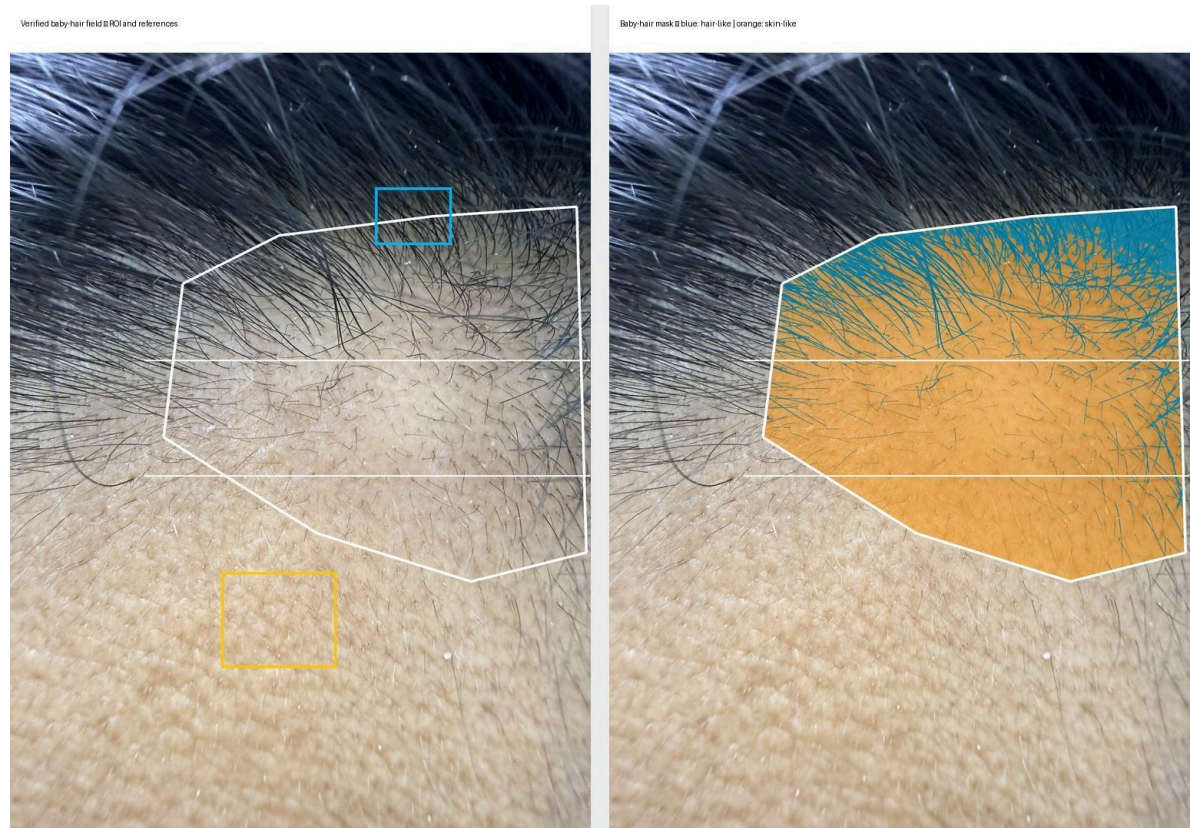


Figure 4: Verified baby-hair field and analytical mask. White lines separate proximal, central, and distal zones.

Table 4. Follow-up baby-hair coverage by zone.

| Zone              | Hair-pixel coverage | Median band width |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Proximal hairline | 37.67%              | 8 px              |
| Central field     | 3.91%               | 4 px              |
| Distal forehead   | 1.53%               | 3 px              |
| Combined field    | 17.60%              | 7 px              |

**Data and figure provenance.** Source photographs were supplied by QUINT. The follow-up overview was globally color-tone adjusted before analysis. Figures 2-4 were generated from the reproducible local analysis script and CSV/JSON outputs; the analysis workflow did not manually retouch hair or scalp regions.

RESULTS SYNTHESIS

Quantitative findings at a glance

Table 5. Exploratory crown appearance metrics. Red-target chroma values are threshold-dependent and are not interchangeable with broad-target visible-scalp estimates.

| Crown analysis             | Before | After  | Change                   |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|
| Red target   chroma t=0.30 | 39.34% | 16.64% | -22.70 pp   -57.70% rel. |
| Red target   chroma t=0.35 | 28.12% | 9.32%  | -18.80 pp   -66.86% rel. |
| Red target   chroma t=0.40 | 16.39% | 3.68%  | -12.71 pp   -77.55% rel. |
| Broad upper target         | 44.18% | 32.32% | -11.86 pp   -26.84% rel. |
| Broad combined target      | 39.64% | 40.76% | +1.12 pp                 |

Table 6. Frontal-fringe appearance metrics.

| Frontal appearance metric      | Before | After  | Change    |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Full fringe hair coverage      | 35.64% | 77.29% | +41.65 pp |
| Lower hanging-zone coverage    | 20.56% | 63.66% | +43.10 pp |
| Hair-to-skin darkness contrast | 49.94% | 76.56% | +26.62 pp |
| Median dark-band width         | 4 px   | 11 px  | +7 px     |

Integrated reading

The red central-crown target shows a large and directionally stable reduction in scalp-like chroma, consistent with the visible difference in the supplied circles. The broader whole-target result remains inconclusive, while the frontal fringe improves strongly. The verified baby-hair close-up documents their presence and distribution at follow-up, but no matched baseline close-up exists for a before-and-after baby-hair count.

The supplied color-tone adjustment changed the broader RGB color-distance estimates by no more than 0.47 percentage points. The red target's chroma-only method was selected to reduce brightness bias, but its absolute value varied across thresholds; the study therefore reports a sensitivity window and does not convert it into biological hair density.

**DO NOT CONVERT** Do not translate the 58%-78% relative reduction in scalp-like signal into '58%-78% hair growth.' It measures photographed color/coverage within a selected target, not follicles, hairs/cm2, biological density, or individual shaft diameter.

DISCUSSION

What is supported - and what is not

Table 7. Evidence boundaries for responsible interpretation.

| Evidence tier        | Supported statement                                                                                                | Boundary                                         |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Participant-reported | Less shedding by month 3; baby hairs by month 6; fuller look by month 10                                           | Subjective and not independently measured        |
| Image-supported      | Markedly lower scalp show-through in the red central-crown target; fuller-looking fringe; verified baby-hair field | Exploratory photographic appearance              |
| Not established      | Causation, typical results, new follicle count, hairs/cm2, growth rate, shaft diameter                             | Requires controlled and standardized measurement |

Primary limitations

- Single participant with no untreated control area and no blinded clinical evaluator.
- Different head pitch, rotation, camera distance, lighting, parting, hair direction, and apparent moisture/product state.
- No fixed scale, target-area landmarks, trichoscopy, hairs/cm2 count, or shaft-diameter measurement.
- No matched baseline close-up for the verified baby-hair field.
- Concurrent medications, supplements, procedures, illness, diet, stress, haircuts, and other confounders were not documented in the supplied record.

**REGULATORY CONTEXT** FDA states that it has not cleared microneedling devices for hair loss or for use with another product, and that there are currently no FDA-approved exosome products.[3][5] This document does not represent FDA review, clearance, or approval.

## CONCLUSION

### A credible single-participant proof

This case supports a carefully bounded narrative of visible change. At approximately 10 months, the red central-crown target showed markedly less scalp-like signal across a threshold sensitivity analysis, the frontal fringe looked substantially darker and fuller, and close-up photography documented a broad field of verified baby hairs across the treated frontal hairline.

The images do not support a uniform whole-scalp density increase, an exact new-hair count, or a claim that individual shafts became thicker. The defensible conclusion is therefore appearance-based and localized, with participant-reported milestones clearly separated from image-derived findings.

### References

[1] QUINT. How to Use Q.SCALP. <https://quintskin.com/pages/how-to-use-qscalp>

[2] FTC. Health Products Compliance Guidance.

<https://www.ftc.gov/business-guidance/resources/health-products-compliance-guidance>

[3] FDA. Microneedling Devices: Benefits, Risks and Safety.

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/microneedling-devices-getting-point-benefits-risks-and-safety>

[4] FDA. Cosmetics Labeling Claims.

<https://www.fda.gov/cosmetics/cosmetics-labeling/cosmetics-labeling-claims>

[5] FDA. Public Safety Alert: Unapproved Stem Cell and Exosome Products.

<https://www.fda.gov/safety/medical-product-safety-information/public-safety-alert-due-marketing-unapproved-stem-cell-and-exosome-products>

*All links accessed August 19, 2026.*