

## APPENDIX B: Glossary of Hair Terms

- Anagen** — The anagen root is a root from the active growth phase of a hair follicle. The root from a pulled anagen hair is elongated, can have a root sheath, and is normally pigmented.
- Buckling** — The appearance of caving in of the hair shaft. Normally present in pubic hair.
- Catagen** — The catagen phase is the step-down phase of hair growth. The time period between the active (anagen) growth phase and the resting (telogen) growth phase. A catagen root may be club-shaped and may have a meager amount of pigment and a dried root sheath.
- Caucasoid** — An anthropological term designating one of the major groups of human beings, that is, the people of Europe.
- Cellular** — Displaying some definite form, pattern, or shape. Usually refers to the medullary configuration.
- Characteristic** — A microscopic or macroscopic feature of a hair.
- Color** — Refers to the hue of the hair as judged both with reflected and transmitted light.
- Comparison** — The process of examining questioned and known hair specimens in order to associate or disassociate them from a given individual.
- Cortex** — The primary anatomic region of a hair between the cuticle region and the medullary region.
- Cortical fusi** — The small spaces within the hair shaft that appear as tiny dark specks.
- Cross-sectional shape** — The shape of a hair shaft when cut at right angles to its longitudinal axis.
- Cuticle** — The outermost region of a hair. It is composed of layers of overlapping scales.
- Distal end** — The end of the hair that is furthest from the root.
- Hair** — Any fine, cylindrically shaped fiber growing from the skin of mammals.
- Imbricate** — Describes a scale pattern having the edges overlapping in a wavy pattern.
- Keratin** — A sulfur-containing fibrous protein that forms the chemical basis for keratinized epidermal tissues such as hair.
- Known** — A known sample is a collected sample intended to be representative of a particular body area of a specific person or animal. It usually consists of 50 to 100 hairs from around the area being sampled.
- Macroscopic** — Describes characteristics large enough to be perceived by the unaided human eye or under low magnification.
- Medial region** — The portion of the hair between the proximal and distal ends.
- Medulla** — The anatomic region of a hair normally located in the center of the cortex.
- Medullary configuration** — The form the medullary cells take from the proximal end to the distal end of the hair shaft.
- Melanin** — The pigment that provides the color to hair.
- Mongoloid** — An anthropological term designating one of the major groups of human beings from Asia and including the Inuit peoples and Native Americans.
- Negroid** — An anthropological term designating one of the major groups of human beings, that is, the people of Africa.
- Ovoid bodies** — Oval or round pigmented bodies usually found in the hair cortex.
- Pigment density** — The relative abundance of pigment granules in the hair cortex, as judged by their microscopic appearance.
- Pigment distribution** — The pattern of the pigment granules about the central axis of the hair shaft (uniform, peripheral, one-sided, random, central, or medial).
- Proximal end** — The end of the hair nearest the root end.