

4th International Conference and Expo on
Cosmetology & Trichology
June 22-24, 2015 Philadelphia, USA

The first Q switch neodymium YAG non-ablative

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The fractional lasers were one of the biggest breakthroughs in the laser world. Today their role in the esthetic treatments is getting bigger every day. The concept of the fractional lasers is to create the microscopic damage under the skin and replace it with a new collagen. Depending if there is damage of the epidermis they are classified as an ablative fractional laser and if there is no damage we call them nonablative fractional laser. The latest breakthrough is Clear lift the first Q switch neodymium YAG nonablative fractional laser. It is the first non painful fractional laser without the down time and the biggest penetration. This is the safest laser for the treatment for the dark skin. Clear lift is the most promising laser for the treatment of the melasmaactive acne, rosacea and for many other esthetic indications. Besides that, it also gives promising results for many medical indications especially for the inflammatory skin disorder and sun damage.

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Lipofilling in facial plastic surgery

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Objective: Fat graft is now part of the armamentarium in face plastic surgery. It is successfully used in burn scars, trauma, and congenital malformation. The aim of our study is the discussion of the value of this technique in optimizing cosmetic result in cranio-maxillofacial region.

Material & Methods: Twenty-seven adult patients with facial asymmetry due to oncological resection, congenital anomaly, or craniofacial traumatism were selected. The patients were treated by injection of adipose tissue harvested from abdominal subcutaneous fat and processed according to Coleman's technique. Two to three injections were administered at the dermohypodermal junction. Ages, sexes, aetiology of facial deformity, recipient sites, quantity of fat injected, aesthetic results are discussed.

Results: Patient age ranged from 14-75 (average 34). Indications for grafts included volumetric defects derived from traumatic sequelae (11 patients), congenital facial anomalies (6 patients), scleroderma (5 patients), oncological resections (4 patients) and radiation injury (2 patients). The clinical appearance, discussed by 3 surgeons and subjective patient feelings, after a 6-month follow-up period suggest considerable improvement in the mimic features, skin texture, and thickness. The result is good in 82% of cases and acceptable in the other cases.

Conclusion: This technique is easily reproducible and provides excellent results. The application of this technology in facial asymmetry may help to obtain good cosmetic results. The technique for harvesting fat from the donor site and reinjecting it into recipient sites can be easily done and easily taught. There is no significant morbidity, and there are no significant complications. Lipostructure seems to complete and improve the results of the standard surgical approach in facial surgery.

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