



AESTHETIC AND COSMETIC DERMATOLOGY (LASERS SEPARATE CATEGORY)

## COMPLICATION OF HYALURONIC ACID SKIN BOOSTER PROCEDURE - RAPID REACTION AS THE KEY TO SUCCESS

Aneta Gruchala<sup>(1)</sup> - Paulina Barasinska<sup>(2)</sup> - Marcin Noweta<sup>(2)</sup>

Medical University Of Lodz, Psychodermatology Department, Lodz, Poland<sup>(1)</sup> - Medical University Of Lodz, Department Of Dermatology, Pediatric And Oncologic Dermatology, Lodz, Poland<sup>(2)</sup>

**Background:** Hyaluronic acid (HA) filler is commonly used in aesthetic medicine for soft tissue augmentation. A novel application of small particle HA includes its use as a skin booster with intradermal micropuncture. In this technique, small fractions of product are injected gradually to rejuvenate, e.g., face, neckline, or hand skin. Side effects are generally mild and transient.

**Observation:** A 35-year-old female patient visited the outpatient dermatology clinic in Lodz, Poland. She had had a hyaluronic acid skin booster procedure performed at the beautician's 3 days prior the visit. She had had small open sores in creases between the brows for 3 days. Yellowish discharge and forming crust were reported. The patient had no additional symptoms, no chronic diseases, and no skin problems in history. The patient received as a treatment: hyaluronidase (administered during the visit), as well as clindamycin to be taken orally and a cream with fusidic acid. The first control took place 3 days after the visit and a decrease in sores was observed. Further retracting of the complication after aesthetic procedure was observed during subsequent appointments.

**Key message:** If the patient had not visited the clinic 3 days after the problematic procedure, the complications could have been more much more severe, possibly including necrosis. The complication was most probably caused by injecting hyaluronic acid in the vessel. Our recommendation is that aesthetic procedures should be conducted by qualified medical staff. This is because (i) they are more likely to conduct the vessel injection properly, (ii) they can more rapidly observe any possible abnormalities during the procedure, and (iii) they can competently advise the patient regarding complications and future treatment.

