ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



A new ERA for global Dermatology 10 - 15 JUNE 2019 MILAN, ITALY

LASERS

SPLIT-FACE COMPARSION OF THE PICOSECOND 1,064-NM ND:YAG LASER USING MICROLENS ARRAY AND THE QUASI-LONG-PULSED 1,064-NM ND:YAG LASER FOR THE TREATMENT OF PHOTOAGING FACIAL RHYTIDES AND PORES

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Introduction: Photoaging skin changes result in increased a number of rhytides and size of pores. Although various lasers have been tried for rejuvenation of the photoaging skin, quasi-long-pulsed 1,064-nm neodymium:yttrium-aluminum-garnet (Nd:YAG) laser is one of the promising treatment options. Lasers operating in picosecond pulse durations combined with microlens array handpiece are regarded as a new breakthrough for the skin rejuvenation.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the clinical efficacy and safety of the picosecond 1,064-nm Nd:YAG laser using microlens array compared with the quasi-long-pulsed 1,064-nm Nd:YAG laser.

Materials and Methods: A split-faced, prospective study was designed. 24 subjects with photoaging wrinkles and enlarged pores on face were recruited. Each facial area was randomly assigned with either the picosecond 1,064-nm Nd:YAG laser (Pico-arm) or the quasi-long-pulsed 1,064-nm Nd:YAG laser (Quasi-arm). Total five laser sessions were performed at 2-week intervals. Final evaluation was achieved 12-week later after the last laser session. Primary outcome was assessed by 5-point global assessment scale, wrinkle index and pore index derived from 3D camera analysis.

Results: A total of 24 subjects with Fitzpatrick skin types III to IV, mean age 63.8 year-old, were enrolled. In 5-point global assessment for pores, 54% of subjects of the Pico-arm reported more than 50% improvement versus 39% of the Quasi-arm. For wrinkles, 13% of subjects of the Pico-arm showed more than 50% improvement versus 4% of the Quasi-arm. In pore index, there was a 41.3% reduction in the Pico-arm in comparison to a 3.9% increase in the Quasi-arm. In wrinkle index, a 16.4% reduction in the Pico-arm was noted compared with a 0.5% reduction in the Quasi-arm. No serious adverse event had occurred.











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Conclusions: The picosecond 1,064-nm Nd:YAG laser using microlens array would be an effective option for treatment of photoaging wrinkles and pores.



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