Index

A
Abdominal skin reduction
clinical examination, 207–208
method of device, liposuction and surgical excision, 208–209
possible complications, 211–212
post-operative care, 209–211
Ablative laser resurfacing
device and treatment application methods
fractional resurfacing, 216–218
lesions treatment, 218–219
Portrait® Plasma Skin Rejuvenation, 216
patient selection, 215
Acne scarring
ablative lasers, 58
hypertrophic and keloidal, 56–57
pulsed dye laser, 57–58
semi-ablative lasers, 58
Ambulatory phlebectomy (AP)
clinical examination, 135–136
indications, 135
postoperative instructions, 141
procedural protocol, 136–141
sclerotherapy, 141
Antiaging therapies, 231–232
Breast reduction
adverse events management, 75–76
clinical examination and patient history, 73
device and treatment application method, 73–75
results and post-operative care, 75
tumescent liposuction, 73
Asian patients
cutaneous racial, 233
treatment applications
Botulinum Toxin A (Botox®), 233
laser and radiofrequency skin rejuvenation, 233–236

B
Body Cosmeceutical treatment application
antiaging therapies, 231–232
cleansers, 229
exfoliants, 229
moisturizers, 229–230
skin lightening agents, 230–231
sunscreens, 230
Botulinum toxin, 3–7
Botulinum Toxin A (Botox®), 233
clinical examination, 77
patient selection, 77
treatment application, 77–78
treatment technique
clinical trial, 79–81
mechanism, 79
special considerations, 80–81
Breast reduction
adverse events management, 75–76
clinical examination and patient history, 73
device and treatment application method, 73–75
results and post-operative care, 75
tumescent liposuction, 73

C
Calcium hydroxylapatite (CaHA) administration
hand
adverse events, 222–223
lidocaine, 222
posttreatment, 222
non-facial areas, 223–224
Cellulite reduction, subcision
adverse events management, 170–171
classification, 168
clinical examination and patient selection, 167–168
method of device and treatment application
postoperative recommendations, 169
preoperative recommendations, 168
technique, 168–169
Chemical peeling, keratoses and lentigines
clinical examination, 85
conventional approaches, 85
treatment applications
botulinum toxin, 85
Chemical peeling, keratoses and lentigines (Continued)
  side effects, 87
  superficial peeling, 87
  patient history, 85
  pigment alterations, 87
  postoperative care, 87
  side effects, 87
Chemical peels, poikiloderma
  Cook body peel
  glycolic acid, 42
  Jessner’s solution, 42
  salicylic acid, 43–44
  superficial peeling agents and concentrations, 41–42
  tretinoin, 43
  trichloroacetic acid (TCA), 42
Cook body peel, 39, 44
Cosmeceuticals
  clinical examination
    antiaging therapies, 231–232
    cleansers, 229
    exfoliants, 229
    moisturizers, 229–230
    skin lightening agents, 230–231
    sunscreens, 230
  facial application, 227

D
Device and treatment application methods
  fractional resurfacing
    Fraxel restore and repair, 216–217
    Portrait® procedure, 217
  lesions treatment, 218–219
  Portrait® Plasma Skin Rejuvenation, 216
Dynamic cooling device (DCD), 39
Dyspigmentation treatment and prevention
  clinical examination and patient history, 239–240
  treatment application
    azelaic acid, 242
    hydroquinone, 241
    keratolytic agents, 242
    laser therapy, 242–243
    post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation (PIH), 240
    topical glucocorticoids, 242

E
Endovenous laser treatment, leg veins
  alternative treatment methods, 151
  clinical examination and patient history, 148–152
  complications, 151–152
  contraindications, 147–148
  postoperative instructions, 151
  principle, 145
  treatment application
    procedural protocol, 148
    technique, 148–151
Endovenous radiofrequency treatment, leg veins
  alternative treatment methods, 151
  clinical examination and patient history, 148–152
  complications, 151–152
  contraindications, RF and IBBL, 194
  device comparison, 196
  method of device
    adverse events management, 198–199
    dose/setting selection, 193–194
    infrared broadband light (IBBL) technique, 197
    post-operative care, 197
    radiofrequency (RF) technique, 195–197
    treatments number and frequency, 197–198

F
Face skin tightening methods
  clinical examination, 193
  contraindications, RF and IBBL, 194
  device comparison, 196
  method of device
    adverse events management, 198–199
    dose/setting selection, 193–194
    infrared broadband light (IBBL) technique, 197
    post-operative care, 197
    radiofrequency (RF) technique, 195–197
    treatments number and frequency, 197–198

G
Geometric Broken Line Closure (GBLC), 70

H
Hair follicle composition, 62
Hand atrophy, fat transplantation
  clinical examination, 105
  treatment application
    anesthesia considerations, 105–106
    fat harvesting, 106–107
    fat injections, 107–108
    fat processing, 107
    postoperative management, 108
Hydroquinone, 241

I
Infrared broadband light (IBBL) technique
  adverse events management, 198–199
  clinical examination, 193
  contraindications, 194
  dose/setting selection, 193–194
post-operative care, 197
vs. RF device, 196
Injection lipolysis
adverse effects
local effects, 27–28
persistent nodularity and paresthesias, 28
skin necrosis and hyperpigmentation, 28
systemic effects, 28
clinical examination, 23–24
treatment application method, 25–27

Intense pulsed light (IPL) systems, 39

J
Jessner’s solution, 42–43

K
Keratolytic agents, 242
Keratoses and lentigines
off-face laser treatment
clinical examination, 89
device method and treatment application, 89–98
patient history, 89
peels and PDT
clinical examination, 85
conventional approaches, 85
device methods and treatment applications, 86
patient history, 85

L
Labia minora reduction
clinical examination, 201–202
definition, 201
treatment application, 202–203
Lanugo hair, 61
Laser and radiofrequency skin rejuvenation
body contouring, 234–236
hair removal, 236
hypertrophic and keloid scars, 236
laser considerations, 233–234
neck rejuvenation, 234
Laser-mediated photodynamic therapy with pulsed dye laser (PDL), 96–98
Laser therapy, 242–243
Lesions treatment, 218–219
Liposuction
arm fat reduction
clinical examination and patient history, 111
complications, 115
indications, 111
postoperative instructions, 113–115
procedural protocol, 111–113
clinical examination and patient history
skin examination, 173–174
snap test, 173
postoperative clinical considerations
compression garments, 190, 191
lidocaine toxicity signs, 190
pain control, 190
pre-operative antibiotics, 190
super absorbent pads application, 190
treatment method
anesthesia, 178–179
arms, 180
buttock, 183
cannulas, 175
end-point for infusion, 178
epinephrine dose, 176
equipments, 175
infusion devices, 175
legs, 183–188
lidocaine concentration, 176
lover handles and abdomen, men, 188–190
non-dominant smart hand, 179
preoperative mark, 174, 179
pre-operative photographs, 174
sedatives and analgesics, 178
triangulation, 179
trunk, 180–183

N
Neck laxity treatment
clinical examination, 9
infrared wavelengths
infrared light, 13–14
1,310 nm laser, 14
quantitative grading and classification system, 10
radiofrequency
adverse events management, 12–13
dose/settings, 9–12
post-operative care, 12
treatment protocols, 11
ultrasound technique
adverse events management, 20
alternative treatment methods, 20
dose/setting selection, 19
high intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU), 18
patient history and clinical examination,
17–19
post-operative care, 20
treatment technique, 19
1550 nm erbium-doped fractional photothermolysis (Fraxel™), 92–96
Noninvasive body rejuvenation
device methods/treatment application
Accent RF, 163
adverse event management, 163
dosages and settings, 161
postoperative care, 163
ReFirme, 163
Smoothshapes, 161
Thermage, 161–162
Titan, 162–163
Ultrashape, 163
Velashape, 161
patient history and clinical examination
abdomen, 155–156
arms, 156–161
thighs and buttocks, 156
Index

O
Off-face laser treatment, keratoses and lentigines
clinical examination, 89
device method and treatment application
fractional photothermolysis, 92
pulsed-dye laser-mediated PDT, 97–98
QS ruby and 532 nm QS Nd:YAG lasers, 89
patient history

P
PDL. See Pulsed dye lasers (PDL)
Photodynamic therapy (PDT), keratoses and lentigines
clinical examination, 85
conventional approaches, 85
device methods and treatment applications, 86
patient history, 85
photodamage and actinic keratoses (AK), 86–87
Platysmal bands treatment
clinical examination, 3
treatment indications
alternative treatment methods, 6–7
Botulinum toxins, 7
setting selection, 3–4
treatment technique, 4–6
Poikiloderma of civatte (POC)
bleaching treatments, 51
clinical examination and patient history
patient evaluation, 40–41
preoperative evaluation, 40
dynamic cooling device (DCD), 39
fractional photothermolysis, 39
intense pulsed light (IPL) systems, 39, 49–51
laser treatment
argon laser, 48
potassium-titanyl-phosphate (KTP), 48
pulsed dye laser (PDL), 48–49
postoperative care, 44
treatment application
chemical peels, 41–44
preoperative patient preparation, 41
Poikiloderma treatment
clinical examination and patient history, 31–32
definition, 31
method of device, fractional resurfacing
alternative treatment methods, 34
dose/setting selection, 32–34
management, adverse events, 35
post-operative care, 34–35
treatment techniques, 33–34
Portraits® Plasma Skin Rejuvenation, 216
Post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation (PH), 240
Prepackaged injectable soft-tissue rejuvenation
clinical examination, 221
Radiesse, 221
treatment application, CaHA administration
hand, 222–223
non-facial areas, 223–224
Pulsed dye lasers (PDL)
acne scarring, 57–58
surgical scars, 69
Q
Q-switched (QS) (532nm) Nd:YAG and 694 nm QS ruby lasers, 89–92
R
Radiesse, 221
Radiofrequency (RF) technique, face skin tightening
adverse events management, 198–199
clinical examination, 193
contraindications, 194
dose/setting selection, 193–194
post-operative care, 197
vs. IBBL device, 196
Relaxed skin tension lines (RSTL), 67, 69, 70
Revision technique algorithm, 67
S
Sclerotherapy, hand veins
clinical examination, 100
device methods and treatment application, 100–103
vs. endovenous laser hand vein ablation (EVLH), 100
Sclerotherapy, leg veins
clinical examination, 127–128
definition, 127
treatment application
adverse events management, 133
compression, 132
foam sclerotherapy, 131–132
large and small vessels, 128–131
post-operative care, 132
sclerosants, 128
Skin lightening agents, 230–231
Skin tightening, arms and legs
clinical examination, 123
intense pulsed light (IPL), 121–122
radiofrequency (RF)
electrode configurations, 121
properties, 121
treatment application
adverse events, 124
anesthetics, 123
grid marking pattern, 123
non-facial skin, 123
patient feedback, 123
post-procedural care, 124
Subcision technique
adverse events management, 170–171
classification, cellulite, 168
clinical examination and patient selection, 167–168
method of device and treatment application
postoperative recommendations, 169
preoperative recommendations, 168
technique, 168–169
Surgical scars
clinical examination and patient history, 65–67
treatment methods
cryosurgery, 68
intralesional injections, 68
laser treatments, 68–69
surgical treatments, 69–70
topical treatments, 67–68

T
Telogen hair, 61
Terminal hair follicle, 61–62
Topical glucocorticoids, 242
Trichloroacetic acid (TCA), 42
Truncal acne scarring
patient history and clinical examination, 55
therapeutic considerations and applications
ablative lasers, 58
fillers, 59
intralesional corticosteroids, 59
non-ablative lasers, 58
pulsed dye laser, 57–58
semi-ablative lasers, 58
surgical excision, 55–57
Truncal hair removal
clinical examination, 61
treatment application
hirsutism, 61
hypertrichosis, 61–63
Tumescent liposuction, 73

V
Vaginal rejuvenation. See Vulvar reshaping
Vellus hair, 61
Vulvar reshaping
clinical examination, 204
definition, 204
treatment application
mons veneris and labia majora, 204–205
vulvo-vaginal mucosae, 205

W
W-plasty, 70