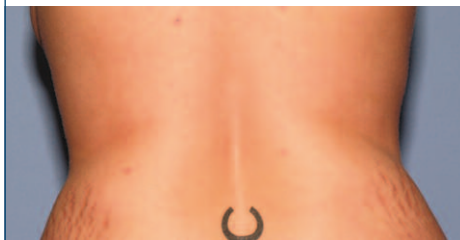


Dual Wavelength ProLipo Enhances Laser-Assisted Lipolysis

By Bob Kronemyer, Associate Editor



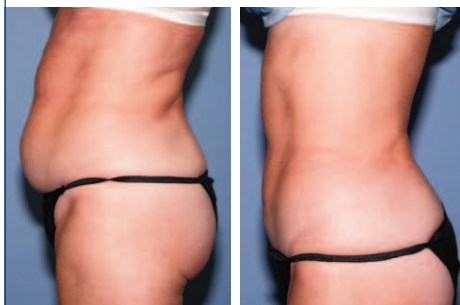
27 year old female before Tx



27 year old female after ProLipo Tx

Photos courtesy of Marc Salzman, M.D.

"I also think skin tightening is better with the addition of the 1319 wavelength, especially in the arms, the medial thighs and around the belly button. You're adding much more heat."



38 year old female before Tx

38 year old female after ProLipo Tx

Photos courtesy of Marc Salzman, M.D.

Practitioners can now offer a more effective laser-assisted lipolysis (LAL) treatment due to the dual wavelength – 1064 nm and 1319 nm – contained in the Pro-V platform of the ProLipo from Sciton, Inc. (Palo Alto, Calif.).

"There is no question that the 1319 nm wavelength emits more heat," said Marc Salzman, M.D., an associate clinical professor of plastic surgery at the University of Louisville, who has conducted studies of different wavelengths using abdominoplasty specimens. "The 1319 wavelength goes through skin much more quickly than the 1064 wavelength, so you have to be more careful with it. But given the same amount of time and energy, the 1319 wavelength is more effective in sclerosing the tissue that surrounds the fat. There is more visible shrinkage of the stroma."



Marc Salzman, M.D.
Associate Clinical Professor of
Plastic Surgery
University of Louisville
Louisville, KY

According to Dr. Salzman, a plastic surgeon in Louisville, Ky., the ProLipo requires just one treatment session. "I try to limit a session to two areas because each area takes me about one hour." After placing the tumescent fluid, Dr. Salzman first treats with the 1064 wavelength, followed by evacuation with a syringe cannula system, then the 1319 wavelength to tighten the tissue between the fascia and the skin.

"Properly selected patients can expect results that are 85% to 90% of standard power-assisted liposuction with cannulas and general anesthesia," noted Dr. Salzman. "I also think skin tightening is better with the addition of the 1319 wavelength, especially in the arms, the medial thighs and around the belly button. You're adding much more heat. In fact, you can feel it with your hands."

Starting two weeks after treatment, Dr. Salzman performs two to three sessions

with the SkinTyte, a component of the broadband light (BBL) module of Sciton's Pro-V platform, especially for the abdomen, arms and neck. The BBL module can also be used for hair removal, skin rejuvenation and acne.

ProLipo's 1064 wavelength is currently FDA cleared for a maximum of 20 watts, but the company has submitted data for an increase to 40 watts. "With 40 watts, treatment will take half the time," said Neil Goodman, M.D., Ph.D., who practices cosmetic surgery in New York City, N.Y. "The 1064 wavelength is very effective in treating small areas with small volumes, such as the chin, neck or a knee." In contrast, "the 1319 wavelength "is primarily very good for tissue tightening. You will be hard-pressed to attain the same degree of skin tightening with more conventional forms of liposuction."

Dr. Goodman, who uses traditional liposuction for larger body areas, followed immediately by ProLipo to provide controlled, subcutaneous tissue heating, said that an internal laser is needed to perform treatments "to the fullest extent with the best cosmetic outcome." Although both the 1064 and 1319 wavelengths help with skin tightening, the 1319 wavelength is particularly beneficial because "absorption of water is much higher, thus the energy put in is converted into heat at a more rapid rate." With one ProLipo treatment, "results are permanent."



Neil Goodman, M.D., Ph.D.
Cosmetic Surgeon
New York City, NY

"I like that the ProLipo can be performed in the office without general anesthesia," added Dr. Salzman. "Patients don't perceive it as being an operative intervention. The ProLipo brings in a different patient base than we typically encounter. These patients assume that standard liposuction would be recommended by a plastic surgeon."