Methods: Twelve patients (nine females, three males) with postoperative linear neck scars were enrolled in this prospective pilot study. Scars were divided into two equal portions and randomly selected to receive 585 nm PDL or 532-nm KTP laser. We compared the scars of each 6 months after surgery. Efficacy of the treatment was evaluated using three forms of assessment: the Vancouver Scar Scale (VSS) and a global assessment score (GAS), participant’s satisfaction score (PSS). Scars were divided into two equal portions.

Results: No statistically significant difference was seen between sides treated with 585 nm PDL and those treated with 532 nm KTP laser. There was no difference in adverse events between the two sides.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates that both 585 nm PLD and 532 nm KTP laser are effective and safe in thyroidectomy scar prevention, although it is difficult to distinguish which of the two laser modalities might be superior.

Keyword: Hypertrophic scar, KTP laser, Laser prevention, Pulsed dye laser, Thyroidectomy

P144

Early postoperative treatment of thyroidectomy scars using botulinum toxin: A split-scar, double-blind randomized controlled trial

1Kimbelle Catholic Skin, Daejeon, Korea, 2Department of Dermatology, Incheon St. Mary’s Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, Incheon, Korea, 3The Korean Academy of Corrective Dermatology

Youn Sung Kim1,2, So Min Kim1,3, Won Joon Choi2, Hee Jin Jun2, Hyun Joo Lee2, Sang Hyun Cho3, Jeong Deuk Lee2, Hei Sung Kim2,3

Background: Operational scars, especially those located on the exposed areas of the body can be distressful. It is well known that skin tension, during the early healing phase of surgical wounds, plays a major role in scar widening and hypertrophy. Despite the high demand for an early intervention to minimize surgical scars, there is yet no universal consensus on optimal treatment.

Objectives: We sought to assess the safety and efficacy of early postoperative botulinum toxin type A (BTA) injection in minimizing surgical scars.

Methods: This was a split-scar, double-blind randomized controlled trial. A single session of treatment was performed one week after the surgery. BTA was allocated to one half of the scar, and 0.9% saline on the other half. Scars were assessed at a 6 month follow-up visit by patients and also by two independent dermatologists using the modified Stony Brook Scar Evaluation Scale (SBSES) with standardized photographs.

Results: Seventeen patients enrolled and 2 dropped out. Fifteen patients, all skin types III-V, 93% women, mean age 46 years and mean scar size of 8 cm, completed the study and were analyzed. At 6 months follow-up, a significant change in SBSES was noted in the BTA treated half of the scar (p <0.001) with minimal change on the saline treated side (P =0.785). The mean calculated difference in SBSES scores (final-initial) between the BTA treated side and the saline treated side was also significant (p <0.001). Patients expressed a greater degree of satisfaction with the BTA treated side as assessed using a subjective 4-point scale. No severe adverse reactions were reported.

Conclusion: Early postoperative BTA injection was safe and effective in modulating thyroidectomy scars when compared with saline control. This may be a promising option for scar prevention.

Keyword: Thyroidectomy scar, Early post-operative botulinum toxin, Saline control

P145

Evaluation of therapeutic response of pincer nail deformity using shape memory alloy: A case series of 15 patients

Department of Dermatology, Inha University School of Medicine

Min Ji Kang, Hye Soo Ko, Jong Hyuk Moon, Chan Yi Bang, Ji Won Byun, Jeonghyun Shin, Gwang Seong Choi

Background: Pincer nail deformity(PND) is characterized by an increased transverse curvature of nail plate which may cause pain and impair patient’s daily activities. Treatment of PND using shape memory alloy is a simple method which helps to retain the normal shape of nail. However, there have been limited clinical studies about therapeutic response of shape memory alloy in Korean literature.

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to investigate clinical manifestations and therapeutic effect of shape memory alloy device for treatment of PND. Also, we tried to find out any