prevention.

**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 the 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

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**P144**

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

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**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

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**P145**

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

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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
factors that can influence therapeutic outcome.

**Methods:** We retrospectively evaluated medical records and photographs of 15 patients with PND who were treated using shape memory alloy from January 2010 to August 2013. Therapeutic outcome was evaluated by subjective assessment of pain relief and physician’s global assessment of improvement after treatment.

**Results:** All patients showed satisfactory results after treatment using shape memory alloy. Partial and complete relief of pain was achieved in 6.7% and 93.3% of patients, respectively. Physician’s global assessment showed <50% improvement in 5 patients (33.3%) and ≥50% improvement in 10 patients (66.7%). Family history, presence of onychomycosis and type of PND did not significantly affect therapeutic outcome (p>0.05).

**Conclusion:** A shape memory alloy is an effective and simple treatment modality which can be easily done with excellent therapeutic outcome.

Keyword: Pincer nail, Shape memory alloy

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**P146**

**Facial reconstruction with island pedicle flap after Mohs micrographic surgery**

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**Sangho Youn, Sanghyun Song, Chanho Na, Bongseok Shin, Minsung Kim**

**Background:** There is currently an increasing attention in the field of dermatology for surgical therapy for removal and reconstruction of skin cancers. Island pedicle flap has been considered a method in reconstructive surgery due to simplicity of flap design and reliability after Mohs micrographic surgery (MMS). Especially, it is suitable for reconstruction of upper lip, cheek, lateral side wall of nose, and shows superior advantages of color and texture over various transposition flap and skin graft.

**Objectives:** Our purpose is to report our experience with island pedicle flap in reconstruction of surgical defects of the face after MMS, using postoperative clinical and cosmetic results.

**Methods:** From April 2011 to April 2013, 11 patients were diagnosed non-malignant melanoma skin cancer on the face and were treated with MMS. The surgical defects were reconstructed with island pedicle flap. We reviewed the medical records and evaluated clinical aspects and surgical treatment outcomes, and cosmetic results were scored as the Vancouver Scar Scale (VSS).

**Results:** Cosmetic results of reconstructions were satisfactory, and 10 cases of 11 cases (90.9%) showed good to excellent results after 6 months.

**Conclusion:** We found island pedicle flap was simple to reconstruct defects and provided aesthetically good results. Therefore, this flap could be an excellent choice for facial reconstruction after MMS.

Keyword: Facial reconstruction, Island pedicle flap

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**P147**

**Filler complication following an illegal practice: case series and their clinic-pathological overview**

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**So Min Kim, Won Joon Choi, Hee Jin Jun, Sang Hyun Cho, Jeong Deuk Lee, Hei Sung Kim**

**Background:** Filler injection is a minimally invasive procedure which is widely used for soft tissue augmentation. However, as illegal filler injections are still ongoing in Korea, there have been many filler related complications.

**Objectives:** This study was performed to present the long-term outcomes of an illegal filler injection.

**Methods:** Nine patients presenting with filler related complications due to illegal filler injection were analyzed by sex, age, the substances injected, injection sites, and clinical presentations. All lesions had been biopsied. They were diagnosed by the clinicopathologic findings and were treated accordingly.

**Results:** Out of the nine patients, eight were women, and one man. Their mean age was 53.4. The complications were said to occur following an illegal filler injection. Among the injected substances, six were unknown, and three were said to be restylane, paraffin, and vaseline. The most commonly injected site was the cheek, followed by the nose, the eyelids, and the penis. Most cases presented as erythematous to skin-colored papules, nodules, and masses. Others presented as lichenified plaques, facial swelling, and in a male patient, as oozing ulcers on the penis. In terms of the histopathologic findings, there were four patients with foreign body granuloma reaction, one with periorbital lipogranuloma, one with contact dermatitis, one with perifolliculitis, one with...