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Background: Lipoma of head and neck (H&N) can be located deeply around muscle and periosteum unlike that of other site. Therefore it is of value to know some of the characteristics of lipoma that develops on H&N.

Objectives: To elucidate the clinical, radiological, pathological and surgical aspects of H&N lipoma.

Methods: Chart review based on the medical records of 18 patients with H&N lipoma who have undertaken radiological studies or surgery.

Results: In clinical data of 18 patients, all were asymptomatic, average duration was 35.69 month (0.5~120 month), 11 were located in forehead, 5 in scalp, and 2 in neck. 15 of 18 patients underwent radiologic studies, and 11 were diagnosed as lipoma in radiologic exam, and other 4 as solid mass. All radiologic studies were measurable with an average of 2.13 cm (0.6~3.8 cm). Radiologically, 7 were found in periosteum, 5 in lower subcutaneous area, and 3 in muscular area. 16 of 18 patients underwent surgery, and the average size upon surgical exploration was 3.05 cm (1~5.5 cm). During surgical procedure, 8 were located in periosteum, 5 in muscular area, 2 in lower and 1 in upper subcutaneous area. The border of tumors was examined in 13 of 16 patients, and 6 tumors were adhesive, 4 were invasive, and 3 were well-circumscribed.

Conclusion: H&N lipomas tend to be located in periosteum or muscular area and are mostly adhesive which require careful dissection and surgical technique in surgery.

Keyword: Lipoma, Head and neck, Characteristic

P113

Sebaceous carcinoma treated with Mohs micrographic surgery

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Background: Sebaceous carcinoma is a rare, aggressive tumor of sebaceous glands commonly located on the head and neck. Clinically it resembles benign inflammatory condition, which may contribute to higher rates of distant metastasis mortality due to diagnostic delay. Due to its rare occurrence, optimal treatment modality has yet to be established.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of Mohs micrographic surgery in sebaceous carcinoma.

Methods: This study is a retrospective review of patients, who were treated with Mohs micrographic surgery.

Results: We have experienced three elderly patients (1 male, 2 female; mean age 82.3) with sebaceous carcinoma. All three patients were successfully treated with Mohs micrographic surgery. During the average follow up of 28 months, there was no recurrence of the tumor.

Conclusion: Our experience emphasizes the benefits of Mohs micrographic surgery for rare malignant tumors.

Keyword: Sebaceous carcinoma, Mohs micrographic surgery

P114

A study on the skin pore and comedone after chemical peeling combined microdermabrasion

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Background: Alpha-Hydroxy acid (AHA) have recently been recognized as important adjunctive therapy in a variety of conditions including photodamage, actinic damage, melasma, hyperpigmentation disorders, acne, rosacea.

Objectives: We examined whether there is an additional effect of physical application with water jet pressure compared to application of chemical peeling agent alone on facial skin.

Methods: All subject’s face were randomly divided into test and control group. The test group was treated with chemical peeling combined physical effect with water jet pressure, and control group applied chemical peeling alone. The 23 healthy females aged between 22 and 39 were recruited, and we measured sebum output level by light transmission, pore area and number by fluorescent lighting, and comedone (whiteheads, blackheads) by lesion counting before treatment, and at 1, 2, 4 weeks after treatment.

Results: Compared to before treatment, whiteheads and blackheads were significantly decreased at 1, 2 and 4 weeks in test group (p<0.05), but control group was showed a tendency to decrease at 1, 2 and 4 weeks. Pore area and number by fluorescent lighting, and comedone (whiteheads, blackheads) by lesion counting before treatment, and at 1, 2, 4 weeks after treatment.
(p<0.05) only in test group. Compared to control group, whiteheads and blackheads of test group were significantly decreased at 1 week.

Conclusion: 4% AHA solution combined with physical effect had improving effects on whiteheads and blackheads synergistically.

Keyword: Alpha-Hydroxy acid, Comedone

P115

Facial profile alteration following filler rhinoplasty: analysis by overlay of before-and-after 3D images

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Background: The nose is the most prominent feature of the face being located in the center. Nose augmentation, either through surgery or filler injection is a popular procedure in East Asian countries but the assessment of its outcome remains highly subjective. 3D imaging has been developed to enable more precise evaluation of the changes of the nose after rhinoplasty.

Objectives: In this study, we have used a 3D imaging system (Morpheus 3D scanner) to identify the anthropometric changes of the face following filler rhinoplasty.

Methods: A total of 40 patients who underwent filler rhinoplasty (20 patients with a cannula and 20 patients with needle) were included in the study. 3D images were obtained before, immediately after, 1 day after and 2 weeks after the procedure and superimposed using the common facial landmarks.

Results: The volume increase of the nose at 2 weeks was 3.12 ml per 1ml of filler injected. The change in sellion depth was 3.65 mm per ml of filler material. There were also significant changes in the nasofrontal, nasofacial, nasolabial and the nasomental angles following filler rhinoplasty. Differences in the measurements between the cannula and the needle group were also identified.

Conclusion: Based on the results of our study, we suggest the 3D imaging system to be a reliable and promising tool for quantifying the changes in soft tissue dimension of the face.

Keyword: 3D imaging system, Filler rhinoplasty

P116

The efficacy and safety of multi-session high intensity focused ultrasound (hifu) with short treatment intervals on facial tightening: a preliminary report

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Background: High intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) has become one of the most popular non-invasive technologies for skin tightening and face lifting. HIFU is a highly precise medical procedure that delivers high-intensity focused ultrasound to the deeper layers of the skin. Although HIFU is beneficial to many, complications such as fat atrophy have been occasionally reported limiting its use in patients with a lean face.

Objectives: In this study, we evaluated the safety and efficacy of HIFU on skin tightening under a modified protocol- repeated sessions of HIFU with short treatment intervals.

Methods: Ten patients with facial laxity were photographed before and 3 months after receiving 3 sessions of HIFU (Ultra Skin), each with a 3-6 weeks interval. Treatment lines per session were adjusted to a maximum of 300 lines. Two blinded dermatologists assessed the clinical improvement in terms of skin tightening using a quartile grading scale. Any adverse effects were assessed during the entire study period. A punch biopsy was performed for histological analysis.

Results: The mean patient age was 52 years. All patients experienced both subjective and objective improvement. There was no serious adverse effects. Histology showed greater dermal collagen with thickening of the dermis and straightening of elastic fibers in the reticular dermis after treatment.

Conclusion: HIFU performed at modified parameters may be a favorable alternative to the conventional HIFU.

Keyword: HIFU, ULtra Skin, Modified parameters, Skin tightening

P117

Epidemiologic analysis on usage patterns of cosmetic products in Korea: part II