

# SYNERGISTIC EFFECT OF SIMULTANEOUSLY DELIVERED RADIOFREQUENCY AND TARGETED PRESSURE ENERGY FOR CELLULITE REDUCTION

## CLINICAL EVALUATION OF SIMULTANEOUSLY APPLIED MONOPOLAR RADIOFREQUENCY AND TARGETED PRESSURE ENERGY AS A NEW METHOD FOR NON-INVASIVE TREATMENT OF CELLULITE IN POST PUBERTAL WOMEN

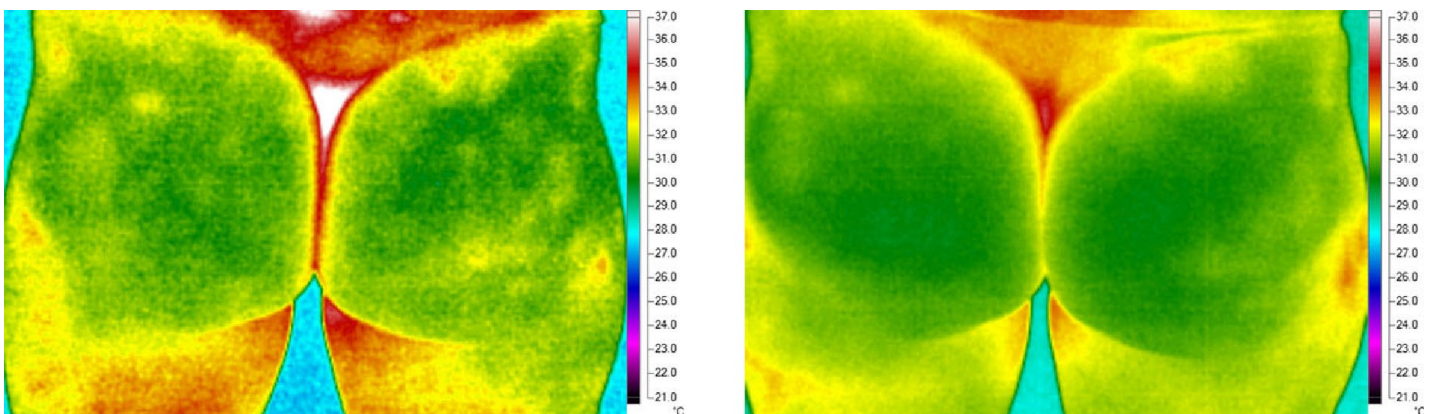
Klaus Fritz M.D.<sup>1,2</sup>, Carmen Salavastru M.D.<sup>3</sup>, Magdalena Gyurova M.D.<sup>4,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dermatology and Laser Center, Landau in der Pfalz, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Carol Davila University, Bucharest, Romania, <sup>3</sup>Department of Dermatology, Colentina Clinical Hospital, Bucharest, Romania, <sup>4</sup>Dermaplus Dermatology Laser & Aesthetic Medical Clinic, Plovdiv, Bulgaria, <sup>5</sup>Dermatology and Venereology, Department, Medical University Plovdiv, Plovdiv, Bulgaria

Published in JCD. 10th February 2018.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Cellulite was reduced in **93% of cases** and 73% of patients showed good, very good, or excellent improvement.
- **97% of patients reported they were satisfied or very satisfied with their treatment results.**
- Infrared thermography showed improved **thermal profile** 3 months post-treatment.



Thermography showing changes in the thermal profile before and 3 months post treatment

---

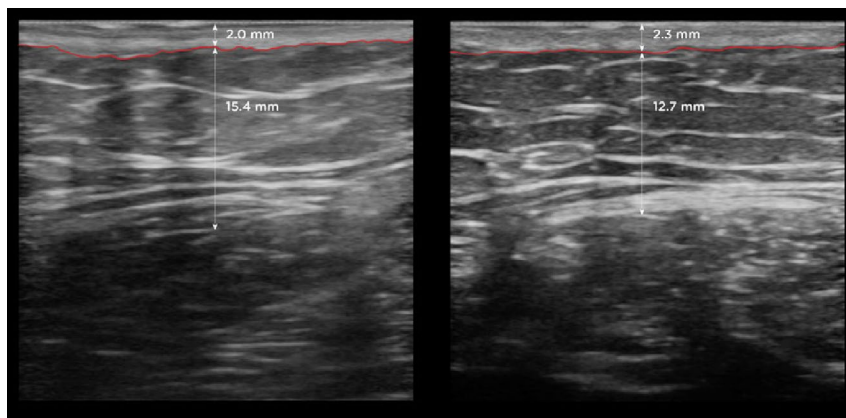
## DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

- 30 subjects received four 24-minute treatments of simultaneous RF and Targeted Pressure Energy on gluteofemoral region.
- Standardized photographs, circumferential measurements, ultrasound scans, and infrared images were taken at baseline and 3 months post-treatment.
- 5-point Likert Scale questionnaire was used to assess patient satisfaction.

---

## RESULTS

- The study shows **54% improvement of cellulite** 3 months after all 4 treatments.
- Ultrasonography revealed **smoothing and thickening of the dermis** by 14% and reduced subcutaneous fat layer coupled with diminution of the fat protrusion effect.
- The density and the depth of cellulite dimples were reduced significantly.



Ultrasonography showing changes in dermal and subdermal tissues before (left) and 3 months post-treatment (right).



Example of patient photographs before (left) and 3 months post-treatment (right). The patient was graded as having “mild improvement”.