

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



-Call 4000





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة يعبدا عن الغبار













بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل





Treatment of Striae Alba using Fractional Radiofrequency with and without Lyophilized Growth Factors

Thesis

Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in Dermatology and Venereology

$\mathfrak{P}_{\mathbf{v}}$ Nuha Hussain Ali Al-Rubaiay $^{MB\ BCh}$

Under supervision of **Prof. Dr. Marwa M. A. Abdallah**

Professor of Dermatology and Venereology Faculty of Medicine - Ain Shams University

Dr. Ahmed Abd Elfattah Afify

Lecturer of Dermatology and Venereology Faculty of Medicine - Ain Shams University

> Faculty of Medicine Ain Shams University 2020



سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢

Acknowledgment

First and foremost, I feel always indebted to ALLAH, the Most Kind and Most Merciful.

I'd like to express my respectful thanks and profound gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Marwa M. A. Abdallah**, Professor of Dermatology and Venereology Faculty of Medicine - Ain Shams University for her keen guidance, kind supervision, valuable advice and continuous encouragement, which made possible the completion of this work.

I am also delighted to express my deepest gratitude and thanks to **Dr. Ahmed Abd Elfattah Afify**, Lecturer of Dermatology and Venereology Faculty of Medicine - Ain Shams University, for his kind care, continuous supervision, valuable instructions, constant help and great assistance throughout this work.

I am also delighted to express my thanks to **Dr.****Theba M **Fawzy*, Lecturer of Histology and cell Biology

*Faculty of Medicine - Ain Shams University, for her kind care, and help throughout this work.

Nuha Al-Rubaiay

Abstract:

Background: Various treatment modalities have been applied to treat striae alba with low satisfaction rate. Fractional Microneedling radiofrequency provides deep dermal coagulation, thereby inducing collagen synthesis and tissue tightening. The addition of platelet lyophilized growth factors may add to the effect of fractional Microneedling radiofrequency.

Objectives: To evaluate and compare the efficacy and safety of fractional Microneedling radiofrequency alone or combined with lyophilized growth factors in the treatment of striae alba.

Methods: In this left-right comparative study, 25 patients suffering from striae alba on the abdomen received sessions of fractional microneedling radiofrequency with lyophilized growth factors on one side and with saline (as placebo) on the other side at 4 weeks interval. Patients' satisfaction was evaluated at the end of study using a questionnaire (Patients were asked the following questions: Are you satisfied with this treatment (completely satisfied, satisfied, partially satisfied, or not satisfied)?

Results: There was a significant improvement in striae alba after treatment in both the lyophilized growth factors (p = <0.0001) and placebo sides (p = <0.0001), the lyophilized growth factors being superior (p = 0.002). Patient satisfaction was more on the LGF side (p = 0.034),where 6 versus 3 patients were completely satisfied. Erythema and hyperpigmentation were less on the lyophilized growth factors side.

Conclusion: The combination of fractional microneedling radiofrequency and lyophilized growth factors improves striae alba outcome.

Keywords: Fractional - Radiofrequency - Striae - Alba - Growth - Factors.

List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Abbreviations	
List of Tables	ii
List of Figures	iii
List of Photos	vi
Introduction	1
Aim of the Work	4
Review of Literature	
Stria Distensae	5
Radiofrequency	23
Patients and Methods	41
Results	53
Discussion	84
Summary	89
Conclusions	91
References	92
Arabic Summary	

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
CMCBB	. Cairo medical center blood bank
	. Electromagnetic
	. Erbium-substituted yttrium aluminium
1110	garnet
FMR	Fractional Microneedling Radiofrequency
H&E	. Hematoxylin and eosin
LGF	. Lyophilized growth factors
LPGF	. Lyophilized platelets growth factors
MN	. Microneedling
MTZ	. Microthermal zones
Nd:YAG	. Neodymium-doped YAG
PDGF	. Platelet-derived growth factor
PDL	. Pulsed-dye laser
PRP	. Platelet-rich plasma
RF	. Radiofrequency
SD	. Striae Distensae
SG	. Striae gravidarum
TGF-α	Transforming growth factor-alpha
UHF	. Ultra high frequency radio waves
UVB	. Ultraviolet B

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1): Table (2):	Characteristics of the study populati	oth side of
Table (3):	the abdomen	and after
Table (4):	Correlation of percentage of reductio of stria with age of patients and d stria	uration of
Table (5):	Patients' rating of their satisfactreatment.	
Table (6):	Comparison between the mean of thickness before and after treatment sides	nt in both
Table (7):	Comparison between the mean of content before and after treatment sides	t in both
Table (8):	Comparison between the mean content before and after treatment sides	t in both
Table (9):	Comparison of the change in concentration, collagen concentrate epidermal thickness on the side tree LGF or Placebo.	tion and eated with
Table (10):	Incidence of adverse outcomes retreatment with LGF or Placebo	

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (1):	Common anatomic sites of striae and line elastosis	
Figure (2):	a. stria rubra b. striae albae	6
Figure (3):	Striae distensae	10
Figure (4):	Striae. A Linear erythematous lesions abdomen (striae rubra). B Multiple linear streaks of striae alba in a teenager. C Large striae in patient receiving chronic, h systemic corticosteroids	atrophic e axillary iigh-dose
Figure (5):	The EM spectrum is modeled as a confrequency spectrum of vibrating massless quanta	s energy
Figure (6):	The RF electrode itself is not the source of h	eat 26
Figure (7):	So-called 'unipolar' and 'bipolar' RF e tissue showed schematically	
Figure (8):	Time needed for tissue death at various temp	peratures 29
Figure (9):	Schematic showing a microneedle (drawn and 'inserted' in skin (micropig) with an act of coagulation from a real needle	tual zone
Figure (10):	The electrothermal damage pattern c schematically between uninsulated and needles	insulated
Figure (11):	Stria drawing in transparent paper	44
Figure (12):	Measuring the width of stria	44
Figure (13):	Vivacy device (fractional micro radiofrequency).	
Figure (14):	Lyophilized growth factors.	47
Figure (15):	Leica DM2500 microscope connected to a containing an image analysis program	-
Figure (16):	Masson trichrome stain.	50

List of Figures Cont...

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (17): Figure (18):	Orcein stain	acebo by
Figure (19):	Scoring of patients' tolerance to the procedu	ıre60
Figure (20):	Scoring of patients' rating of the procedure	to others61
Figure (21):	Striae albae before treatment (H & E) show flat dermo-epidermal junction, increase fibrillary spaces and random deposition of fibers.	ed inter- collagen
Figure (22):	Left side of abdomen treated with FMR a (H & E) showing an increase in the ethickness, increase in the number and d collagen fibers, less inter-fibrillary spa apparent linear orientation of the fibers p the dermo-epidermal junction.	epidermal ensity of aces and arallel to
Figure (23):	Right side of abdomen treated with FMR (H & E) showing an increase in the ethickness, increase in the number and d collagen fibers, less inter-fibrillary spa apparent linear orientation of the fibers p the dermo-epidermal junction.	epidermal ensity of aces and arallel to
Figure (24):	Striae albae before treatment (Masson treshowing randomly distributed collage increased inter-fibrillary spaces	en with
Figure (25):	Left side of abdomen treated with FMR a (Masson trichrome) showing an increase density of collagen fibers, decrease in interspaces and linear orientation of collagen fibers.	e in the -fibrillary
Figure (26):	Right side of abdomen treated with FMR (Masson trichrome) showing an increase density of collagen fibers, decrease in interspaces and linear orientation of collagen fibers.	e in the -fibrillary

List of Figures Cont...

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (27):	Striae albae before treatment (Orcein) decreased number of elastic fibers with deposition.	random
Figure (28):	Left side of abdomen treated with FMR an (Orcein) showing an increase in the num density of elastic fibers	ber and
Figure (29):	Right side of abdomen treated with FMR a (Orcein) showing an increase in the num density of elastic fibers	ber and
Figure (30):	Scoring of procedure-related pain.	81
Figure (31):	Incidence of procedure-related complications	83