

Scarlet S

Minimal Invaziv Fraksiyonel RF
Mikroiğne Electrot Sistemi



“Dünya çapında, Sayısız Doktor Scarlet S'i seçti ”

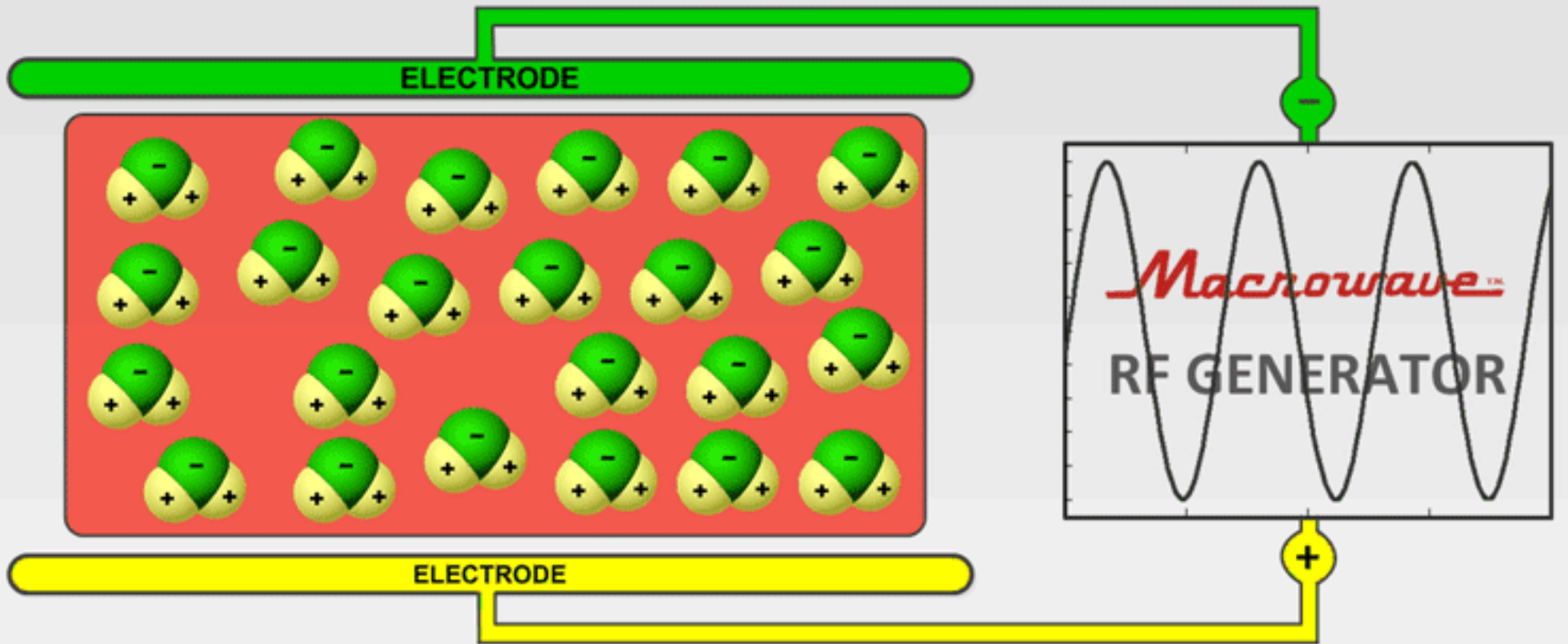


Mikroiğneli Elektrot Sistemi Kullanan Minimal İnvaziv Fraksiyonel RF

- ▶ Doğrudan dermise koagülasyon
- ▶ 0,5 mm'den 3,5 mm'ye kadar hassas derinlik kontrolü.
- ▶ Daha az ağrı ve kanama olmaksızın hemen gözlemlenebilen ve uzun süreli sonuçlar
- ▶ Tüm cilt tipleri için uygundur.



RESPONSE OF POLAR WATER MOLECULES IN AN ALTERNATING ELECTRIC FIELD





Dermal koagülasyon mekanizması

► Gelişmiş teknolojiye sahip, tüm dermal tabakalara etkili enerji dağıtımı.



01

Before Treatment



02

Electrode inserted
at depth 3.5mm



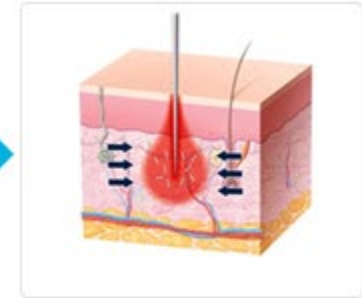
03

Duty off 0.1sec



04

RF Shooting

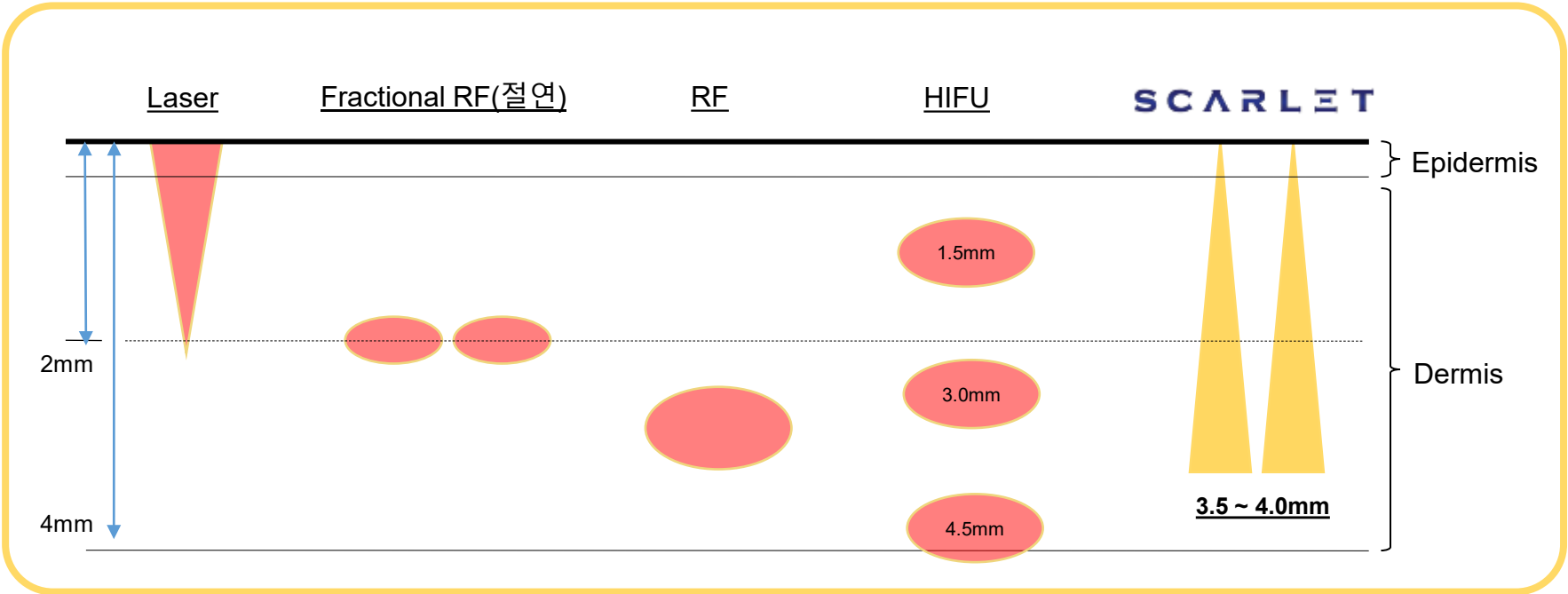


05

Energy is delivered to
the most targeted
dermal tissue at
Prescribed depths



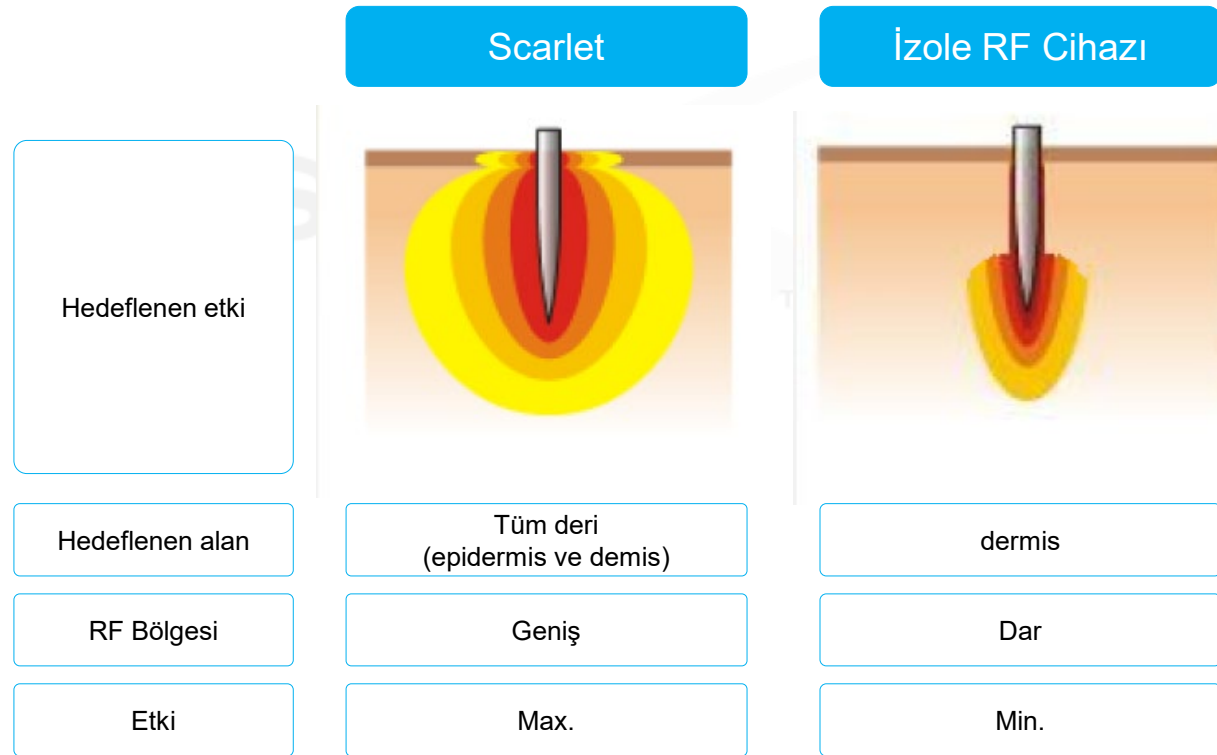
Koagülasyon alanı





Non-izole ve İzole arasındaki farklar

İzolasyonlu olmayan SCARLET-S Mikro iğnesi, tüm RF enerjisini ve güvenli bir şekilde dermise ve epidermise ulaştırır.



SCARLET S

Neden SCARLET S ?

Continuous type needle RF





Scarlet-S Nedir?

İlk Gerçek Fraksiyonel Mikroiğneli RF

► Dünya çapında kanıtlanmış Scarlet'in teknolojisi [Dünya çapında patentli "Na etkisi"]
Na etkileri 5 Kasım 2015 tarihinde Bilimsel Raporlarda yayınlandı.

► Saç Derisi İçin Optimize Edilmiş Protokol

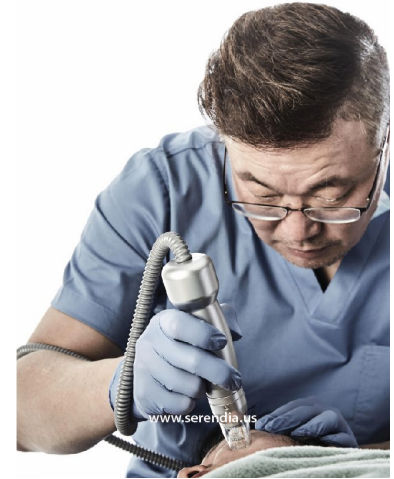
Yüz germe tedavisi saçlı deriye yapılan uygulama ile kombinlendiğinde daha başarılı hale gelmiştir. Yeni geliştirilen protokol sayesinde, sadece göz ve ağız bölgesine değil, aynı zamanda kafa derisi de gerginleştirilebilmektedir. Cildinizden önce, saç derisine uygulama yapın ve sonra mükemmel yüz germe sonuçlarını deneyimleyin!

► "SCARLET S" ile sadece tek bir tedavide iyi sonuç alın (Tedaviden hemen sonra gözlemlenebilen sonuçlar)

SCARLET S, tüm cilt tiplerine uygundur; daha az ağrılıdır ve kanama olmaksızın gözle görülür sonuçlar sunar.

NA EFFECT™

The phenomenon as
independent electro thermal tissue coagulation
around each electrode of
bipolar radio frequency



SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN Electromagnetic Initiation
and Propagation of Bipolar
Radiofrequency Tissue Reactions
via Invasive Non-Insulated
Microneedle Electrodes

Received: 26 June 2015
Accepted: 19 October 2015
Published: 13 November 2015

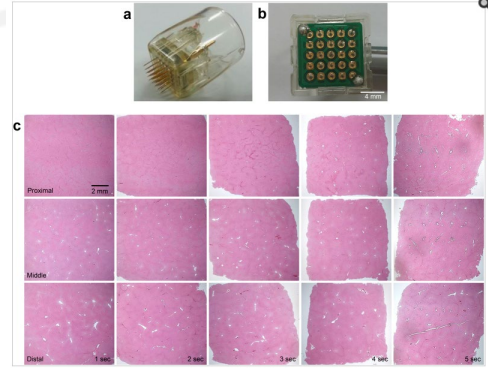
Jongju Na¹, Zhenlong Zheng^{2,3}, Christopher Dannaker⁴, Sang Eun Lee⁵, Jin-Soo Kang⁶ &
Sung Bin Cho^{1,6}



[Globally patented "Na effect"]
Na effects was published Scientific Reports on November 5th, 2015

Na etkisi teknolojisi nedir?

Na etkisi, 5 Kasım 2015 tarihinde, çok çeşitli akademik alanların kapsamı için ayrılan "Bilimsel Raporlar", Nature journal Group'ta yayınlandı.



NCBI Resources How To

PMC US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health

Journal List > Scientific Reports > PMC4843267

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

Sci Rep. 2015; 5: 16735. Published online 2015 Nov 13. doi: 10.1038/srep16735. PMID: PMC4843267

Electromagnetic Initiation and Propagation of Bipolar Radiofrequency Tissue Reactions via Invasive Non-Insulated Microneedle Electrodes

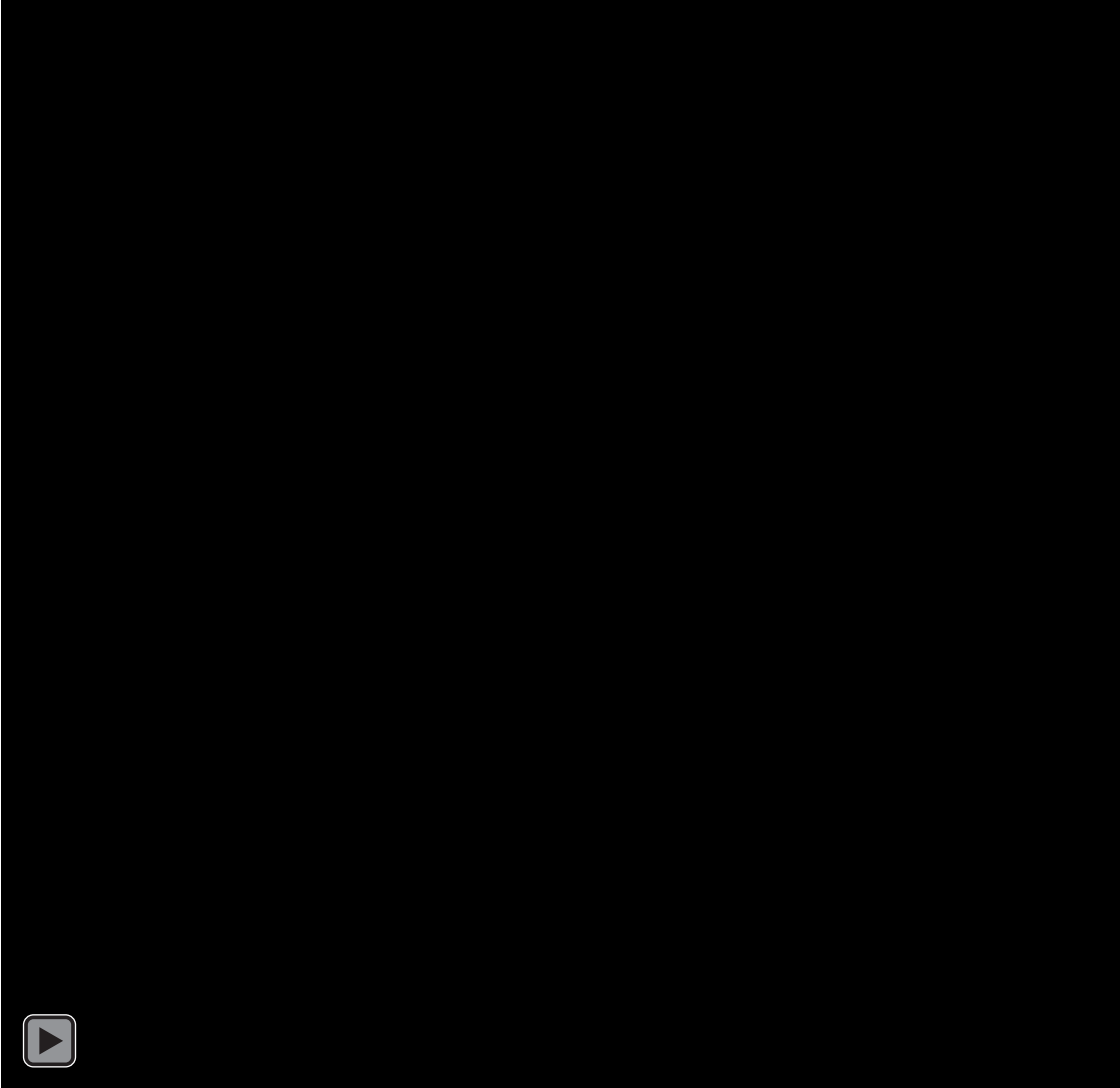
Jongju Na,¹ Zhenlong Zheng,^{2,3} Christopher Dannaker,⁴ Sang Eun Lee,² Jin-Soo Kang,⁵ and Sung Bin Cho^{2,3}

Abstract

Radiofrequency (RF) energy can be emitted into the skin, either non- or invasively, via a monopolar mode that utilizes an active electrode and a grounded electrode or via a bipolar mode that employs two active electrodes. In this experimental study of RF tissue reactions, bipolar RF energy was emitted *in vivo* to micropig skin at varying microneedle penetration depths, signal amplitudes, and conduction times. Immediately after RF treatment, skin samples exhibited RF-induced coagulation columns of thermal injury, separately generated around each microneedle in the dermis. In *ex vivo* bovine liver tissue, the thermal coagulation columns were found to be concentrated maximally around the pointed tips of each electrode. After a RF conduction time of 2 seconds, the individual areas of thermal coagulation began to converge with neighboring RF-induced coagulation columns; the convergence of coagulation columns was found to start from the tips of neighboring electrodes.

Radiofrequency (RF) refers to high frequency alternating electrical current at the frequency range traditionally used for radio-wave communication. Electromagnetic signal, including RF, induces an electrothermal reaction in targeted tissues, the patterns of which depend on the resistance of the tissue¹. RF energy can be emitted into the skin either non- or invasively via a monopolar mode that utilizes an active electrode and a grounded electrode or via a bipolar mode that employs two active electrodes². In monopolar modes, an electrical circuit formed by an electron current that flows from the active electrode to the grounded electrode is generated in the patient's body³. Meanwhile, bipolar electrotherapy systems induce an electrical circuit between the two active electrodes that is limited to regionally targeted tissues^{2,3}. In the skin, these active electrodes emit an electron current that flows through the shortest path in the target tissue between the electrodes, theoretically limiting the depth of the thermal response induced by the electromagnetic energy³.

Invasive RF systems, which deliver electromagnetic energy through electrodes that penetrate into target tissues, offer advantages of a deeper layer of treatment in a non-contiguous pattern, compared with noninvasive systems^{4,5,6,7}. In a recent study, a monopolar 0.4-MHz RF system equipped with a single penetrating electrode induced thermal coagulation in *ex vivo* bovine liver tissue that started from the tips of non-insulated electrodes and formed a rim of coagulated tissue around the entire length of the needles with increasing energy levels⁸. Therein, the thickest rim of coagulated tissue was formed around the tips of the electrodes, suggesting that non-insulated penetrating electrodes can be used to effectively and safely deliver RF energy to the skin while preserving the epidermis⁸.



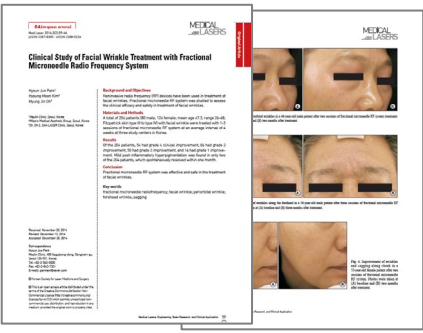
Yüksek-Hızlı Sinematograf

- Yüksek hızlı dijital video kamera:
Phantom v710 (Vision Research
Inc., Wayne, NJ, USA)
- 1.000 kare / sn yakalama oranı
- 7 saniyelik maksimum iletim
süresi
- 50V bir sinyal genişliği

Cho SB et al. Sci Rep 2015;5:16735.



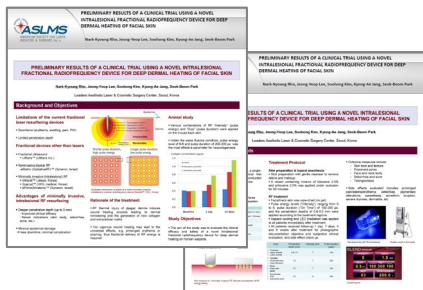
[Globally patented "Na effect"]
Na effects was published Scientific Reports on November 5th, 2015



KSLMS / Medical LASERS tarafından yayınlanan;
Park HJ, Kim HM, Oh MJ. Et al. Fraksiyonel Microneedle Radyo Frekans Sistemi ile Yüz Kırışıklık Tedavisi Klinik Çalışması
Med. LAZER., 2014; 3 (2): 59-64



KSLMS / Medical LASERS tarafından yayınlanan;
Ganesh S. Pai, Mouhamad Kashmar, Kim YK, Na J. ve diğ. Akne Vulgaris ve Akne Skar için Non-İzole Penetran Mikroigne ile Bipolar Radyofrekans Tedavisinin Etkinliği ve Güvenliği
Med. LAZER., 2015; 4 (1), 10-15.



ASAS / Amerikan Derneği LASER Tıp & cerrahi tarafından yayınlanan;
Rho NK, Lee JY, Kim SH, Jang KA, Park SB. ve diğ. Yüz Derisinin Derin Dermal Isıtılması İçin Yeni Bir Intraregional Fraksiyonel Radyofrekans Cihazı Kullanılarak Bir Klinik Denemenin Ön Sonuçları



[Globally patented "Na effect"]
Na effects was published Scientific Reports on November 5th, 2015

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Use of Fractional Microneedle Radiofrequency for the Treatment of Inflammatory Acne Vulgaris in 18 Korean Patients

Seo KY, Yoon MS, Kim DH, Lee HJ, Park JH, Shin JU, Cho SH, Lee JH, Kang JM, Kim YK, Cho SB, et al. *Journal of Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery* 2015; 11(12):2015-2020.

BACKGROUND: Inflammatory acne vulgaris (IAV) has been shown to be difficult to treat for the majority of patients. Fractional microneedle radiofrequency (FMR) is a novel treatment modality for IAV. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of FMR in the treatment of IAV in Korean patients.

OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of FMR in the treatment of IAV in Korean patients.

DESIGN: This study was a retrospective analysis of 18 Korean patients with IAV who were treated with FMR.

SETTING: The study was conducted at the Department of Dermatology, Seoul National University Medical Center, Seoul, Korea.

PARTICIPANTS: Eighteen Korean patients with IAV who were treated with FMR.

MEASUREMENTS AND MAIN RESULTS: The mean age of the patients was 28.5 years. The mean duration of IAV was 10.5 years. The mean severity of IAV was moderate to severe. The mean number of FMR sessions was 3.5. The mean improvement in the inflammatory acne score was 75%. The mean improvement in the non-inflammatory acne score was 85%. The mean improvement in the overall acne score was 80%. The mean improvement in the patient satisfaction score was 90%. The mean improvement in the quality of life score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin texture score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin tone score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin color score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin elasticity score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin firmness score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin hydration score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin barrier function score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin pH score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin temperature score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin moisture score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin oil score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin dryness score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin redness score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin irritation score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin sensitivity score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin tolerance score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin comfort score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin appearance score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin overall score was 80%.

CONCLUSIONS: FMR is an effective and safe treatment modality for IAV in Korean patients. FMR significantly improved the inflammatory acne score, non-inflammatory acne score, overall acne score, patient satisfaction score, quality of life score, skin texture score, skin tone score, skin color score, skin elasticity score, skin firmness score, skin hydration score, skin barrier function score, skin pH score, skin temperature score, skin moisture score, skin oil score, skin dryness score, skin redness score, skin irritation score, skin sensitivity score, skin tolerance score, skin comfort score, and skin appearance score in Korean patients with IAV.

Yayımlayan Dermatolojik Cerrahi

Lee SJ, Goo JW, Shin JY, Chung WS, Kang JM, Kim YK, Cho SB. Et al. 18 Koreli Hastada İnflamatuvar Akne Vulgarisinin Tedavisinde Fraksiyone Mikro Düzeyli Radyofrekans Kullanımı

The use of microneedle fractional radiofrequency system in wrinkle reduction and skin lightening

Choi HJ, Lee JH, Kim YK, Cho SB, et al. *Journal of Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery* 2015; 11(12):2015-2020.

Introduction

Wrinkles and fine lines are symptoms of skin aging. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of FMR in the treatment of wrinkles and skin lightening in Korean patients.

Objective

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of FMR in the treatment of wrinkles and skin lightening in Korean patients.

Design

This study was a retrospective analysis of 18 Korean patients with wrinkles and skin lightening who were treated with FMR.

Setting

The study was conducted at the Department of Dermatology, Seoul National University Medical Center, Seoul, Korea.

Participants

Eighteen Korean patients with wrinkles and skin lightening who were treated with FMR.

Measurements and Main Results

The mean age of the patients was 55.5 years. The mean duration of wrinkles was 15.5 years. The mean severity of wrinkles was moderate to severe. The mean improvement in the wrinkle score was 75%. The mean improvement in the skin lightening score was 85%. The mean improvement in the overall score was 80%. The mean improvement in the patient satisfaction score was 90%. The mean improvement in the quality of life score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin texture score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin tone score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin color score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin elasticity score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin firmness score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin hydration score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin barrier function score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin pH score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin temperature score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin moisture score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin oil score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin dryness score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin redness score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin irritation score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin sensitivity score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin tolerance score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin comfort score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin appearance score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin overall score was 80%.

Conclusions

FMR is an effective and safe treatment modality for wrinkles and skin lightening in Korean patients. FMR significantly improved the wrinkle score, skin lightening score, overall score, patient satisfaction score, quality of life score, skin texture score, skin tone score, skin color score, skin elasticity score, skin firmness score, skin hydration score, skin barrier function score, skin pH score, skin temperature score, skin moisture score, skin oil score, skin dryness score, skin redness score, skin irritation score, skin sensitivity score, skin tolerance score, skin comfort score, and skin appearance score in Korean patients with wrinkles and skin lightening.

Yonsei Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Dermatoloji ve Kutanöz Biyoloji Araştırma Enstitüsü Bölümleri tarafından yayınlanmıştır.

Park JH, Shin JU, Cho SH, Lee JH. ve diğ. Kırışıklık azaltma ve cilt sıkılaştırmada mikroigneli fraksiyonel radyofrekans sisteminin kullanımı

Skin Rejuvenation by Microneedle Fractional Radiofrequency Treatment in Asian Skin: Clinical and Histological Analysis

Seo KY, Yoon MS, Kim DH, Lee HJ, Park JH, Shin JU, Cho SH, Lee JH, Kang JM, Kim YK, Cho SB, et al. *Journal of Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery* 2015; 11(12):2015-2020.

Background

Asian skin is characterized by a higher density of melanocytes and a higher risk of post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation (PIH) compared to Caucasian skin. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of FMR in the treatment of skin rejuvenation in Asian skin.

Objective

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of FMR in the treatment of skin rejuvenation in Asian skin.

Design

This study was a retrospective analysis of 18 Korean patients with skin rejuvenation who were treated with FMR.

Setting

The study was conducted at the Department of Dermatology, Seoul National University Medical Center, Seoul, Korea.

Participants

Eighteen Korean patients with skin rejuvenation who were treated with FMR.

Measurements and Main Results

The mean age of the patients was 45.5 years. The mean duration of skin rejuvenation was 10.5 years. The mean improvement in the skin texture score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin tone score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin color score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin elasticity score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin firmness score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin hydration score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin barrier function score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin pH score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin temperature score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin moisture score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin oil score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin dryness score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin redness score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin irritation score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin sensitivity score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin tolerance score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin comfort score was 80%. The mean improvement in the skin appearance score was 85%. The mean improvement in the skin overall score was 80%.

Conclusions

FMR is an effective and safe treatment modality for skin rejuvenation in Asian skin. FMR significantly improved the skin texture score, skin tone score, skin color score, skin elasticity score, skin firmness score, skin hydration score, skin barrier function score, skin pH score, skin temperature score, skin moisture score, skin oil score, skin dryness score, skin redness score, skin irritation score, skin sensitivity score, skin tolerance score, skin comfort score, and skin appearance score in Korean patients with skin rejuvenation.

Lasers Surgery and Medicine tarafından yayınlandı

Seo KY, Yoon MS, Kim DH, Lee HJ. ve diğ. Asya Derisinde Mikroneedle Fraksiyonel Radyofrekans Tedavisi ile Cilt Gençleştirme; Klinik ve Histolojik Analiz
Cerrahi ve Tıpta Lazerler 44: 631-636 (2012)

SCARLET S

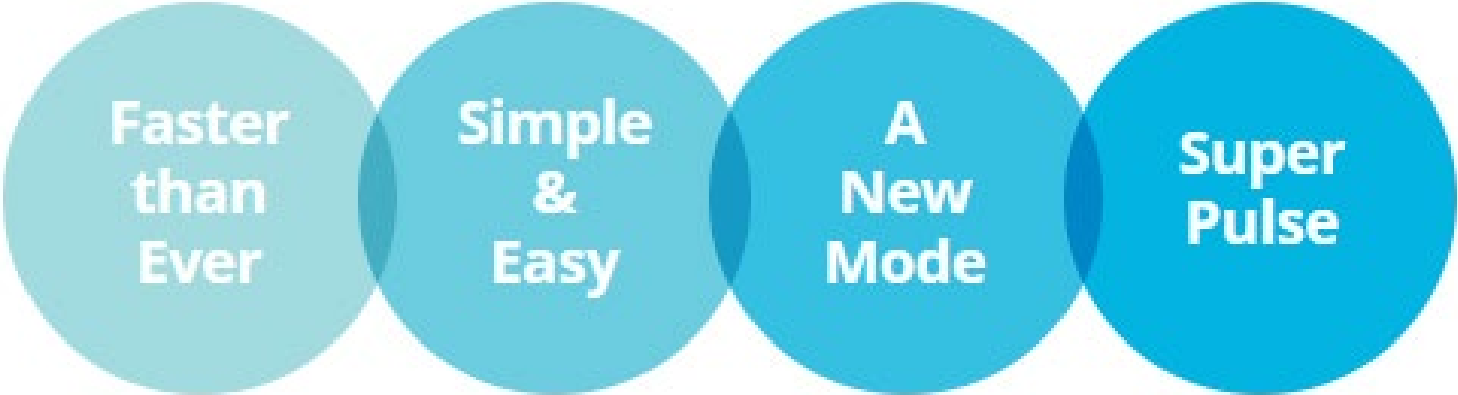
Yeni avantajlar nelerdir?

Continuous type needle RF





Yenilikler



* High-tech RF board designed and manufactured in **US Silicon Valley.**



Evrimin Ötesi, Scarlet S

- Faster than Ever
- Simple & Easy
- A New Mode
- Super Pulse

01

Enhanced Features : Faster than Ever

LESS TREATMENT DURATION, MORE PATIENTS

- Thanks to the technology evolution with motor speed & pressure upgrade
- Simple Full Facial Treatment in 7 minutes!!

Shot Speed (unit: minute)

SHOT	Slow	Middle	Fast
300	11	8	7
500	18	14	11
1000	35	29	23

Source: Measured at SCARLET RF Test Lab, 2014



Evrimin Ötesi, Scarlet S

- Faster than Ever
- Simple & Easy
- A New Mode
- Super Pulse

02

Enhanced Features : Simple & Easy

SIMPLE FUNCTION, CONVENIENT OPERATION

- New Scarlet-S with Ergonomic hand piece
- Easier treatment with Simple touch
- Thousands of clinical tests & data base enable Simplified & Precise Treatment Modes for various indications.





Evrimin Ötesi, Scarlet S

Faster than Ever

Simple & Easy

A New Mode

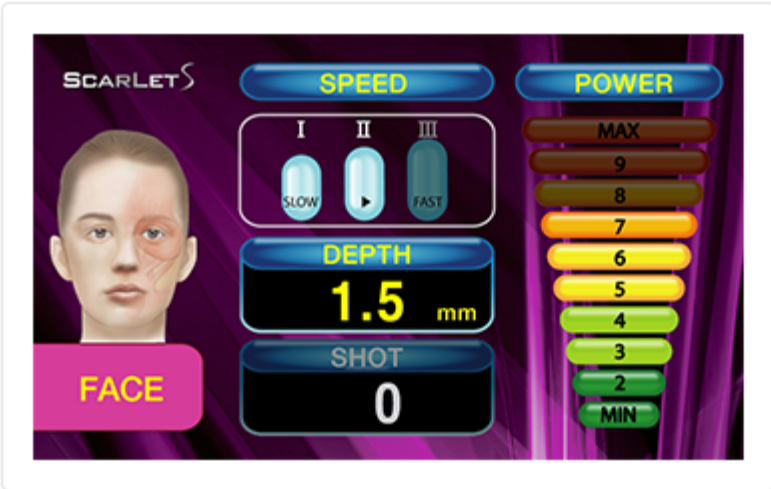
Super Pulse

03

Enhanced Features : A New Mode

ADDED ONE SINGLE FUNCTION, MORE INDICATIONS

- A new mode added
- Specially dedicated RF mode for Scar, Prominent Pore & Stretch Mark





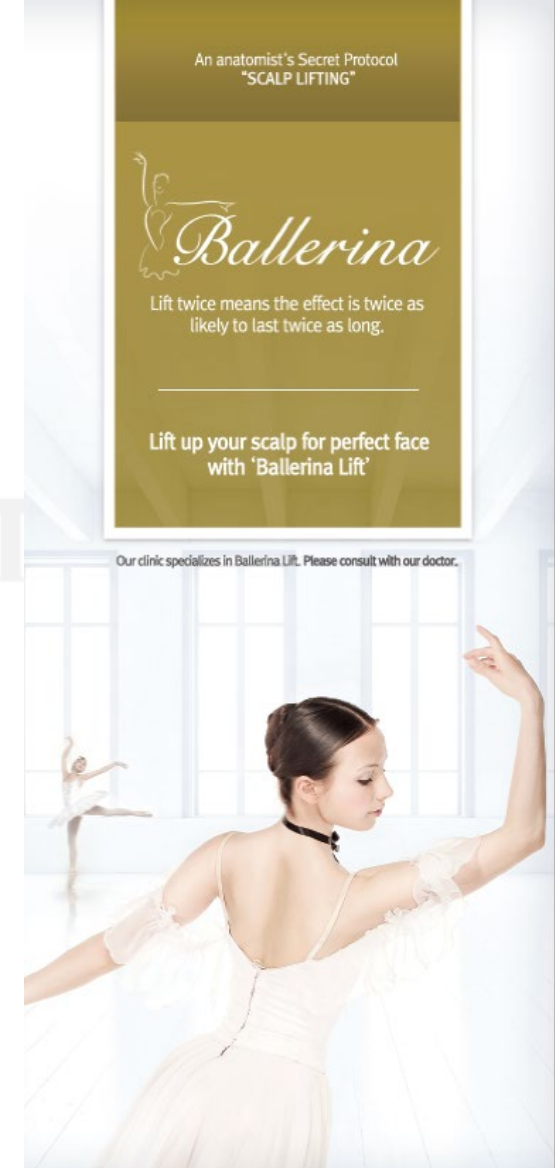
Ballerina lift nedir?

Yüzün ve saçlı derinin, yeni cerrahi olmayan minimal invaziv lifting tedavisidir.



Ballerina

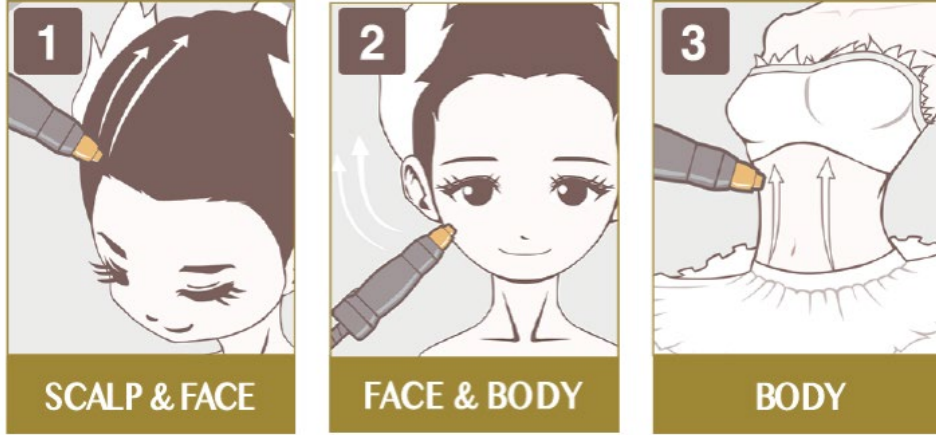
Lift up your scalp for perfect face with 'Ballerina Lift'



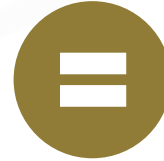


Yeni protokol: SAÇLI DERİ LIFTING

Yeni endikasyon protokolleri sürekli geliştirilmektedir, klinik raporlar ve araştırmalar yoluyla doğrulanmaktadır.



VOLUMETRIC TIGHTENING & LIFT
ACNE & ACNE SCAR / PROMINENT PORES



NEW

SCARLET S



Evrimin Ötesi, Scarlet S

- Faster than Ever
- Simple & Easy
- A New Mode
- Super Pulse

S

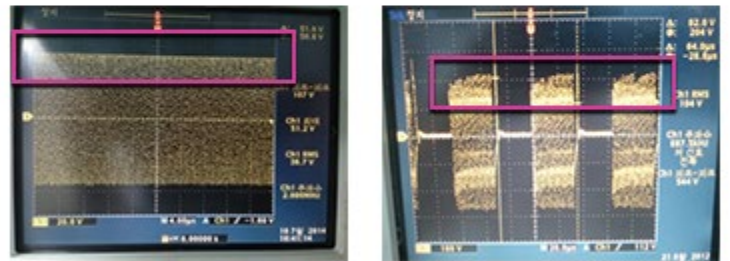
04

Enhanced Features : Super Pulse

MORE STABLE & POWERFUL ENERGY, BETTER RESULT

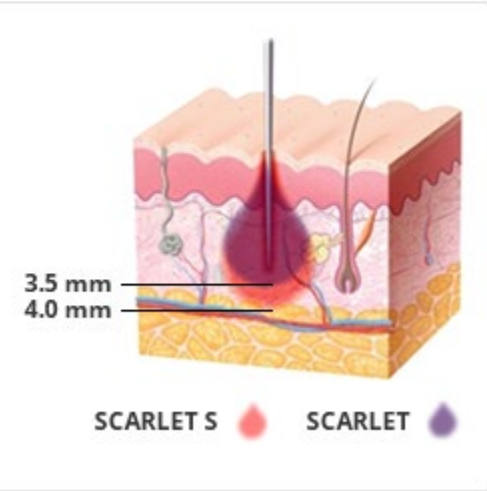
- Authentic high-tech RF board enables perfectly stable energy to reach deeper into dermis than ever.

Comparison of Energy Stability by Shot



<Scarlet S> <Competitor>

Source: Measured at SCARLET RF Test Lab, 2014



High-tech RF board designed and manufactured

in **Silicon Valley, US.**

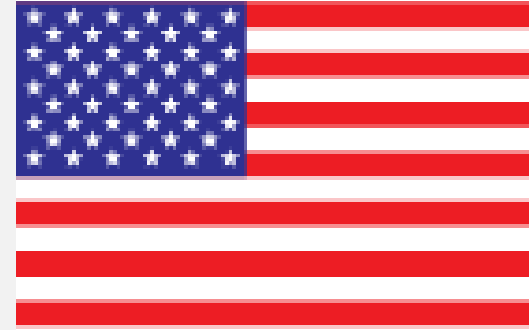
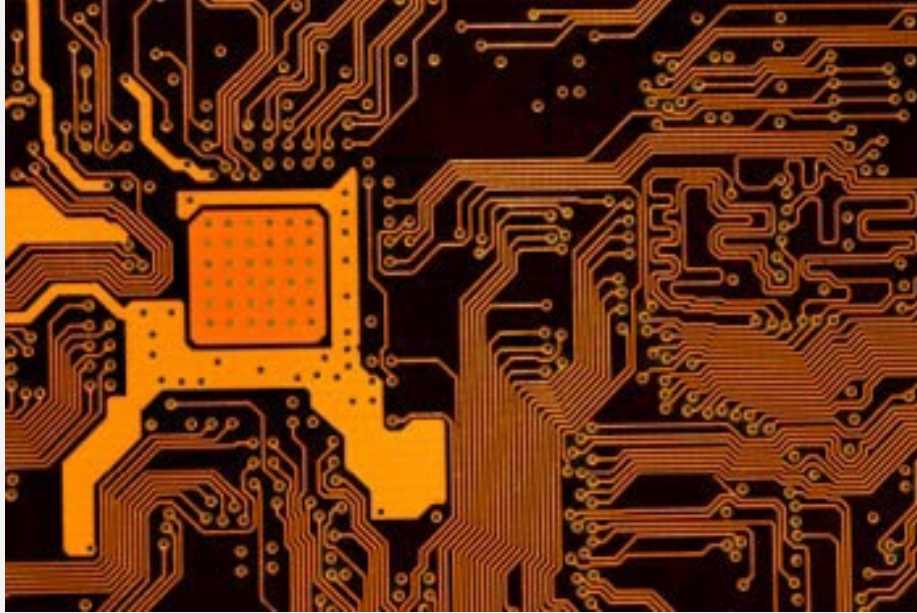
Numerous Doctors have chosen

SCARLET
AUTHENTIC



RF jeneratör ve güç kaynağı

Silikon Vadisi, ABD'de tasarlanmış ve üretilmiştir



Made in USA



SCARLET S

Öncesi & Sonrası

Continuous type needle RF





Klinik Sonular



Yanık Skarı



Klinik Sonular



Kol Yanık Skarı



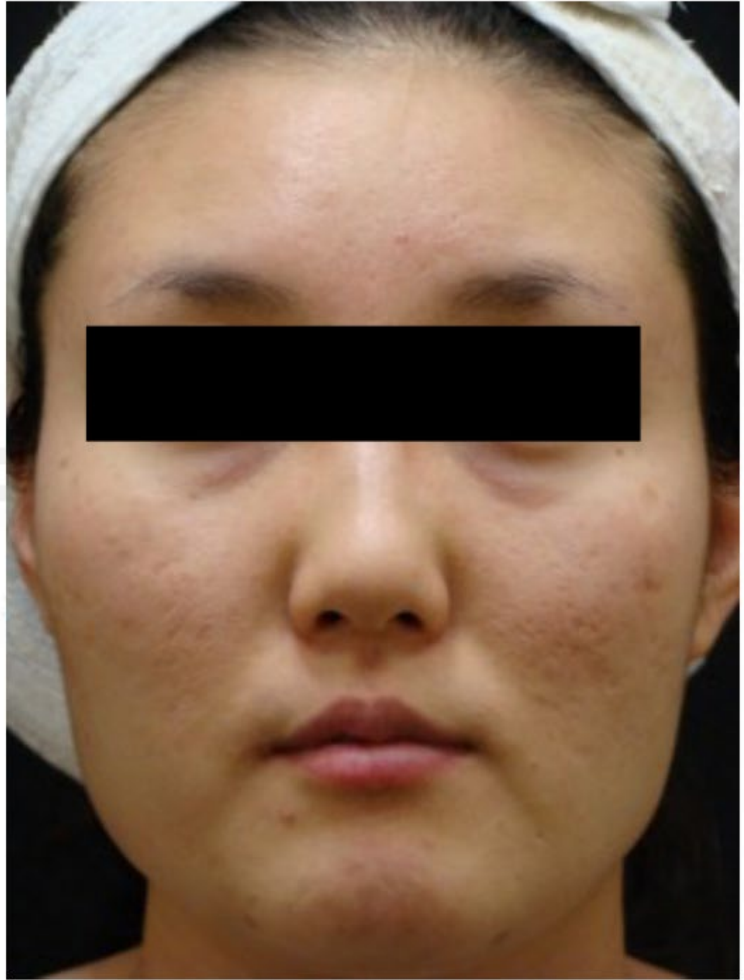
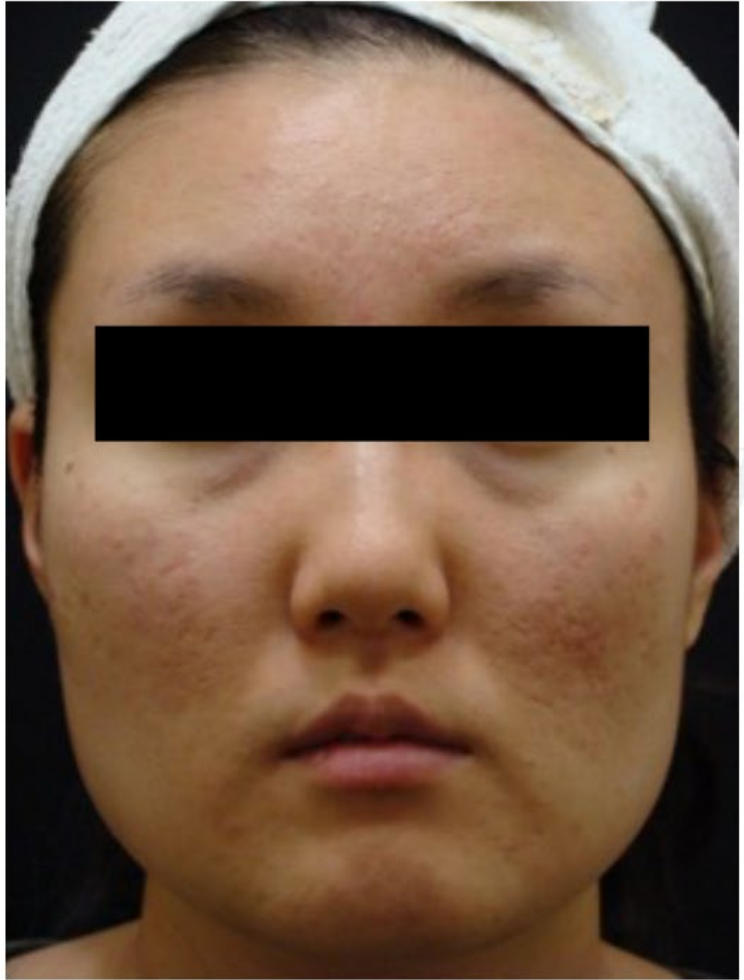
Klinik Sonular



Skar



Klinik Sonular





Klinik Sonular



Akne Skarı



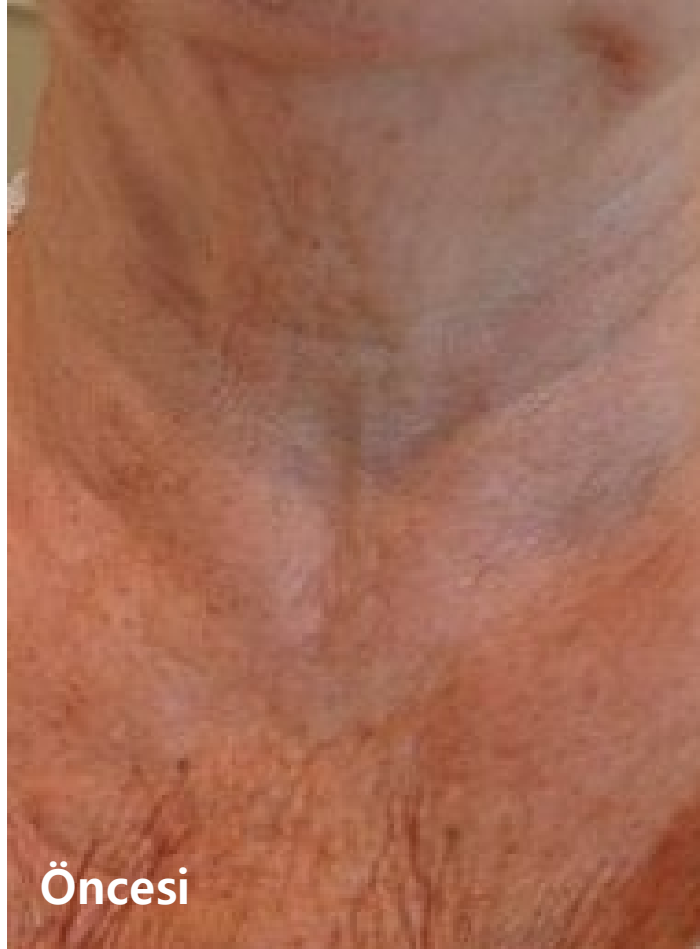
Sonuçlar



Aktif Akne



Klinik Sonular



Boyun Germe



Klinik Sonular



Boyun Germe



[Globally patented "Na effect"]

Na effects was published Scientific Reports on November 5th, 2015

Klinik Sonular



<Double Chin>



Klinik Sonular



ift ene



Klinik Sonular





Klinik Sonular



Göz kapağı gençleştirme



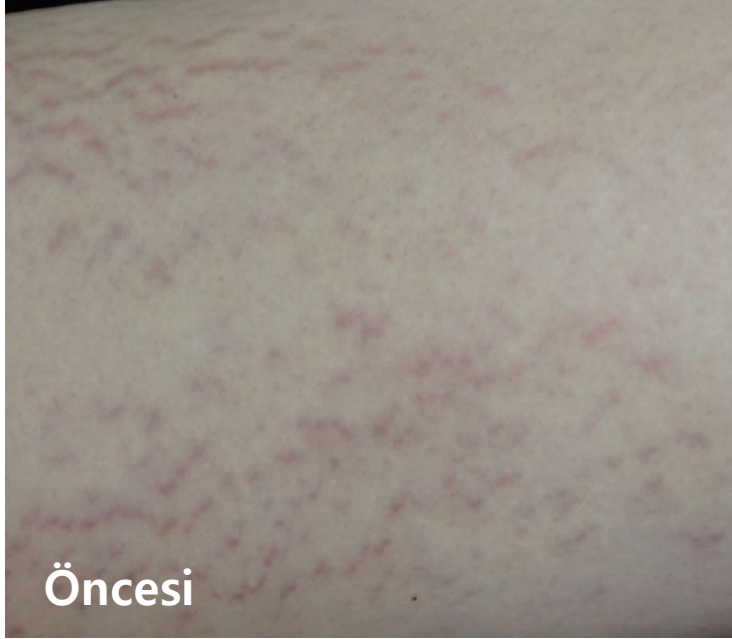
Klinik Sonular



Volümetrik cilt germe ve lifting



Klinik Sonular



STRETCH MARK – Erken dönem



Klinik Sonular



STRETCH MARK – Ge dönem



Klinik Sonular



Öncesi



Sonrası

STRETCH MARK – Geç dönem



Klinik Sonular



STRETCH MARK – Geç dönem

Teşekkürler...

SCARLET
AUTHENTIC

