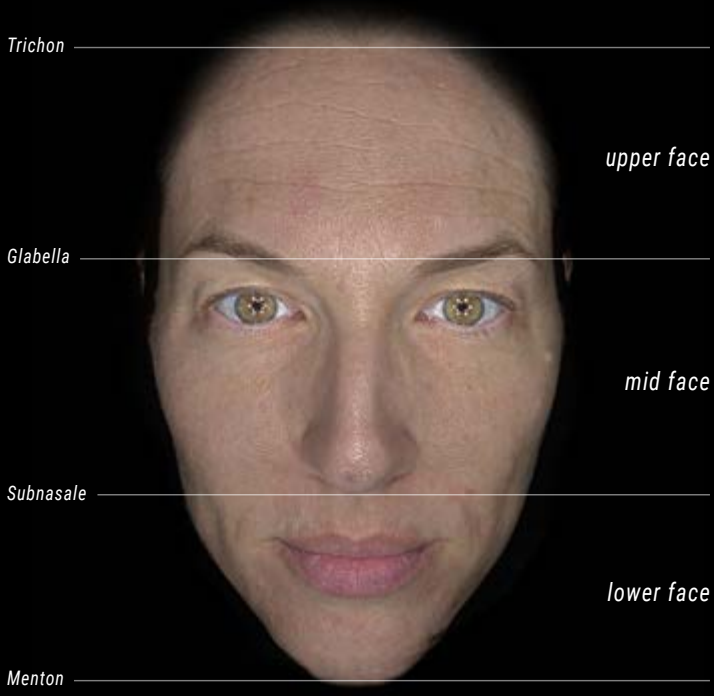
OBSERV® 520X

360 LIGHT TECHNOLOGY

Quick Reference Guide for the aging face

SYLTON®

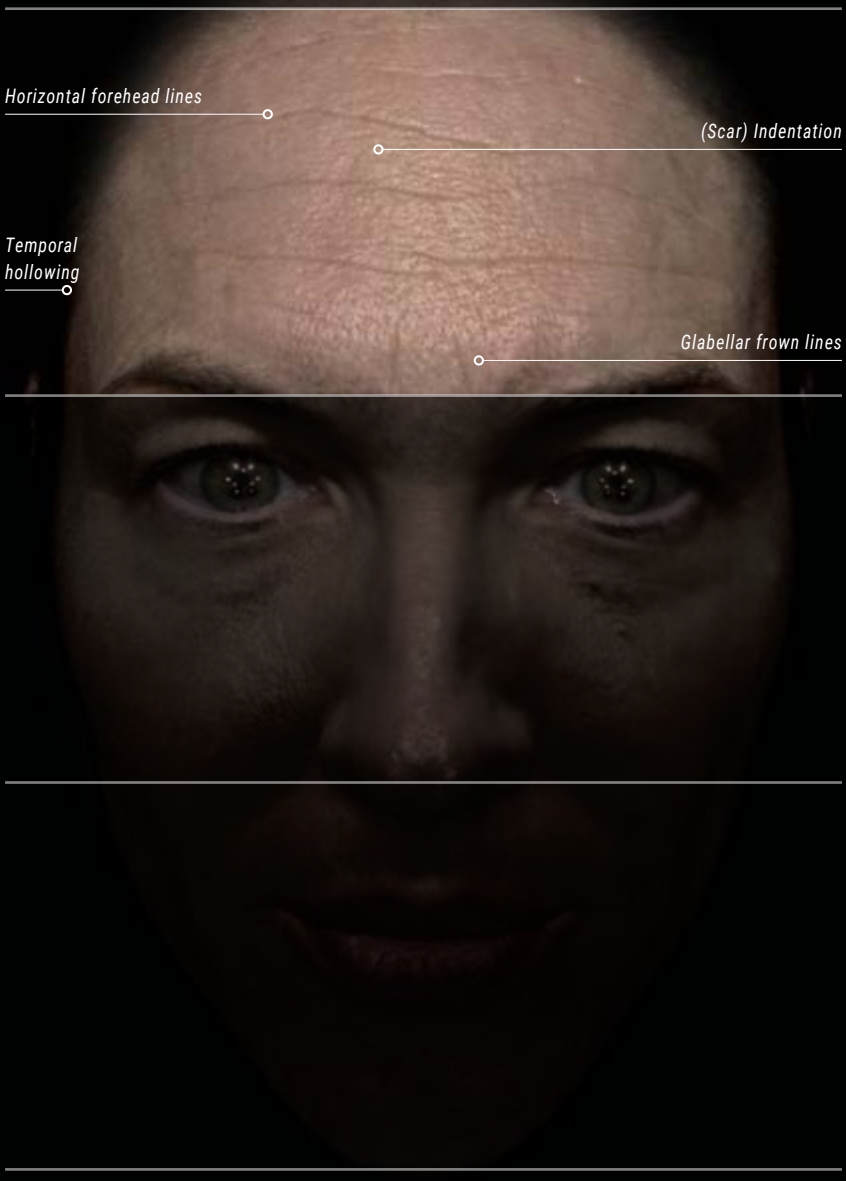


Aesthetic analysis zones of the face

From birth on, the aging process commences. There are both intrinsic factors, related to the genetic background, as external factors like sun exposure, lifestyle and nutrition that together determine the trajectory of facial aging. The visible facial aging is the result of underlying anatomical and pathophysiological changes to the layered arrangement of the face. With time a slow degration process takes place within the soft tissue's subcutaneous fat, muscles and fascia, and the structural supporting bone tissue. These tissue changes lead to morphological effects which becomes visible as facial aging.

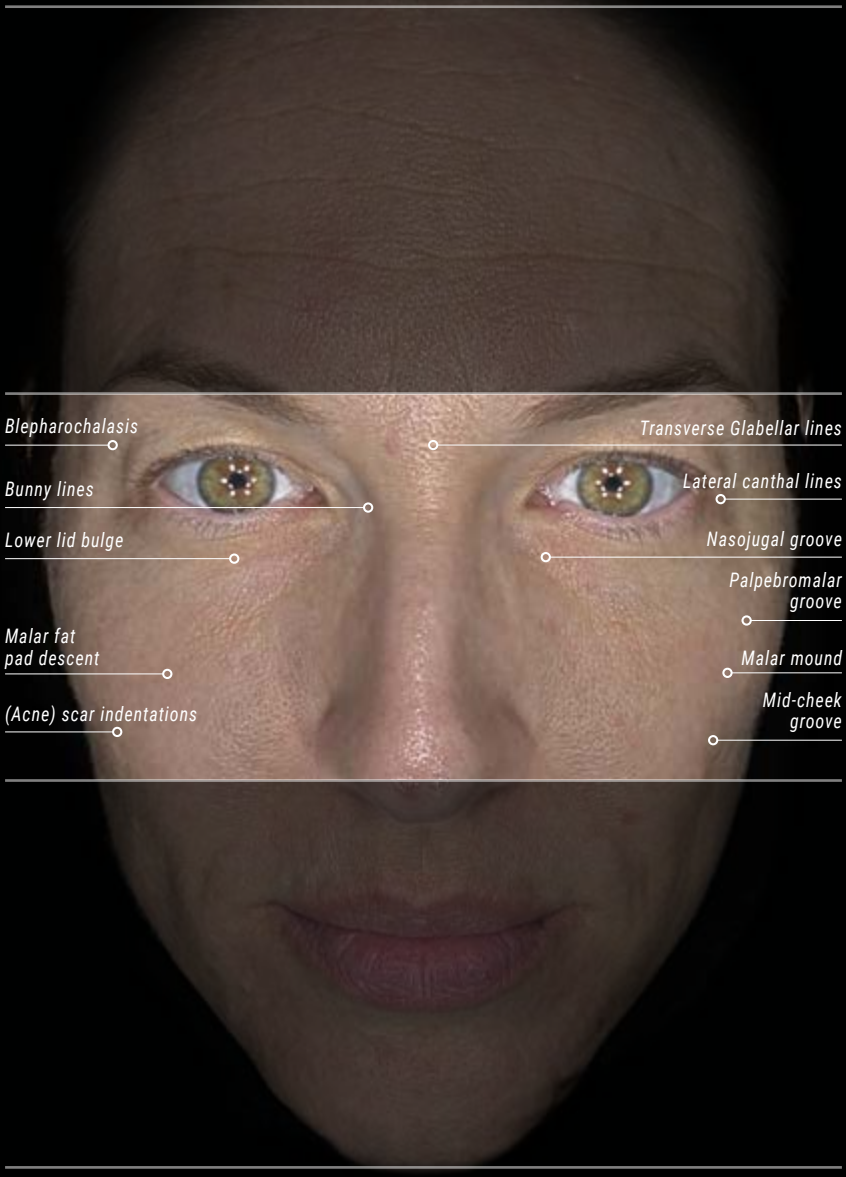
Dividing the face into the upper, mid and lower face thirds is a practical method for assessing these morphological effects that occur in the different functional regions of the facial soft tissue layers.

With time, the facial symmetry, convex contours and homogeneity of the skin tone and texture is affected. In the skin tissue, the dermis thins, reducing the ability of the skin to retain elastin and hyaluronic acid leading to xeroderma and rhytids. Also, the redistribution, accumulation, and atrophy of fat tissue leads to the distortion of balance in the face by the loss of fullness in certain areas and hypertrophy in others. Aging of the craniofacial skeleton changes the relative dynamics of bone expansion and resorption and leads to reduction of facial height and increase of facial width and depth.



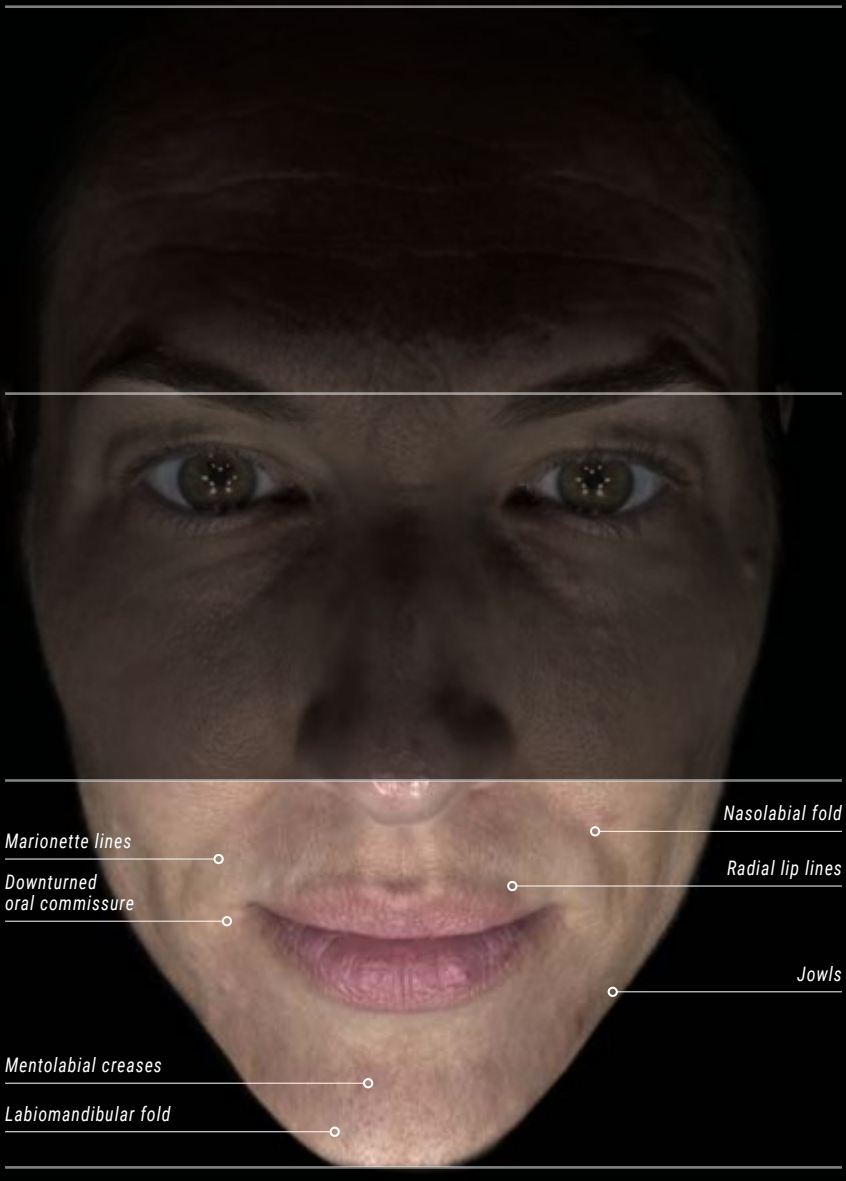
Upper face

The upper third mainly consists of the forehead where the frontalis muscle is the major contributor to horizontal forehead lines that are deepened with loss of collagen, skin elasticity and fat. Expressions in the upper face also contribute to the formation of rhytids on the forehead but are also responsible for the forming of glabellar lines. The change in bone structure and degradation of firmness causes hollowing on the side of the skeletal structure around the temples.



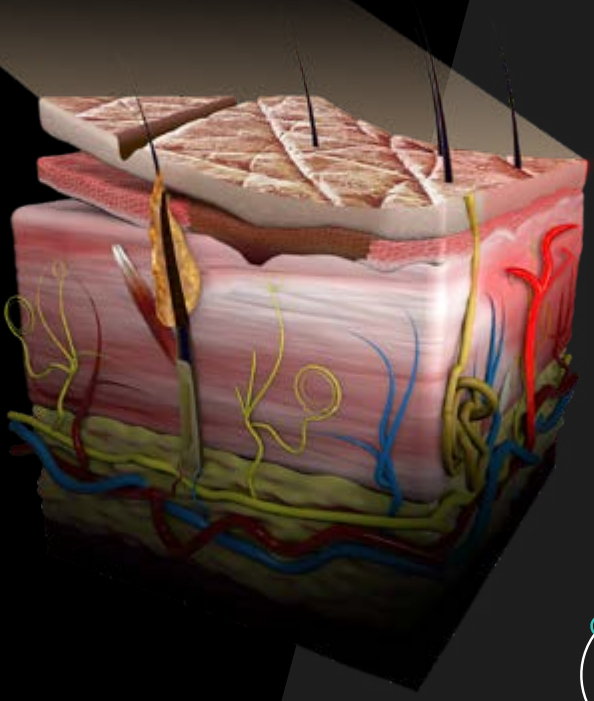
Mid face

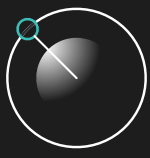
The periocular and the nasal area are subject to aging in the middle third of the face. The expression muscles and the loss of elasticity form rhytids around the eyes and nose. Depletion of the infraorbital tissue, dissipating fullness and volume loss lead to lines and grooves around the eyes. The redistribution of facial fat of mainly the malar fat pads leads to contour deficiencies in the periorbital and malar regions.



Lower face

The perioral area containing the lips is one of the most important aesthetic parts of the face. With the passage of time, photodamage, hereditary factors, and smoking contribute to loss of lip volume, perioral rhytids, and mentolabial creases. Another part of the lower third that is subject to aging is the nasolabial fold, which deepens with the descendance of facial fat to the mandibular border. In the chin area loss of lateral and inferior volume can occur which leads to wrinkling, creasing, and dimpling of the chin.





360 Light technology

The aesthetic analysis will enable practitioners to create targeted, result oriented rejuvenation treatment plans based on the cumulative dynamic effects of facial aging. The patented 360 Light illumination mode of the Observ 520x shows the degeneration of soft tissue's subcutaneous fat, muscles and fascia, and the cranium remodeling on the appearance of the face in high detail.

Even subtle changes in the volume of the face and therefor in the light incidence on the facial contours, have an impact on our perception of age. The 360 Light Technology allows the dynamic change of the direction of illumination. This unique technology showcases the facial morphology caused by aging via casted shadows and patterns of shading and highlight. In this way, the directional spotlight reveals the effects of loss of facial fullness, progressive bone resorption, decreased tissue elasticity and the effect of gravity on soft face tissue. Hereupon, effective treatment plans can be build based on personal aesthetic concerns.

With the 360 Light technology, even subtle treatment effects will reveal themselves as the small morphological alterations lead to changes in the projection of the light creating a visibile change in shading and shadow patterns.

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