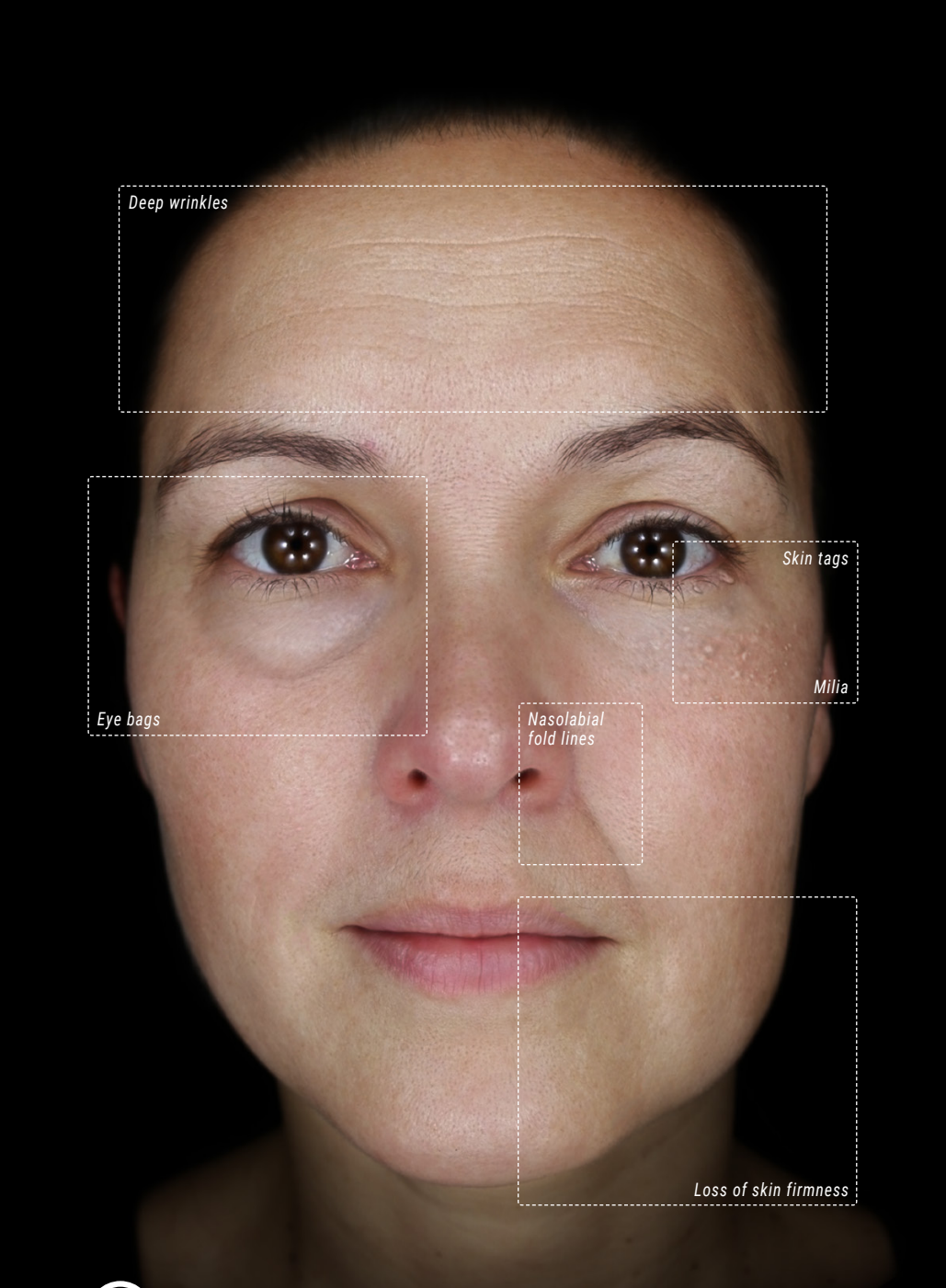
OBSERV® 520X

AESTHETIC ANALYSIS

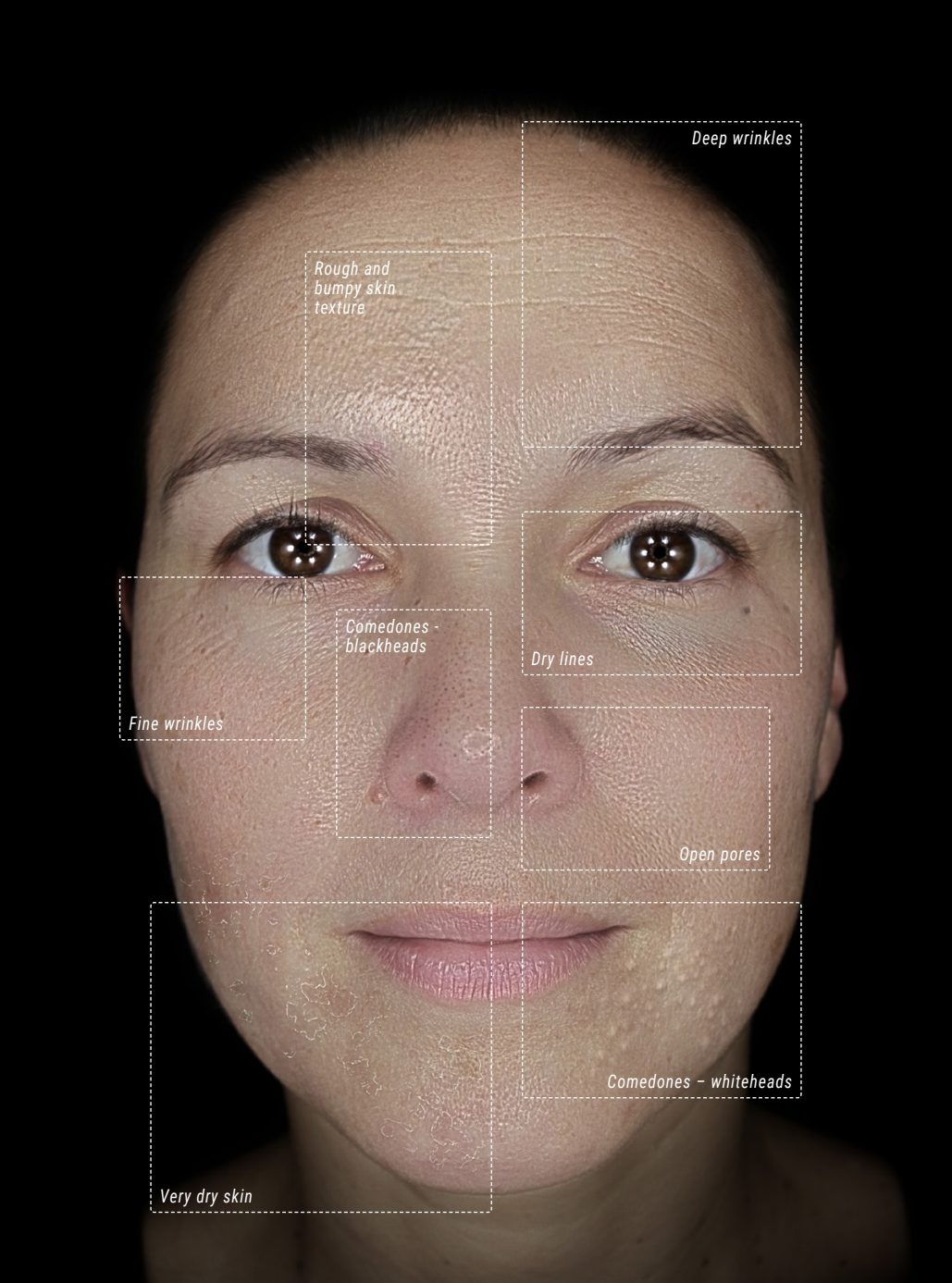
Quick Reference Guide for the aging skin

SYLTON



Daylight

The face is illuminated with a natural and soft light coming from all directions. There is no shadow or emphasis on particular skin features. This mode provides a clear means for the overall appearance evaluation of the skin and the baseline of aesthetic skin consultations.



Surface Texture

This picture highlights the skin's surface texture and roughness. Early signs of ageing such as fine lines, wrinkles, visible pore structures and bumpy skin including rough patches become more apparent and help to understand the overall skin's micro-relief. The surface texture is also a good indicator of the quality of the underlying skin tissue.

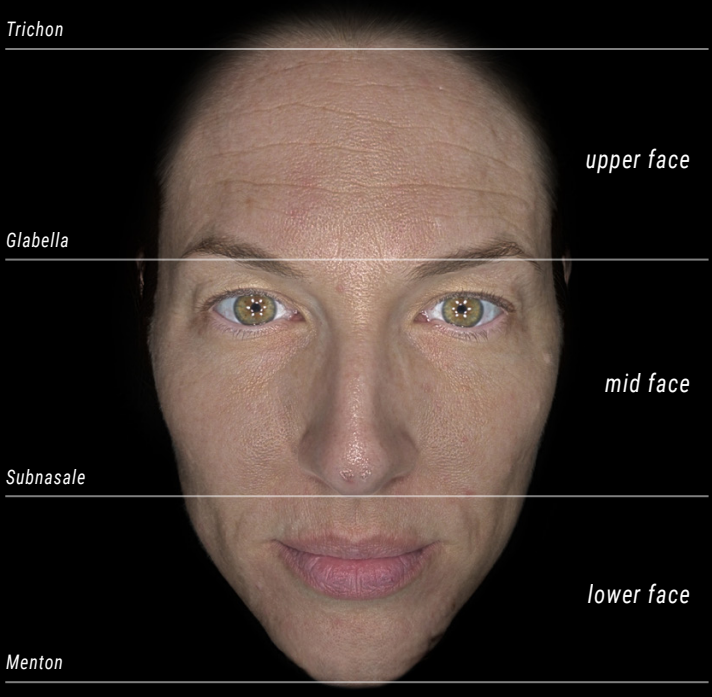
1. Surface Texture

Pigmentation

Skin tone inhomogeneities such as hyperpigmentation and discoloration contribute a lot to the apparent age of people. Hyperpigmentation is used to describe areas of uneven pigmentation in skin. There are several types of hyperpigmentation, the common ones being melasma, sunspots, and post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation.

Vascularity

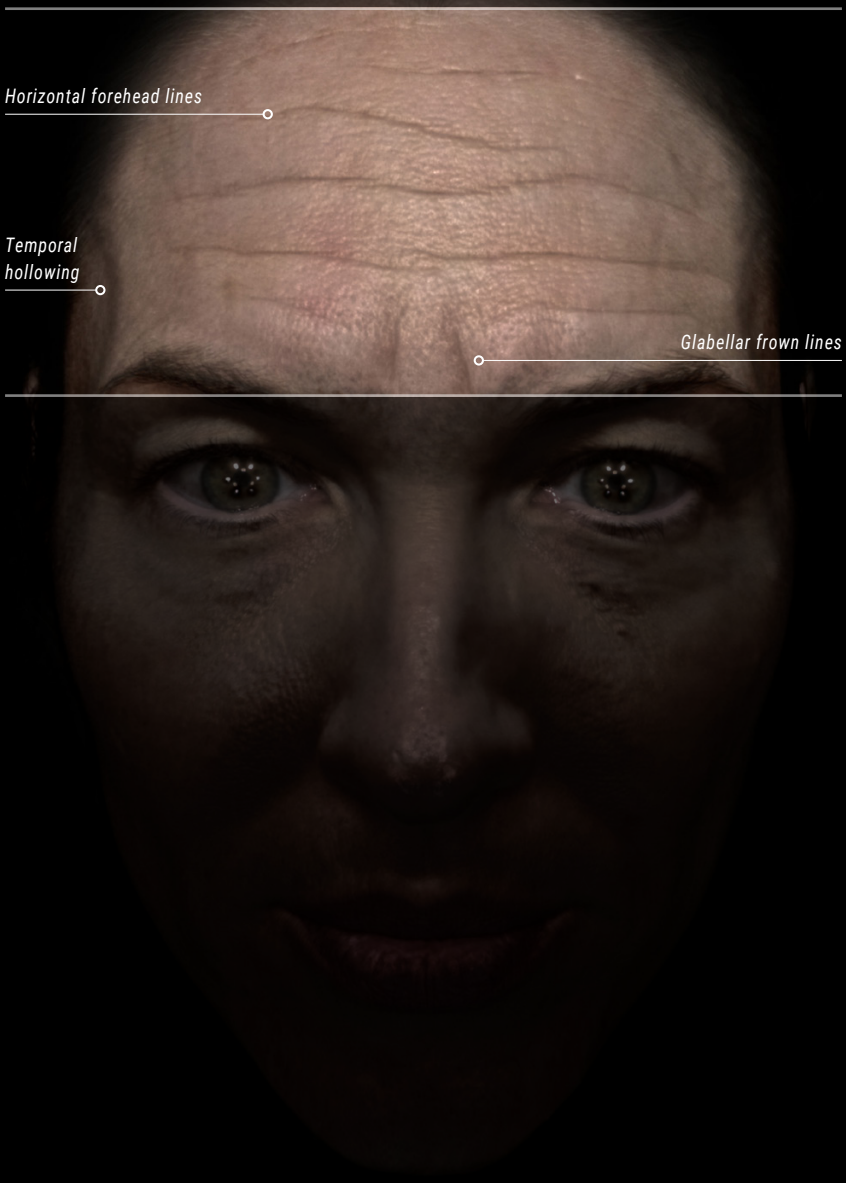
Vascular anomalies and inflammation in the dermis become clearly visible in this picture. Redness is often related to sensitive skin and can be a significant chronic or temporary concern. It occurs when skin's natural barrier function is compromised, causing water loss and allowing penetration of irritants.



360 Light technology

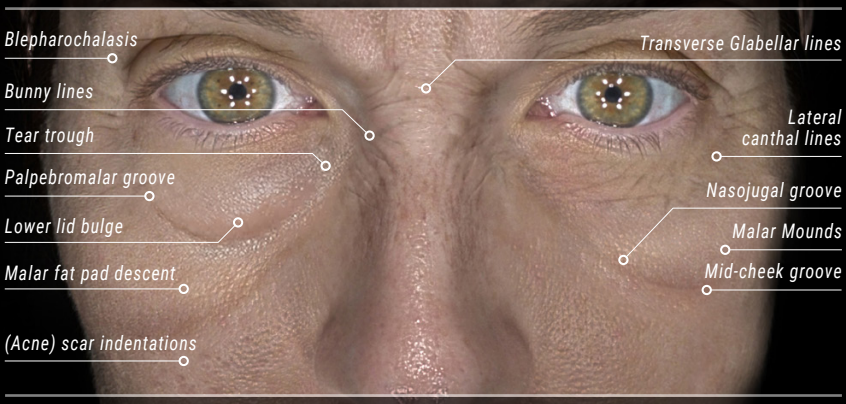
As imaging is normally a two-dimensional rendition of the face, the 360 Light Technology dynamically changes the direction of illumination and uses shading to showcase the changes in the facial morphology caused by aging. The directional spotlight reveals the effects of loss of facial fullness, progressive bone resorption, decreased tissue elasticity and gravity so effective treatment plans can be build based on personal aesthetic concerns.

Even subtle treatment effects reveal themselves because the small morphological alterations lead to changes in the trajectory projection of shading and shadow patterns . This makes the 360 Light Technology a superb tool to reap customer engagement, excitement, and satisfaction before and after treatments.



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.

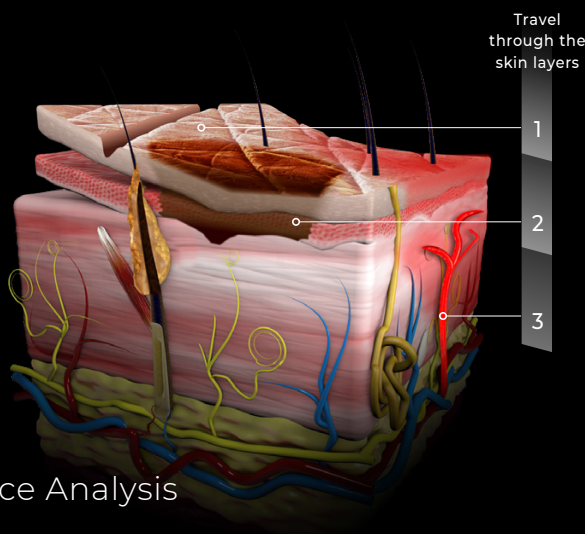


Mid face

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.

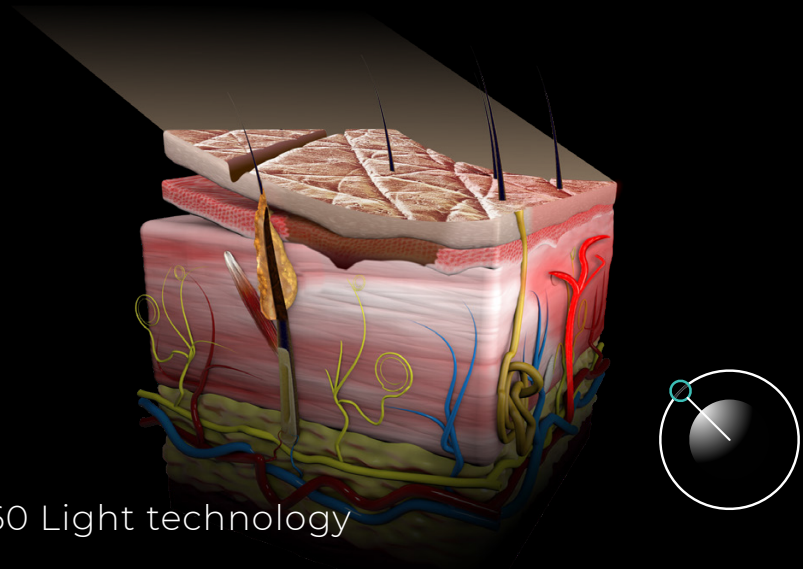
Lower face

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.



Appearance Analysis

The appearance analysis of OBSERV®520x starts with a unique skin journey through the different skin layers. The outermost layer of the epidermis is the only layer that is visible to the eyes (daylight picture). Here, the skin surface texture (1) is formed by epithelial tissues. The stratum basal (2), where pigments are created by melanocytes, is mainly responsible for the skin tone - skin colour and pigmentations. Since the network of (3) microvascular structures feed the dermis with oxygen rich blood from blood vessels, the cause of inflammations and skin redness can often be found here.



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 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.

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