

SCAR REMOVAL - ACNE SCAR TREATMENT



If you have suffered from severe acne, you in all probability have the scars to show it. There are numerous types of acne scars, ranging from deep holes to scars that are angular or wavelike in appearance. Treatment will depend on the types of scars you have.

Options for Scar Removal and Acne Scar Treatment

Dermal Fillers:

There are many types of dermal fillers that can be injected into acne scars to raise the surface of the skin and give a smoother look.

Examples of Dermal Fillers

- [Juvederm](#)
- [Restylane](#)
- [Perlane](#)
- [Prevelle Silk](#)
- [Eleess](#)
- [Radiesse](#)
- [Evolence](#)
- [Sculptra](#)
- [Cosmoplast](#)
- [Cosmoderm](#)
- [Artefill](#)

Punch Excision:

This method of surgically correcting acne scars is used on deep scars such as ice pick and deep boxcar scars. This procedure uses a punch biopsy tool which is basically a round, sharp "cookie-cutter" tool that comes in diameters ranging from 1.5 mm to 3.5 mm. The size of the tool is matched to the size of the scar to include the walls of the scar. Under local anesthesia the scar is excised with the punch tool and the skin edges are sutured together.

Punch Excision with Skin Graft Replacement:

The defect is filled with a punch skin graft usually taken from behind the ear. With this procedure a color and texture difference may be noticeable, but a skin resurfacing technique can be used 4-6 weeks after the grafting to correct this difference.

Punch Elevation:

This method of surgically correcting acne scars is used on deep boxcar scars that have sharp edges and normal appearing bases. A punch tool is used to excise the base of the scar leaving the walls of the scar intact. The excised base is then elevated to the surface of the skin and attached with sutures, steri-strips, or skin glue called Dermabond. This method lessens the risk of color or texture differences as can be seen with graft replacement, and lessens the risk of producing a visible scar as can be seen when wound edges are sutured.

Subcutaneous Incision:

Subcutaneous incision, also known as Subcision, is used to break up the fibrous bands that cause rolling scars. Subcision is performed under local anesthesia by inserting a specially beveled needle under the skin so that it is parallel to the skin surface. Staying in the plane between the dermis and the subcutaneous tissue, the needle is gently advanced and retracted in a piston-like motion cutting the tethering bands. This procedure causes bruising which fades after about 1 week. The risks of subcision include bleeding and the formation of subcutaneous nodules.

Laser Resurfacing:

Lasers work by essentially burning the top layers of skin to a precise depth. The skin then heals replacing the burned layers with newer appearing skin.