

Clinical Study

Promising Option for Treatment of Striae Alba: Fractionated Microneedle Radiofrequency in Combination with Fractional Carbon Dioxide Laser

Farahnaz Fatemi Naeini,¹ Shadi Behfar,¹
Bahareh Abtahi-Naeini,¹ Shima Keyvan,¹ and Mohsen Pourazizi^{2,3}

¹Skin Diseases and Leishmaniasis Research Center, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

²Cancer Research Center, Semnan University of Medical Sciences, Semnan, Iran

³Department of Ophthalmology, Students' Research Committee, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

Correspondence should be addressed to Shadi Behfar; shadi.behfar@chmail.ir

Received 27 September 2015; Accepted 17 February 2016

Academic Editor: Desmond Tobin

Copyright © 2016 Farahnaz Fatemi Naeini et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Background. A consistent treatment has not been proposed for treatment of Striae Alba (SA). The present study was designed to compare the fractionated microneedle radiofrequency (FMR) alone and in combination with fractional carbon dioxide laser (FMR + CO₂) in the treatment of SA. **Methods.** Forty-eight pairs of SA from six patients were selected. Right or left SAs were randomly assigned to one of the treatment groups. The surface area of the SA before and after treatment and clinical improvement using a four-point scale were measured at the baseline, after one and three months. **Results.** The mean age of the patients was 30.17 ± 5.19 years. The mean difference of the surface area between pre- and posttreatment in the FMR + CO₂ group was significantly higher than that in the FMR group ($p = 0.003$). Clinical improvement scales showed significantly higher improvement in the FMR + CO₂ group than in the FMR group in the first and second follow-up ($p = 0.002$ and 0.004 , resp.). There were no major persistence side-effects in both groups. **Conclusions.** The results showed that FMR + CO₂ laser was more effective than FMR alone in the treatment of SA.

1. Introduction

Striae distensae (SD), commonly known as stretch marks, represent linear dermal scars associated with epidermal atrophy [1, 2]. They are caused by progressive stretching of the skin connective tissue due to changes in contours of the body. These scars can be observed in the abdomen and breasts of pregnant women (striae gravidarum), bodybuilders, adolescents, and obese individuals [3, 4]. Disorders including Cushing's and Marfan's syndromes and prolonged steroid treatment are also associated with the development of SD [5, 6]. It is prevalent in all races; females are 2.5 times more susceptible than their male counterparts [3]. In the early stages, SD are pink or red lesions (striae rubra), which gradually mature and change into white wrinkled scars [striae alba (SA)] [4] and can lead to psychological stress [3, 4]. Several treatments have been advocated with variable efficacy. These include topical

creams and even laser therapies; however, a consistent treatment has not been recognized to date. Various laser therapies are currently very popular [3]. Fractional photothermolysis, a laser treatment modality, offers collagen remodeling [3, 7, 8]; its efficacy has been confirmed with several studies [8–10]; however, the results are not adequate. In recent years, fractionated microneedle radiofrequency (FMR) device has been used in the treatment of atrophic scars and wrinkles and in skin rejuvenation [11–13]. This method is not only more effective but also with an acceptable safety profile [13–16].

Collagen remodeling is effected by the transfer of heat from the device to the dermal components including water, melanin, and collagen to release the secreting growth factor. This procedure involves the use of needles that can rupture blood vessels causing unwanted bleeding [17–20].

Recently, a study by Ryu et al. compared the efficacy of FMR alone and in combination with fractional carbon

dioxide laser (FMR + CO₂) in Korean patients with SD [17]. The positive therapeutic results of this study make it an important issue to be studied in other populations. To the best of our knowledge, a similar study has not been conducted in an Iranian population. The main purpose of our study was to compare the efficacy of FMR alone and FMR + CO₂ for the management of distensae SA among Iranian patients.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Patients. Forty-eight pairs of lesions from six female Iranian patients were chosen by randomly selecting cases of SA from patients referred to the “Novin Laser Center” and “Sedigh-e-Tahereh Cutaneous Leishmaniasis Center,” Isfahan, Iran.

Inclusion criteria were the existence of SA on the abdomen, buttocks, flanks, and calves in skin type III. Exclusion criteria were pregnancy, breast feeding, striae on breasts and arms, Cushing’s or Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, propensity for keloid formation, active infection in the treatment area, pacemaker implantation, isotretinoin use, filler injection, dermabrasion, or laser skin resurfacing in the past 6–12 months to the striae. The registration code of this study in the Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials (<http://www.irct.ir/>) is IRCT2014101519543N1, and the Ethical Committee of the Isfahan University of Medical Sciences approved the study protocol (project number: 393433). All the participants signed the written informed consent form.

The flow chart of study is shown in Figure 1.

2.2. Laser Treatment. In each patient, pairs of striae with similar shape, size, and position were chosen from the right and left halves of the body. Following this, the right or left striae were randomly assigned to one of the treatment groups: FMR or FMR + CO₂ group.

The FMR + CO₂ group underwent one session of fractional CO₂ laser, followed by three sessions of FMR and one more session of FMR + CO₂ laser (overall, five sessions with four-week intervals). In contrast, the FMR group only underwent three sessions of FMR therapy with four-week intervals. One hour before the laser therapy, topical anesthesia (EMLA, Astra-Zeneca, Sodertalje, Sweden) was applied to the lesions. As a safety measure, the patients and the dermatologist used safety goggles whenever FMR + CO₂ procedure was performed.

The characteristics and settings of the FMR + CO₂ laser equipment (Qray FRX, DOSIS, Germany) were as follows: laser type: ultra pulse, 10600 nm; laser power: 16 ± 2 J/cm²; laser energy: 20-, 30 millijoules; ablation depth: 400–600 micrometers; dot cycle (duration): 5 ± 2 milliseconds; and pixel pitch: 0.8 ± 0.1 . In each session, two laser pulses were delivered.

In addition, settings of the FMR device (INFINI™, Lutronic, Goyang, Korea) were as follows: depth: 1.5–3 mm; level: 5–9; and time: 110–150 ms. In each session, three laser pulses were delivered.

In each session, after laser therapy, the patients were advised to clean the lesions by normal saline solution and

cover it with sterile Vaseline gauze for 24 h. In addition, mupirocin and zinc oxide ointments were applied for two days.

2.3. Measurements and Evaluations. Assessments were made by photographing all the striae in both groups by a digital camera (Canon Power Shot SX260 HS) at the baseline, one month, and three months. The surface area of the striae (mm²) was measured by PictZar Digital Planimetry Software (Ver. 5.05.2, Biovisual Technologies, New Jersey, USA). Photographs of pre- and posttreatment were evaluated by two dermatologists who were blinded to the type of treatments. Finally, the percentage of improvement was assessed using the following four-point scale: 0%–25% improvement: weak, 25%–50% improvement: moderate, 50%–75% improvement: good, and more than 75% improvement: excellent [21]. The primary overall efficacy was considered when the improvement was more than 50%.

In addition, the patients were asked to provide their opinions about improvements in each treatment group using the patient satisfaction Visual Analog Scale (VAS). Patient satisfaction VAS is a self-administered 10-point scale; 0 represents lack of improvement and 10 in the scale indicates complete improvement [21].

Patients were assessed at two-week intervals for possible side effects such as infection, erythema, bleeding, pain, burn, ulcer, scar, and keloid formation. During this time, the postinflammatory pigmentation of the striae was assessed. Three months after the last session of treatment, all patients were followed up for possible side effects.

All statistical analyses were performed by Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS) version 19.0. Paired *t*-test, Wilcoxon signed-rank test, repeated measure analysis, and Chi-square test were used. A *p* value of <0.05 was considered significant.

3. Results

The characteristics of the six patients involved in this study and baseline values are summarized in Table 1.

The primary overall efficacy was 72.9% and 75% among the FMR + CO₂ group and 47.9% and 50% among FMR group in the first and second follow-up, respectively.

The mean surface area of the striae before treatment was 257.43 ± 161.75 mm² in the FMR + CO₂ group and 259.05 ± 159.79 mm² in the FMR group (Figure 2).

No significant difference was found between the two groups using the paired *t*-test (*p* = 0.421). The mean surface area of the striae, after treatment, was significantly higher in the FMR group than in the FMR + CO₂ group in the first follow-up (*p* = 0.001) and the second follow-up (*p* = 0.001) (Table 2). Repeated measure analysis revealed that the mean surface area of the lesions significantly decreased in both groups after the treatment [FMR + CO₂ group: $F(1,47) = 157.18$, *p* < 0.001; FMR group: $F(1,47) = 99.95$, *p* < 0.001] (Table 2).

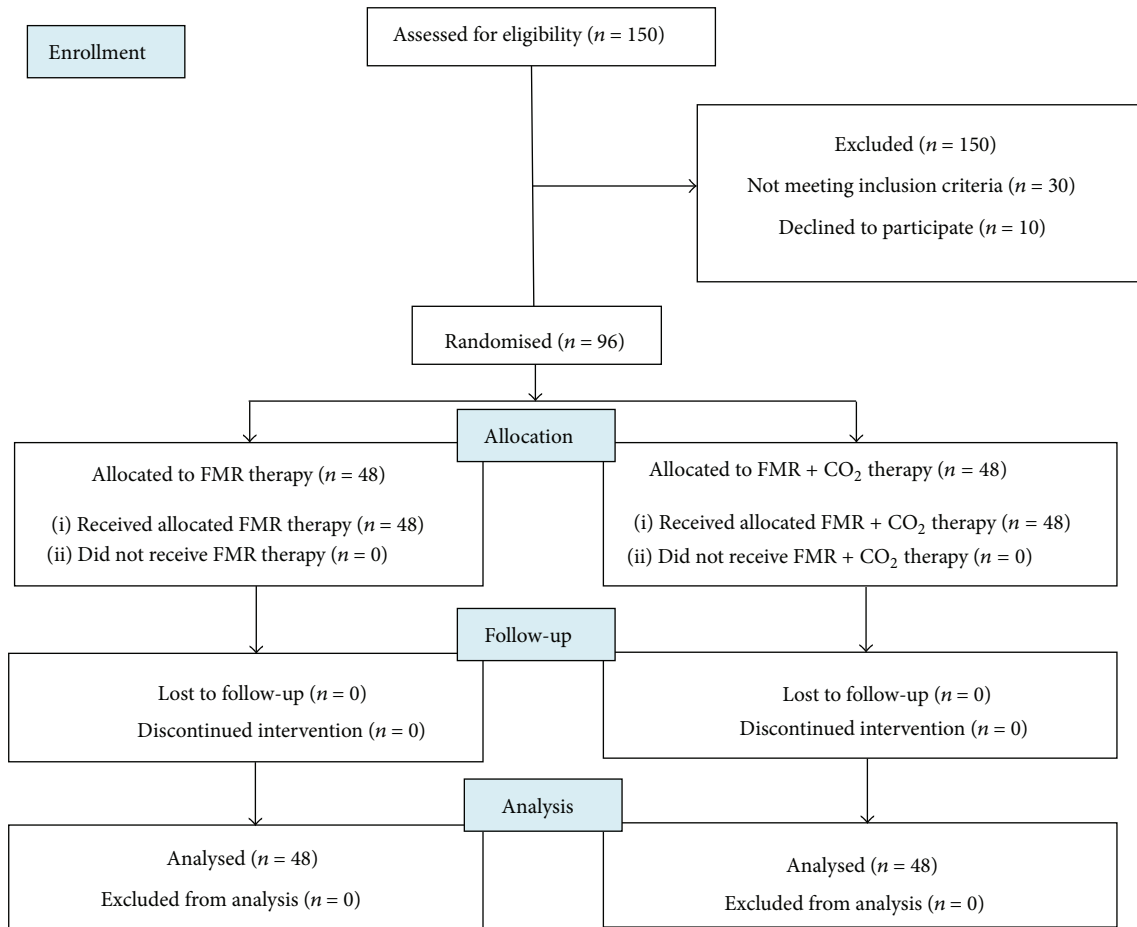


FIGURE 1: CONSORT flow chart of the study.

TABLE 1: Patients' characteristics.

Variable	Mean ± standard deviation/frequency (%)
Age	30.17 ± 5.19
Sex	
Female	6 (100%)
Male	0 (0%)
Body mass index	21.43 ± 1.31
Family history	
Positive	5 (83%)
Negative	1 (17%)
Cause	
Weight gain	6 (100%)
Type of skin	
Type III	6 (100%)
Duration (years)	10.83 ± 1.33

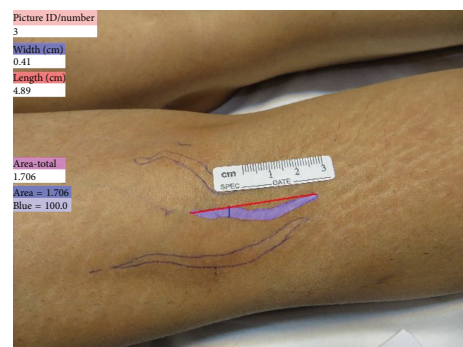


FIGURE 2: Striae alba on the right calf one month after the end of study. The purple areas denote the measured area by PictZar Digital Planimetry Software.

Figure 3 shows the measured SA area at the baseline and after treatment in the first and second follow-up in both groups (Figure 3).

Wilcoxon signed-rank test showed significantly higher clinical improvement in the FMR + CO₂ group than in the

FMR group in the first follow-up (median = 3 and 2, resp.; $p = 0.002$) and the second follow-up (median = 3 and 2, resp.; $p = 0.004$) (Figures 4 and 5).

In addition, there was a significant difference between the two treatments in patient satisfaction VAS scores in the first and second follow-up visits; better results were reported in

TABLE 2: Mean surface area before treatment and after treatment in FMR + CO₂ and FMR-treated groups.

Surface area	FMR + CO ₂	FMR	<i>p</i> value**
Before treatment	257.43 ± 161.75*	259.05 ± 159.79	0.421
After treatment	140.92 ± 133.62	164.67 ± 124.63	0.001
<i>p</i> value***	<0.001	<0.001	

*Mean ± standard deviation, **paired sample *t*-test, and ***repeated measure analysis.

TABLE 3: Mean of patient satisfaction VAS score after treatment and in the follow-up in both groups.

	FMR + CO ₂	FMR	<i>p</i> value*
VAS score after treatment	7.08 ± 1.03	5.56 ± 0.99	<0.001
VAS score in the follow-up	7.12 ± 1	5.60 ± 0.96	<0.001
<i>p</i> value*	0.159	0.322	

*Paired sample *t*-test.

the FMR + CO₂ group than in the FMR group ($p < 0.001$) (Table 3).

All patients experienced erythema in both groups (Figure 6); however, it was relieved within two weeks after intervention. In FMR + CO₂ group, 47.9% of patients felt slight pain and 52.1% felt moderate pain; these figures were 43.8% and 56.3% in the FMR group, respectively. However, this difference was not significant between the two groups ($p = 0.682$). No significant difference was observed in the presence of edema between the two groups ($p = 0.601$).

Transient postinflammatory hyperpigmentation (PIH) occurred in 9 of the 48 SD in FMR + CO₂ group and was complete resolution spontaneously for 3 months. None of the patients in the other group experienced any PIH. So there was a significant difference between the two groups with respect to occurrence of PIH that was more significant in FMR + CO₂ group ($p = 0.004$).

None of the patients experienced any infection, ulcer, burn, or scar.

4. Discussion

The results of this study showed that FMR + CO₂ laser therapy caused a greater reduction in the surface area of the lesions, with a higher patient and dermatologist satisfaction.

Although many studies have been conducted on SD, a standard treatment has not yet been found. Topical therapies do not provide satisfying results [22]. In recent years, laser therapy and light devices have become popular such as pulsed-dye laser (PDL) [23], copper bromide laser [24], excimer laser [25], intense pulsed light [26, 27], 1,064 nm Nd: YAG laser [28], fractional nonablative 1540 nm laser [4], and fractional photothermolysis [8, 10, 29]. However, these modalities usually have a poor effect on SA [3]. Among these, fractional photothermolysis is suggested as an effective treatment for SA [8, 10, 30]; however, the results are unpredictable. Hence, new modalities for improving the treatment of SA are much required.

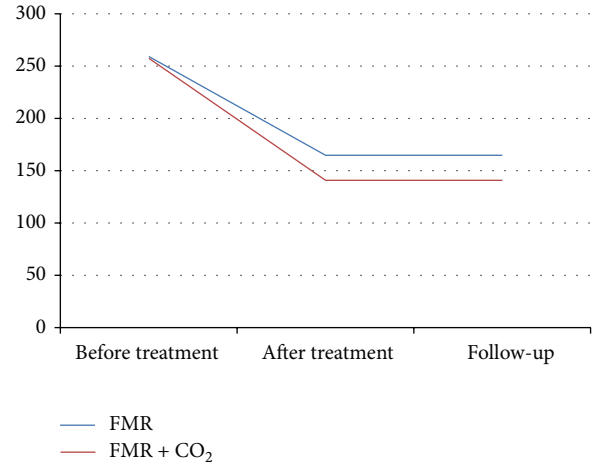


FIGURE 3: The measured SA area at baseline, after treatment and in the follow-up in FMR and FMR + CO₂ group.

In 2013, Ryu et al. introduced a new method of laser therapy using the FMR + CO₂ laser with positive results among Korean patients [17]. In that study, 30 females (mean age of 33 years with skin type IV) with SA were allocated to the fractionated CO₂ alone, FMR alone, or the combination FMR + CO₂ laser group. The mean clinical improvement score was 2.2, 1.8, and 3.4 in fractionated CO₂ laser group, FMR group, and combination group, respectively [17]. Our results are consistent with those of this previous study [9]. In Ryu's study, thickening of the epidermis, increased number of collagen fibers, a high expression of TGF- β 1, and stratifin in the combination group were observed. Yet, it was concluded that the combination of FMR + CO₂ laser was a good alternative treatment for SA. Our improvement score in the FMR group was similar to that in [17] on the other hand, our improvement score in FMR + CO₂ group was less similar. These differences can be justified by the use of different laser therapy devices made by different companies, different device settings, and patients with different races.

In addition, the present study included participants with skin type III, whereas Ryu's study included participants with skin type IV [17]. Even the laser therapy sessions were different: our study included three sessions of FMR therapy and two sessions of FMR + CO₂ laser therapy, while Ryu's study included three sessions of FMR therapy and three sessions of the combination therapy [17].

A study by Naeini and Soghrati examined 92 SA lesions for fractional CO₂ laser treatment or 10% glycolic acid + 0.05% tretinoin cream therapy in Iranian patients [31]. Their results showed that, in comparison with topical treatment ($-7.9 \pm 9 \text{ cm}^2$), the mean difference of the striae surface area before and one month after treatment in fractional CO₂ laser decreased significantly ($-37.1 \pm 15.6 \text{ cm}^2$). The mean VAS score was also significantly higher in the laser therapy group (3.05 ± 0.74) than in topical treatment group (0.63 ± 0.66). Nikyar et al. also evaluated the efficacy of fractional CO₂ laser alone and in combination with PDL for SA lesions [9]. In 88 lesions, the mean surface area difference before and after

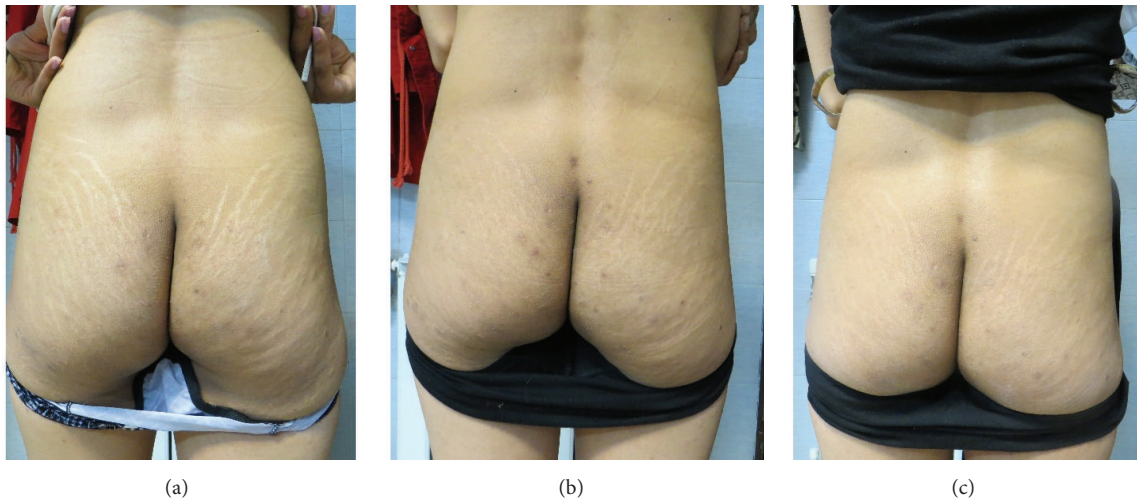


FIGURE 4: Striae distensae on the buttock of a 30-year-old patient. Significant improvement at 3 months after the end of the study: (a) at baseline; (b) after one month; (c) after three months.

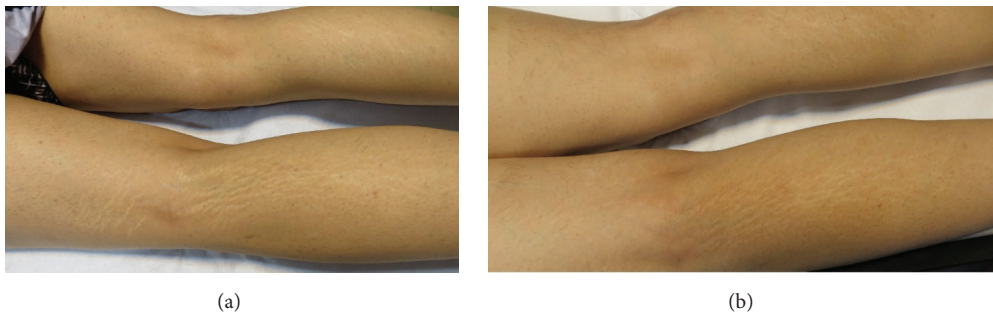


FIGURE 5: Improvement in clinical appearance of striae alba. Baseline (a) and posttreatment (b) with fractionated microneedle radiofrequency combined with fractional carbon dioxide laser.



FIGURE 6: Immediate erythema at the site of treatment in a patient in FMR + CO₂ group.

treatment decreased in the combined group. Similarly, the improvement was better for VAS and dermatologist-assessed improvement scale at one month after treatment in the combined group. These two studies confirm the effectiveness of fractional CO₂ laser therapy among Iranian patients, which is consistent with our results. However, the combination

method in our study is more effective from the dermatologist's point of view and for greater patient satisfaction. Furthermore, our method was more cost-effective than that of the other two studies.

Yang and Lee were able to conclude that the disk microneedle therapy system was a safe and effective treatment for SD in Korean patients [14].

The mean improvement score after three sessions of treatment was 2.4 out of a four-point scale. Of 18 patients, half of the patients were satisfied, with six patients being highly satisfied. However, a different race was involved and the study was conducted in males; furthermore, SD included patients with striae rubra and SA.

There are some limitations to our study. Firstly, all participants were females and the sample size was not too large. Secondly, a skin biopsy was not performed because of noncooperation from the patients.

5. Conclusions

An appropriate treatment for a disease should be safe, effective, and cost beneficial. There are several different treatments for SA from topical to laser therapies; however, most of them

are not effective. Combination treatments have proven to be safe and effective.

This study showed that FMR in combination with fractional CO₂ laser had more therapeutic effect on SA than FMR alone, without serious side effects. However, more studies using other modalities are encouraged to find more effective therapies for the management of SA.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References

- [1] P. Zheng, R. M. Lavker, and A. M. Kligman, "Anatomy of striae," *British Journal of Dermatology*, vol. 112, no. 2, pp. 185–193, 1985.
- [2] D. H. McDaniel, "Laser therapy of stretch marks," *Dermatologic Clinics*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 67–76, 2002.
- [3] M. L. Elsaie, L. S. Baumann, and L. T. Elsaie, "Striae distensae (stretch Marks) and different modalities of therapy: an update," *Dermatologic Surgery*, vol. 35, no. 4, pp. 563–573, 2009.
- [4] F. De Angelis, L. Kolesnikova, F. Renato, and G. Liguori, "Fractional nonablative 1540-nm laser treatment of striae distensae in Fitzpatrick skin types II to IV: clinical and histological results," *Aesthetic Surgery Journal*, vol. 31, no. 4, pp. 411–419, 2011.
- [5] N. Burrows and C. Lovell, "Disorders of connective tissue," in *Rook's Textbook of Dermatology*, pp. 2241–2312, 7th edition, 2004.
- [6] G. S. S. Atwal, L. K. Manku, C. E. M. Griffiths, and D. W. Polson, "Striae gravidarum in primiparae," *British Journal of Dermatology*, vol. 155, no. 5, pp. 965–969, 2006.
- [7] M. Alexiades-Armenakas, D. Sarnoff, R. Gotkin, and N. Sadick, "Multi-center clinical study and review of fractional ablative CO₂ laser resurfacing for the treatment of rhytides, photoaging, scars and striae," *Journal of Drugs in Dermatology*, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 352–362, 2011.
- [8] H. Bak, B. J. Kim, W. J. Lee et al., "Treatment of striae distensae with fractional photothermolysis," *Dermatologic Surgery*, vol. 35, no. 8, pp. 1215–1220, 2009.
- [9] F. F. Naeini, Z. Nikyar, F. Mokhtari, and A. Bahrami, "Comparison of the fractional CO₂ laser and the combined use of a pulsed dye laser with fractional CO₂ laser in striae alba treatment," *Advanced Biomedical Research*, vol. 3, article 184, 2014.
- [10] B. J. Kim, D. H. Lee, M. N. Kim et al., "Fractional photothermolysis for the treatment of striae distensae in Asian skin," *American Journal of Clinical Dermatology*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 33–37, 2008.
- [11] F. Fatemi Naeini, B. Abtahi-Naeini, M. Pourazizi, M. A. Nilforoushzadeh, and M. Mirmohammadkhani, "Fractionated microneedle radiofrequency for treatment of primary axillary hyperhidrosis: a sham control study," *Australasian Journal of Dermatology*, vol. 56, no. 4, pp. 279–284, 2015.
- [12] S. E. Lee, J. H. Kim, S. J. Lee et al., "Treatment of striae distensae using an ablative 10,600-nm carbon dioxide fractional laser: a retrospective review of 27 participants," *Dermatologic Surgery*, vol. 36, no. 11, pp. 1683–1690, 2010.
- [13] F. Fatemi Naeini, M. Pourazizi, B. Abtahi-Naeini, M. A. Nilforoushzadeh, and J. Najafian, "A novel option for treatment of primary axillary hyperhidrosis: fractionated microneedle radiofrequency," *Journal of Postgraduate Medicine*, vol. 61, no. 2, pp. 141–143, 2015.
- [14] Y. J. Yang and G.-Y. Lee, "Treatment of striae distensae with nonablative fractional laser versus ablative CO₂ fractional laser: a randomized controlled trial," *Annals of Dermatology*, vol. 23, no. 4, pp. 481–489, 2011.
- [15] B. Abtahi-Naeini, F. F. Naeini, N. Adibi, and M. Pourazizi, "Quality of life in patients with primary axillary hyperhidrosis before and after treatment with fractionated microneedle radiofrequency," *Journal of Research in Medical Sciences*, vol. 20, no. 7, pp. 631–635, 2015.
- [16] F. F. Naeini, A. Saffaei, M. Pourazizi, and B. Abtahi-Naeini, "Histopathological evidence of efficacy of microneedle radiofrequency for treatment of axillary hyperhidrosis," *Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology*, vol. 81, no. 3, pp. 288–290, 2015.
- [17] H.-W. Ryu, S.-A. Kim, H. R. Jung, Y.-W. Ryoo, K.-S. Lee, and J.-W. Cho, "Clinical improvement of striae distensae in Korean patients using a combination of fractionated microneedle radiofrequency and fractional carbon dioxide laser," *Dermatologic Surgery*, vol. 39, no. 10, pp. 1452–1458, 2013.
- [18] K. Y. Seo, M. S. Yoon, D. H. Kim, and H. J. Lee, "Skin rejuvenation by microneedle fractional radiofrequency treatment in Asian skin; clinical and histological analysis," *Lasers in Surgery and Medicine*, vol. 44, no. 8, pp. 631–636, 2012.
- [19] K. Y. Park, H. K. Kim, S. E. Kim, B. J. Kim, and M. N. Kim, "Treatment of striae distensae using needling therapy: a pilot study," *Dermatologic Surgery*, vol. 38, no. 11, pp. 1823–1828, 2012.
- [20] S. I. Cho, B. Y. Chung, M. G. Choi et al., "Evaluation of the clinical efficacy of fractional radiofrequency microneedle treatment in acne scars and large facial pores," *Dermatologic Surgery*, vol. 38, no. 7, pp. 1017–1024, 2012.
- [21] D. Gould, D. Kelly, L. Goldstone, and J. Gammon, "Examining the validity of pressure ulcer risk assessment scales: developing and using illustrated patient simulations to collect the data," *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, vol. 10, no. 5, pp. 697–706, 2001.
- [22] M. L. Elson, "Treatment of striae distensae with topical tretinoin," *Journal of Dermatologic Surgery and Oncology*, vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 267–270, 1990.
- [23] G. P. Jiménez, F. Flores, B. Berman, and Z. Gunja-Smith, "Treatment of striae rubra and striae alba with the 585-nm pulsed-dye laser," *Dermatologic Surgery*, vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 362–365, 2003.
- [24] L. Longo, M. G. Postiglione, O. Marangoni, and M. Melato, "Two-year follow-up results of copper bromide laser treatment of striae," *Journal of Clinical Laser Medicine and Surgery*, vol. 21, no. 3, pp. 157–160, 2003.
- [25] D. J. Goldberg, D. Sarradet, M. Hussain, and M. Alam, "308-nm excimer laser treatment of mature hypopigmented striae," *Dermatologic Surgery*, vol. 29, no. 6, pp. 596–599, 2003.
- [26] H. Shokeir, A. El Bedewi, S. Sayed, and G. El Khalafawy, "Efficacy of pulsed dye laser versus intense pulsed light in the treatment of striae distensae," *Dermatologic Surgery*, vol. 40, no. 6, pp. 632–640, 2014.
- [27] E. Hernández-Pérez, E. Colombo-Charrier, and E. Valencia-Ibiett, "Intense pulsed light in the treatment of striae distensae," *Dermatologic Surgery*, vol. 28, no. 12, pp. 1124–1130, 2002.
- [28] A. Goldman, F. Rossato, and C. Prati, "Stretch marks: treatment using the 1,064-nm Nd:YAG laser," *Dermatologic Surgery*, vol. 34, no. 5, pp. 686–692, 2008.
- [29] I. Petro, "Fractional photothermolysis tackles striae distensae," *Dermatology Times*, vol. 28, pp. 94–96, 2007.

- [30] T. S. Alster, E. L. Tanzi, and M. Lazarus, "The use of fractional laser photothermolysis for the treatment of atrophic scars," *Dermatologic Surgery*, vol. 33, no. 3, pp. 295–299, 2007.
- [31] F. F. Naeini and M. Soghrati, "Fractional CO₂ laser as an effective modality in treatment of striae alba in skin types III and IV," *Journal of Research in Medical Sciences*, vol. 17, no. 10, pp. 928–933, 2012.



Hindawi
Submit your manuscripts at
<http://www.hindawi.com>

