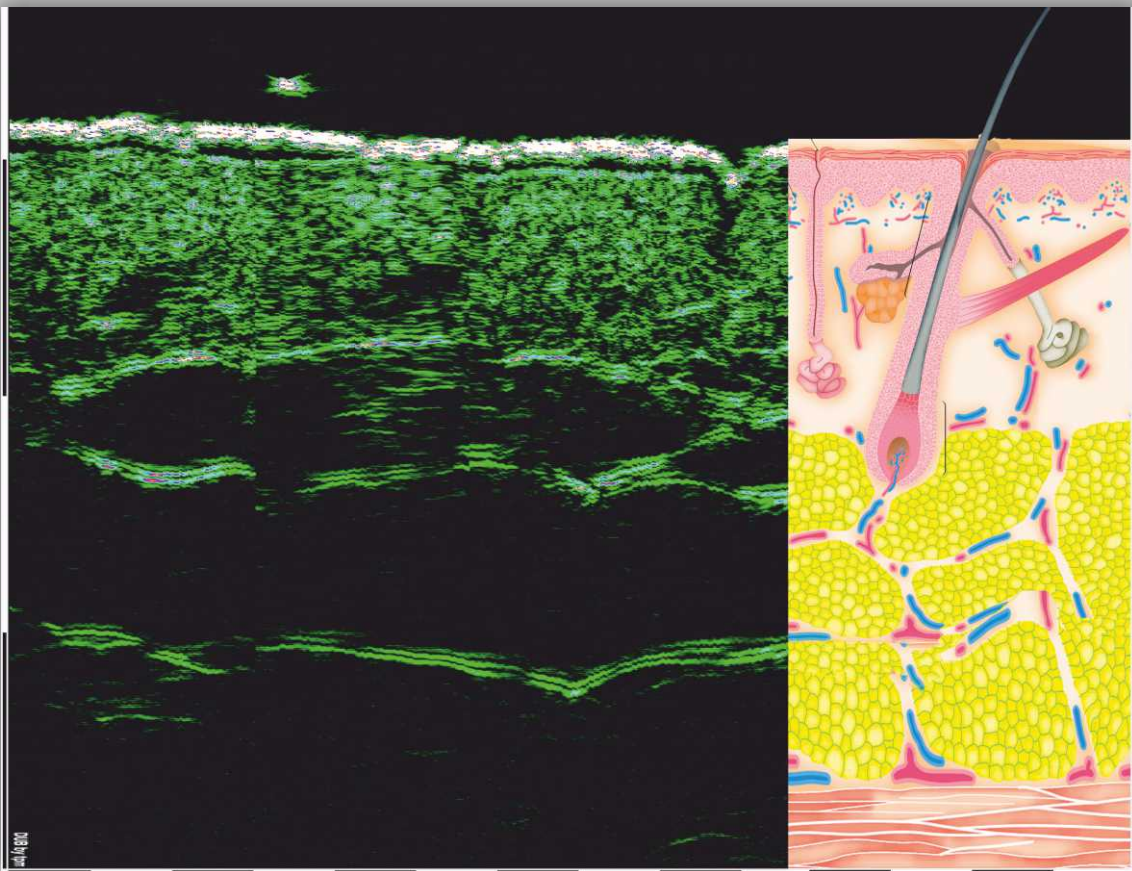
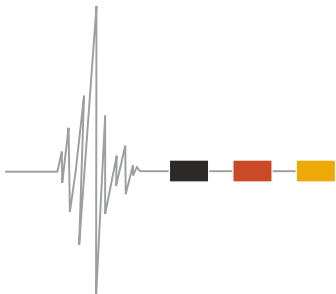


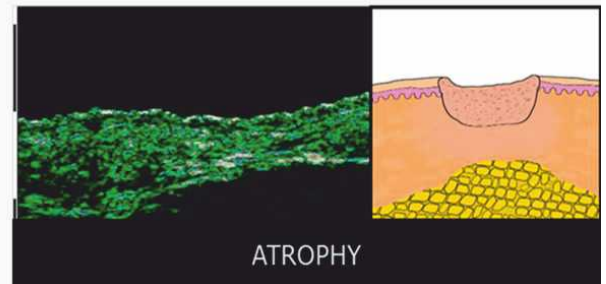
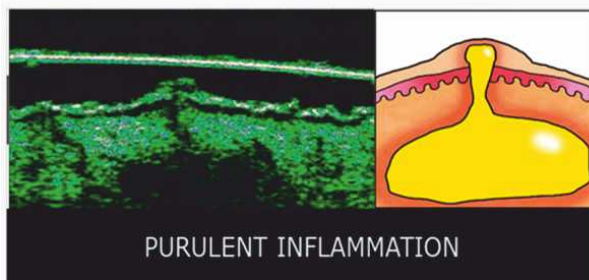
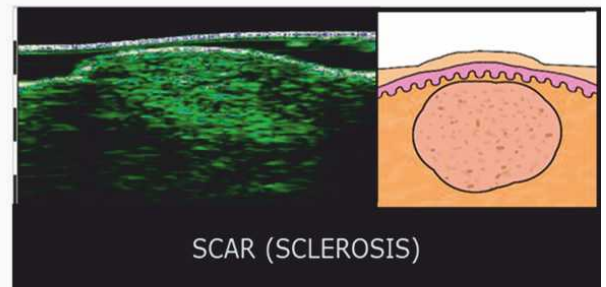
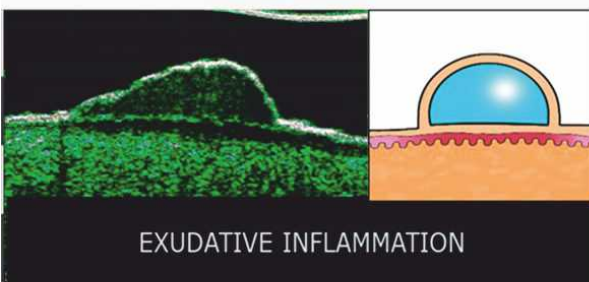
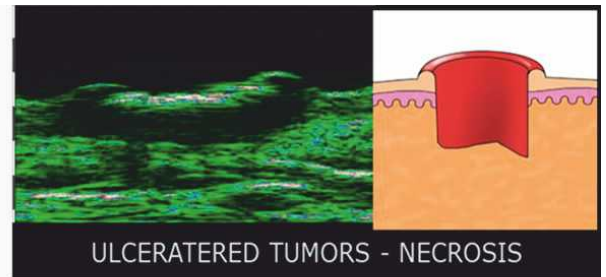
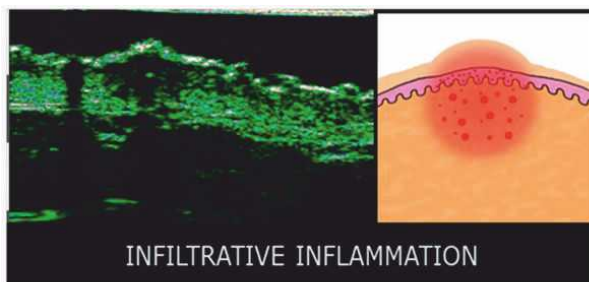
Fields of Application



**Dermatology
&
Aesthetics**



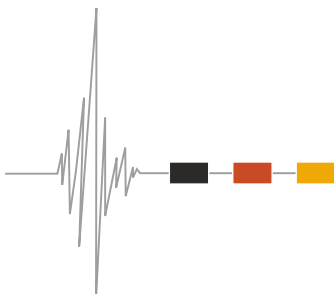
Skin lesions structure visualization Pathology type differentiation



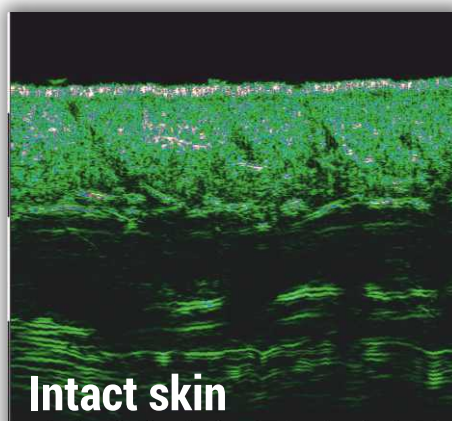
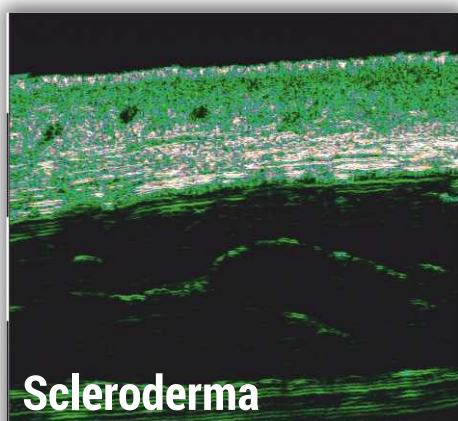
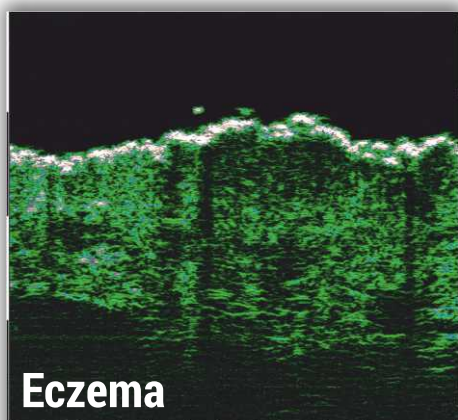
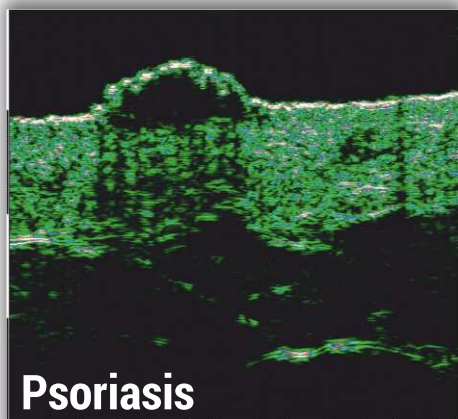
High-frequency ultrasound features have been studied for primary and secondary elements of the skin rashes.

Specific high-frequency ultrasound patterns well described for infiltrative inflammation, exudative inflammation, purulent inflammation, necrosis, fibrosis, atrophy, cicatricial changes and others.

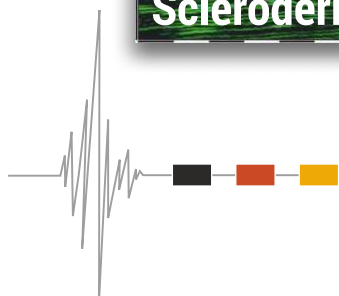
That helps to differentiate various skin diseases.



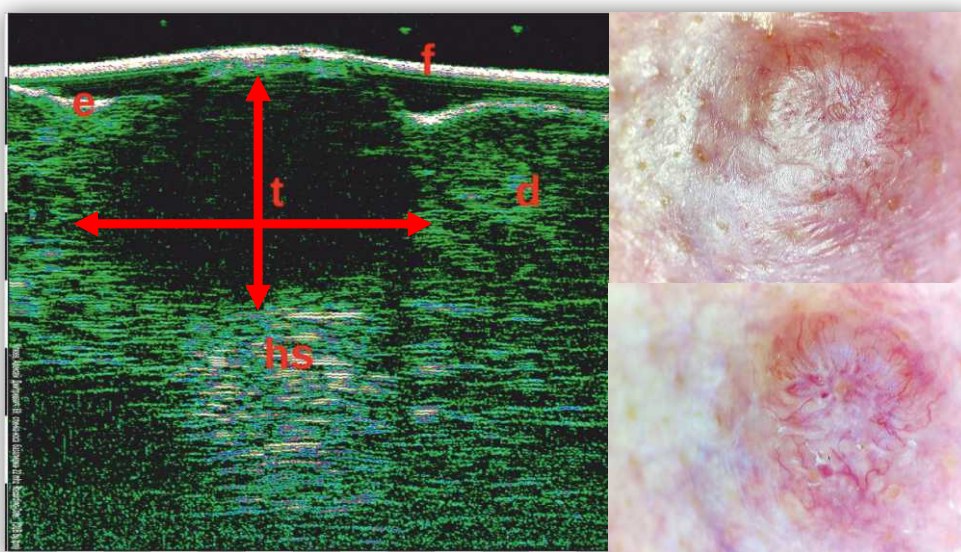
Dermatoses differential diagnosis



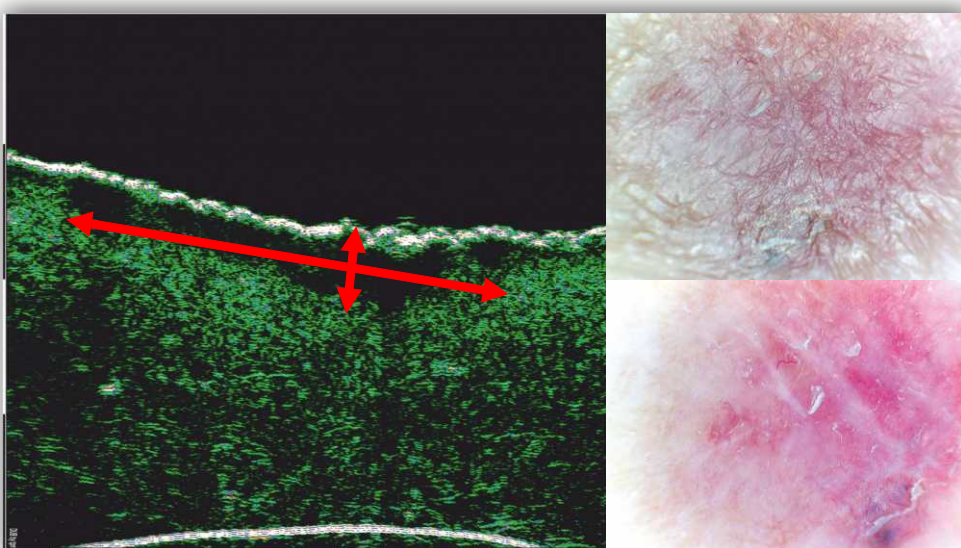
All scans taken with 75 MHz



Skin tumors invasion depth measurement, and resection volume determination



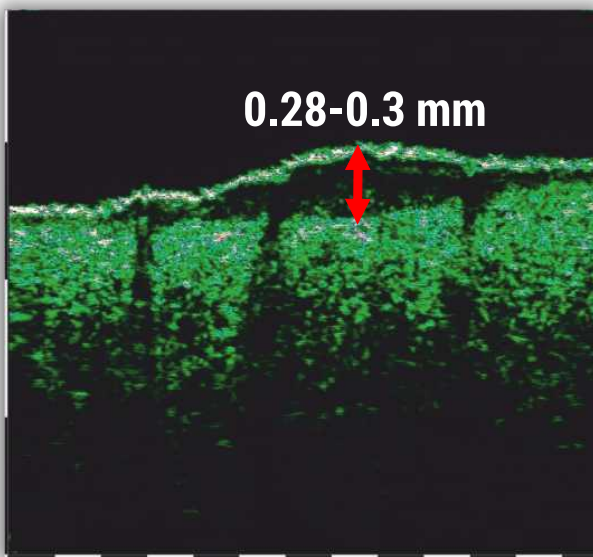
Nodular BCC (depth 2,9 mm, widths 7,1 mm)



Superficial BCC (depth 0,4 mm, widths 9,2 mm)



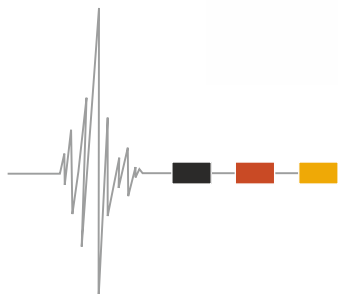
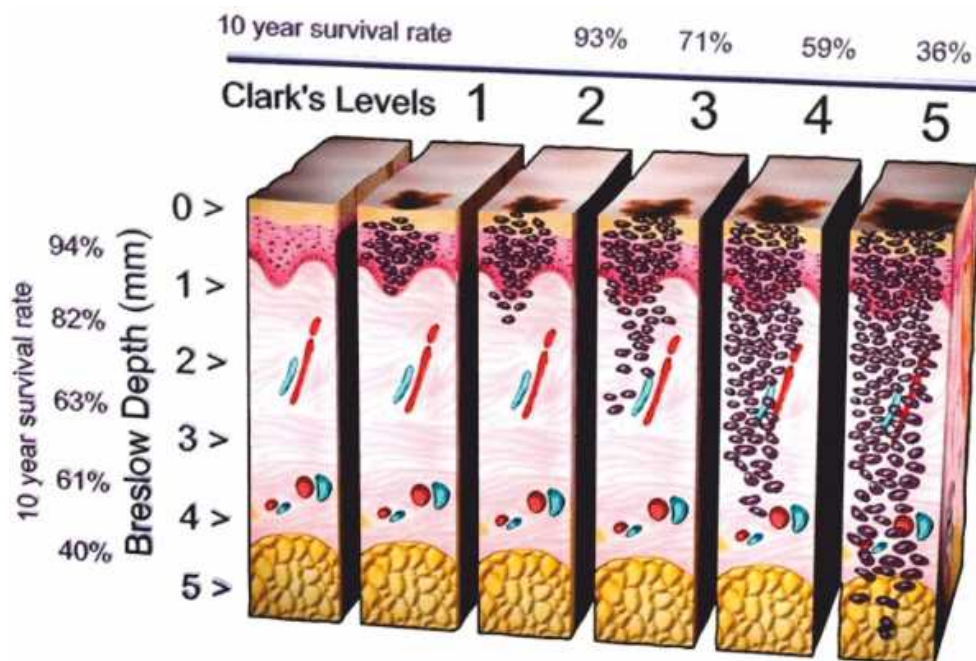
Melanoma Breslow and Clark index in vivo HFUS determination



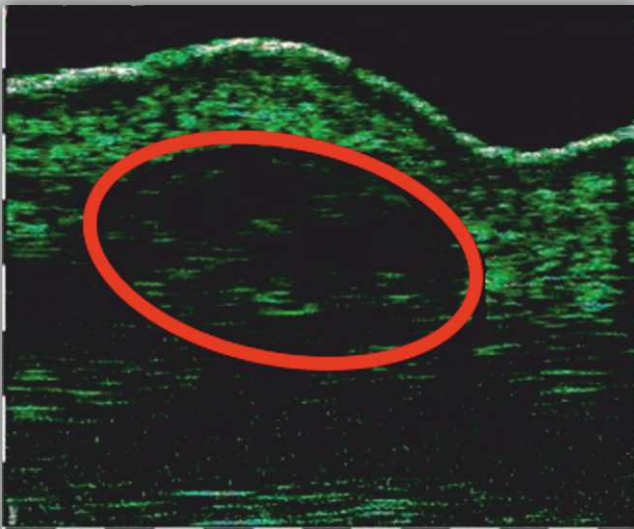
Melanoma scan 75 MHz,
hypoanechoic tumor
11 mm x 300 μ m,
depth 140-190 μ m
from the skin surface

BRESLOW INDEX - 0
(melanoma thickness 0.28-0.3 mm)

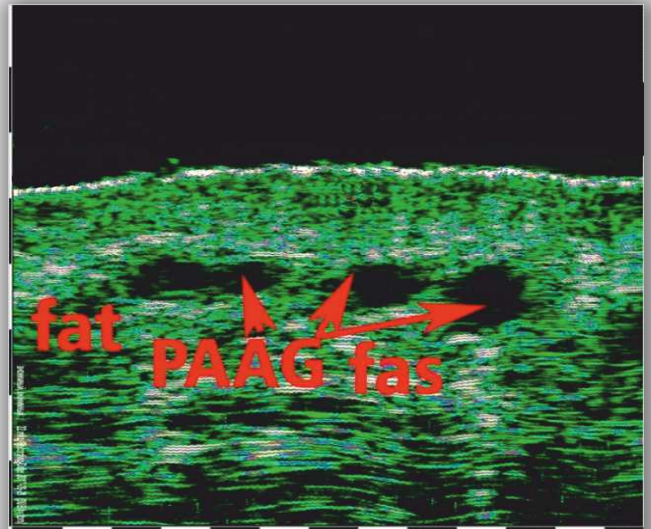
CLARK LEVEL - 2
(penetration into the papillary dermis layer)



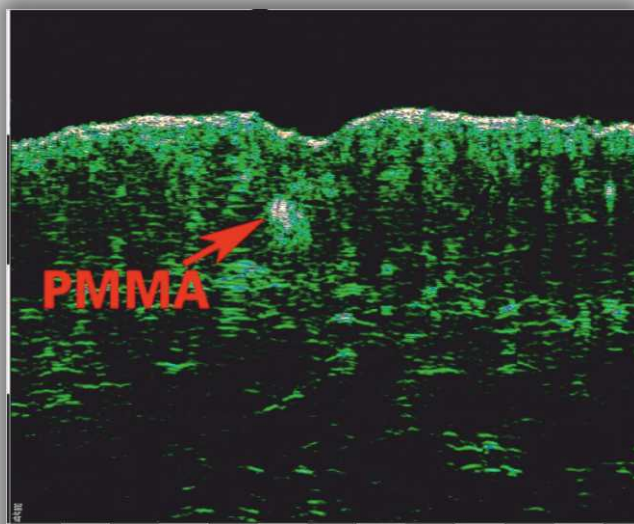
Filler detection & type determination



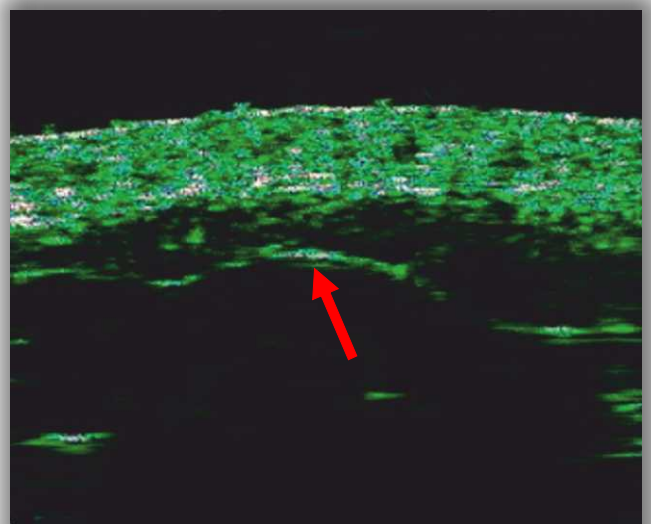
Hyaluronic acid in the upper lip columns



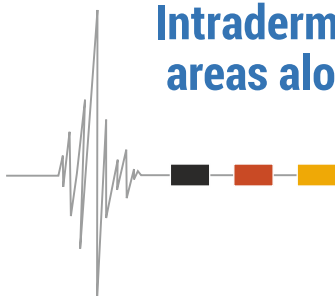
Polyacrylamide gel injected into the nasolabial fold



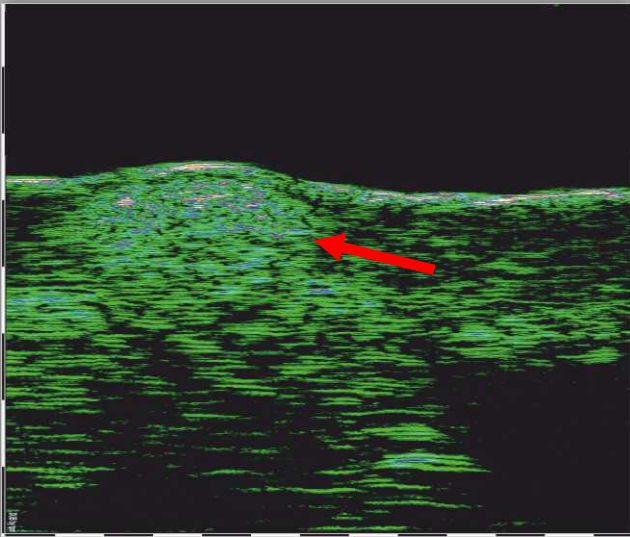
PMMA - permanent filler. Intradermal hyperechoic areas along the wrinkle



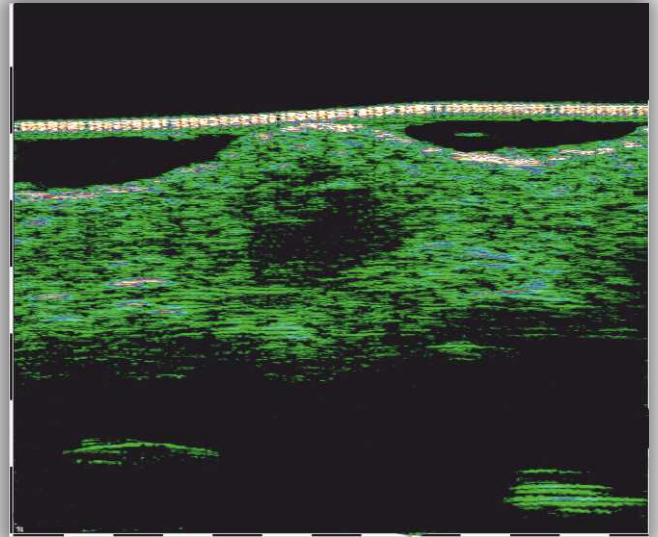
Aptos Nanovitis, scan after 6 months



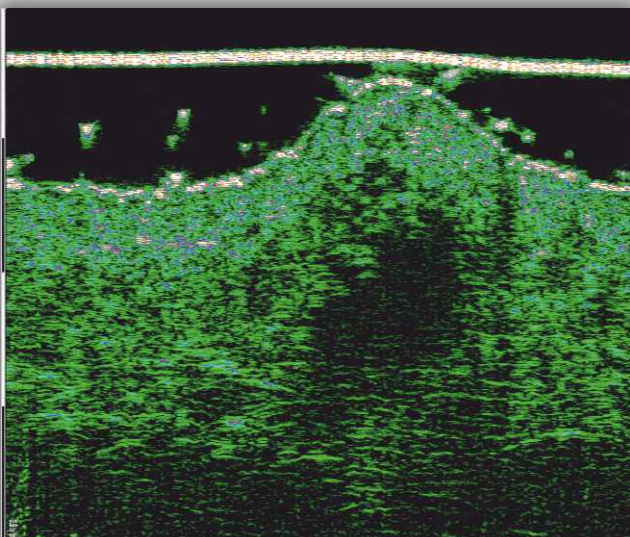
Filler complications visualization



Fibrosis after HA, as a result of hypercorrection



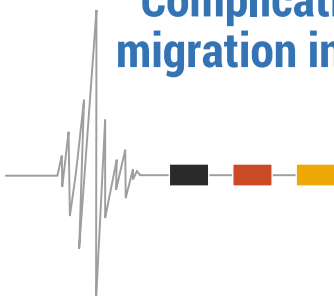
Complication after filler injection. Granuloma



Complication - stabilized HA migration in the nasolabial fold



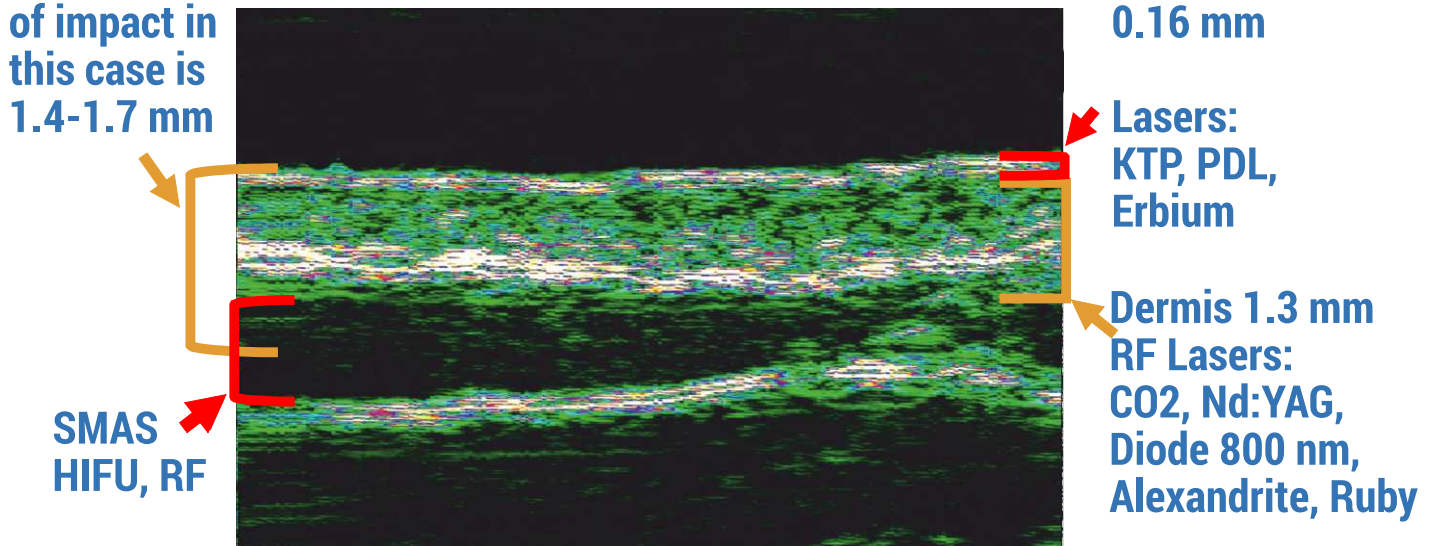
A piece of thread in a long-persistent inflammation focus



EBD devices targeting

Optimal depth of impact in this case is 1.4-1.7 mm

Epidermal thickness 0.16 mm



Treatment efficacy control

