

Efficacy and safety of radio frequency in acne and freckles in a tertiary care centreDR S SUMANTH YADAV¹, DR N A TEJASWITA GUDIVADA²¹ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DR PATNAM MAHENDER REDDY INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES CHAVELLA²ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DR PATNAM MAHENDER REDDY INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES CHAVELLA**Corresponding Author**

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ABSTRACT

Context: Acne has become one of the most commonly treated skin conditions by a practicing dermatologists accounting for approximately 80% cases. While freckles is common among Fitzpatrick skin type 1-3, acne can occur in all skin types. RF (radiofrequency) is slowly gaining popularity in treating both the conditions especially the monopolar non ablative ones.

Aim: To find the efficacy and safety of radiofrequency in acne as well as freckles.

Setting and Design: It is a randomized controlled trial with split face study.

Material & Methods: 25 patients in each group were enrolled for the split face study. In both acne & freckles group lesions on half of the face had undergone RF treatment and rest half treated with topical tretinoin MS 0.04% in acne patients once application at night & 20% TCA in freckles group.

Result: While 85% patients in acne group had shown excellent response, in freckles group excellent response was seen in 77.78% patients and rest 15% in group A & 22.22% in group F had shown modest response.

Conclusion: From this study it can be concluded that RF is a safe and faster treatment modality for both acne and freckles thereby avoiding the systemic side effects of oral agents in acne and lesser chances of recurrence in both groups of patients.

Keywords: Acne, freckles, RFA, split face stud

INTRODUCTION

Acne vulgaris has always been a major cosmetic concern for adolescents and adults. While many therapies are available for its treatment, nonresponsive acne, side effects and antibiotic resistance are the problems faced by the dermatologists in treating them. Freckles are melanocytic lesions though more frequently seen in the Fitzpatrick skin type 1& 2 but also seen type 3-5 with red or blond hair. Recently radiofrequency ablation and light therapy has gained importance in treatment of both freckles and acne, with minimal side effects and quicker response. By unknown mechanisms, RFA decreases the size of the sebaceous glands, pilosebaceous inflammation, and inhibit growth of Demodex and Propionibacterium species in acne patients^{1,2}. Further, in freckles it works by destruction of melanocytes. While most studies have focused on either treatment of acne scars with RFA or combining light therapy with RFA for treatment of acne, our study has used only radiofrequency ablation for treatment of acne and freckles. The electric current produced by RF devices use electromagnetic radiation in the frequency range of 3 kHz to 300 MHz^{3,4,5}. The unipolar RF can be differentiated from monopolar RF in that former does not deliver an electric current to the skin.⁶ The main difference between bipolar and monopolar RF is that while the monopolar RF devices have one active electrode placed on the skin and a grounding electrode. bipolar one consists of two active electrodes placed apart over the intended treatment area⁷

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

After getting ethical clearance from the reviewing committee of my institute, based on the prevalence of both acne and freckles in dermatology opd of the institute, 25 consecutive patients were selected for the split face study comparing two different modalities on different sides of face. The side of face to which either of treatments was applied was selected randomly. Both groups A (acne) & F (freckles) were subjected to a split face study with half of face in each group treated at weekly intervals for 4 weeks with RF of monopolar type with sharp tipped diamond shaped electrode delivering energy at 2 J

/cm³ whereby dessication method was used with tip just touching the tissue. Other half of face in group A were subjected to topical 0.04% tretinoin with microsphere technology once daily at night & 20% TCA in group F and sun protection with broad spectrum sunscreen in both the groups. The acne and freckle groups were thereafter followed up monthly for 6 months and photographed using smart phone with 16 mega pixel camera at each visit and assessment done using Global Acne Grading System (GAGS) in acne and that of freckles by FASI scoring (freckles assessment scoring index). Pregnant and nursing mothers, those on oral retinoids and steroids (topical and oral) in last 1 month and those with pacemakers were excluded from the study. Procedure

An eutectic mixture of local anesthetics (EMLA) cream that contains 2.5% lidocaine and 2.5% prilocaine. It was applied under occlusion to skin at least an hour before the procedure to achieve topical anesthesia. Post procedure: patients were instructed to: a) Avoid sun exposure, b) Application of Physical sunscreens and topical antibiotics for 5 days.

RESULT

Out of 25 patients who were enrolled in acne group (GROUPA), 20 completed the study, 3 were lost to follow up and 2 dropped out because of erythema and edema after first sitting of treatment. Out of 25 patients in freckles group (GROUPF), 18 completed the study, 4 were lost to follow up and 3 dropped out after 2 sessions (2 weeks) because of post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation. Patients recorded the adverse effects (hyperpigmentation, erythema, edema, blisters, crusting, pain) for 7 days after the initial treatment and we verified and assessed the same for severity at each treatment session. The overall improvement of patients was assessed according to the following scale: modest, and excellent. Patients in group A were of age range (15-25 years) & in group F (20-35 years). Males were 8 and 5 in number respectively in groups A & F and females were 12 & 13 respectively in groups A & F. While 2 males and 1 female had modest improvement in group A, 6 males and 11 females had excellent response. Though, females outnumber males in excellent response category this is statistically insignificant ($p>0.05, p=0.306$). In group F, while 11 females and 3 males show excellent response, those showing modest response was 2 each in male and female category. Again the difference in response seen in different sex is just a coincidence as pvalue is 0.206 (>0.05).

Table 1: Improvement in acne and freckles

Disease	Acne		Freckles		
	Improvement	Modest	Excellent	Modest	Excellent
Male	02(25)		06(75)	02(40)	03(60)
Female	01(8.33)		11(91.67)	02(15.38)	11(84.615)
P value	0.306			0.261	

Table 2 Side effects during 7 days observation and at weekly treatment visits in acne patients

Weekly observation Side effects	1week	2week	3week	4week
Hyperpigmentation	0	01	02	02
Erythema	0	0	0	0
Edema	2	0	0	0

Table 3 Side effects in freckles group

Weekly observation	1 st week	2nd week	3 rd week	4 th week	Erythema
	3	0	0	0	
Edema	12	0	0	0	
Crusting	18	0	0	0	

Hyperpigmentation	0	1	2
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DISCUSSION

Till now, most light and laser procedures have focussed on pigmented lesions, vascular lesions, skin texture, and fine lines, and most have been performed on non-inflammatory skin (e.g., acne scars)^{8,9,10}. But recently, such procedures are being developed for treating inflammatory skin conditions also such as acne. In addition, the efficacy of light, laser, RF and photodynamic therapies, as well as the mechanism by which light devices destroy acne, have been reported.¹¹

Till date most studies have used fractional radiofrequency for the treatment of both acne and acne scars.¹² In contrast, our study has used simple non-fractional radiofrequency for the treatment of acne lesions with 75% males & 91.67% females patients showing excellent improvement so in all 85% patients have shown excellent response.

In a study done by Ruiz Esparza, Javier Md; Gomez, Julio Barbarain 2003, where nonablative radiofrequency was used for delivering deep dermal heat for treatment of active acne vulgaris, out of 22 Patients excellent response was seen in 82% (n=18) and modest and no response respectively in 9% each which was quite consistent with our findings¹³

As of now RF pulsed light devices with ELOS technology (electro-optical synergy) are being used to treat acne vulgaris. One such study of the Aurora system on 32 patients with moderate inflammatory acne revealed clinical improvement as evidenced by a reduction in lesion count, decrease in size of the sebaceous glands, and reduction in perifollicular lymphocytic infiltrates with very few side effects e.g. erythema, tingling, and burning¹⁴. In yet another study using the Aurora system for acne scars out of three patients 50% improvement was noted in one and 25-50% in other two.¹⁵

What was done in the past? Till now studies have focussed more on RF treatment of acne scars that too using fractional RF which is costlier. As far as freckles is concerned sufficient studies on use of RF are lacking. What's new in this study? Our study uses non-fractional RF for the treatment of acne which is an inflammatory condition and freckles which is both resistant to the presently available depigmenting agent & a late responder.

CONCLUSION

The need of the hour is to discourage long term use of antibiotics which is leading to resistance in patients of acne and oral retinoids which too is not free from side effect and encourage the use of RF – a faster and safer treatment. Similarly in freckles patients can be treated with RF initially and kept on mild depigmenting agents like kojicin and sunscreen to prevent relapse

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