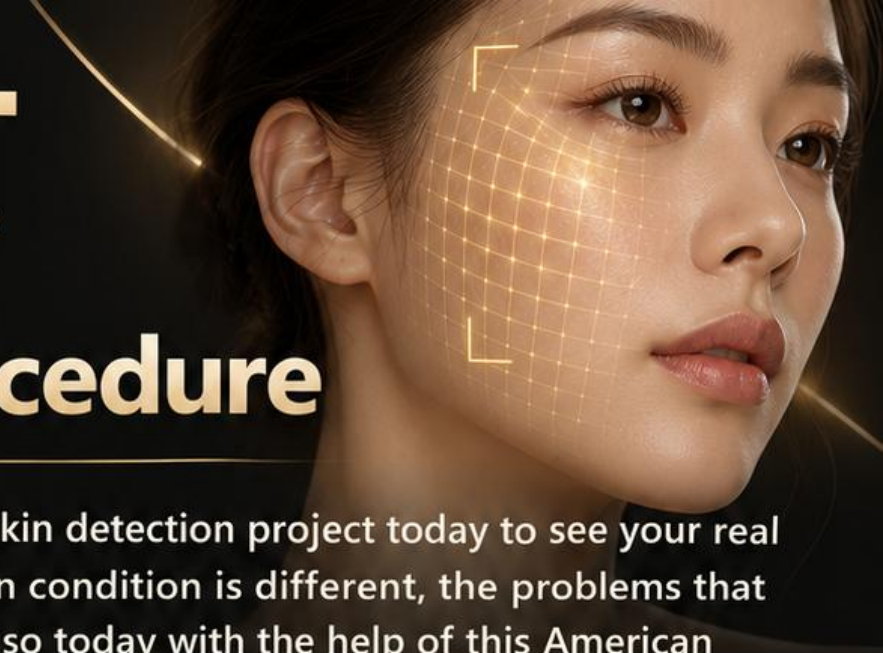
RADIANT
LASER



skin test procedure

Sister XX, I give you a high-tech skin detection project today to see your real skin state, because everyone's skin condition is different, the problems that needed to be solved are different, so today with the help of this American ALURA skin analyzer, I will give your skin detection and analysis from six aspects. From the skin conditions like skin pigment, sensitive, wrinkles, pores, pigmentation, acne, to give you a customized solution.

Let me show you what a healthy skin looks like first!

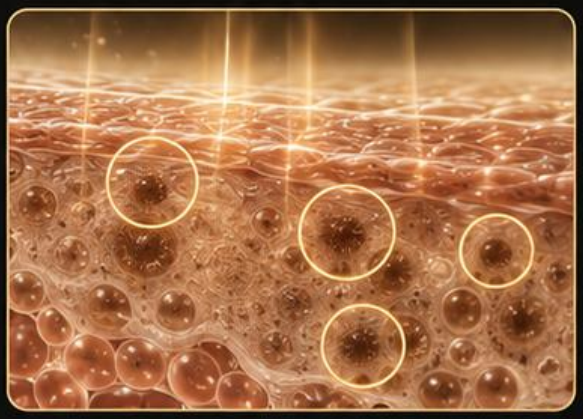
1, the skin surface is smooth, not rough, the skin is not loose , good elasticity, smooth quickly after pressing.

2, skin color: we Asians are yellow race, white through red is the ideal skin color.

3, skin gloss: the skin texture is soft, delicate and shiny, which is the performance of young and energetic skin

4. moist skin: the skin is moist, not dry, no dandruff, stretch and shiny

sister ,you can see the skin analyze result



★ The first image of epidermal pigment

Through PL technology to filter the skin surface reflection, deep under the skin 35-50 micron, visible spots or other pigmentation, such as freckles, sun spots, nevus and other spots are identified. The more circles, the more spot problems appear

RADIANT
LASER



★ The second one is a brown spot imaging graph

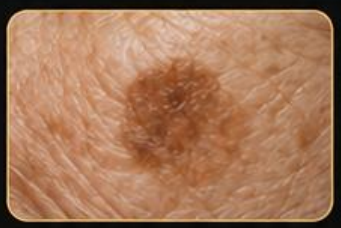
The distribution of pheomelanin in melanin and brown spots are invisible to the naked eye and is the hidden spots deeper than UV rays, which reflect the spots already formed in the bottom layer of the skin and will emerge in the near future. Such as: chloasma, senile plaques and the following skin lesions



Freckles: freckles is a genetic pigmentation disease, more often in the female face, skin lesions appear round or oval round spots with yellow-brown , 1 – 2mm in diameter, varying in numbers, generally are symmetrically distributed, mostly found on the nose, cheeks, etc.



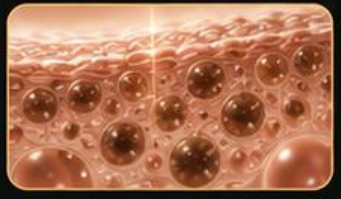
Sunset: also known as sunshine dermatitis, namely solar dermatitis, also known as sunburn, It is an acute inflammatory response of normal skin after exposure to the sun.Symptoms include erythema, edema, blisters and pigmentation, and desquamation



Age spots: also known as seborrheic keratosis, more appear in the elderly face, forehead, back, neck, chest, at the beginning is one or several yellow brown flat papules, lighter color and then the color gradually deepened, reflects dark brown, thickness also increases



Melasma: melasma is a common acquired, symmetrical patch, the color is yellow brown or dark brown patch pigmentation, skin lesions is distributed in the forehead, cheek, upper lip, nose and jaw. The etiology of chloasma is complex, with a variety of factors involved in its pathogenesis, such as endocrine disorders, oral contraceptives, genetics, sun exposure, and the use of cosmetics or phototoxic drugs. Some patients with chronic diseases, also often have this disease.

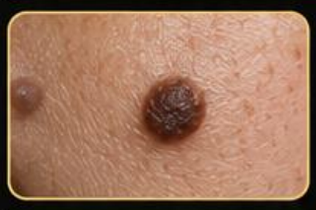


Pigmentation: excessive expression of melanin in the basal layer of human epidermis can make skin color dark, or may cause chloasma,freckles and other human body pigmented skin diseases.

RADIANT
LASER



Brown-blue nevus on zygomatic bone: Brown-blue nevus on zygomatic bone is a common facial pigmentation spots, often symmetrical distribution in zygomatic and temporal trigeminal nerve line, skin damage is round or oval, with clear boundary of rice to soybean size of brown or brown blue spots, not fusion, normally appear in women, patients without symptoms also called zygomatic spots, and pigment deposits in the dermis, and let it have the name of the dermal spots.



Pigmented nevus: most of the skin lesions are round or oval spotted rash, papules, nodules, partially papillary, size is 0.2~2.0cm different, mostly about 0.6cm, various colors,it can be black, brown, skin color, etc. Also known as melanocytic nevus, cellular nevus, nevus cell nevus



Coffee spot: coffee spot color from light brown, brown to dark brown, size from a few millimeters to tens of centimeters, with clear boundary, surface skin texture is completely normal, no conscious symptoms, which is a more common pigmented skin disease without naturally disappearing



Bright red nevus: bright red nevus lesions occur in the superficial congenital telangiectatic malformation of the dermis, the initial pink plaques tablets, color gradually deepened without treatment, appearing in purple red, skin lesions gradually thickened to form spots



Mixed spot: the increase of skin melanin causes the formation of calm, destructive, brown or melanin deposition



Light aging spot: sun exposure or X-ray, ultraviolet radiation on the local skin melanin accumulation and gradually lead to skin damage,the peripheral skin was rough with telangiectasia and subsequently enlarged to form large macroscopic areas of melanotic spots



★Imaging map of inflammatory area in the third picture

The regional distribution of facial inflammatory damage and inflammation can be observed, including vascular chloasma, red birthmark, bright red nevus, hemangioma, acne, etc.

Dark red areas represent subcutaneous inflammation distribution as severe inflammation or severe telangiectasia (red blood). Red indicates moderate skin inflammation. Light red indicates mild inflammation.



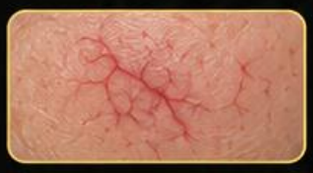
★The fourth fluoroscopic imaging map of the superficial cortex

The red areas represent the imminent or ongoing outbreaks such as papules, nodules, apulas, acne vulgaris, corticosteroid acne, rosacea, facial pyoderma,

and other inflammatory damage,the yellow-green area represents impending inflammation or redness, erythema, etc

★The fifth map of the superficial blood vessel imaging area

Mixed light red blood extraction imaging can observe the distribution of hemoglobin.The appearance of hemoglobin in the blood vessels in the dermal papillary layer, showing red or purplish red punctate, punctate, linear or stellate damage for telangiectasia, red blood silk, spider nevus, bright red nevus can be observed



➢ **Telangiectasia:** common in the skin single or multiple, localized or disseminated punctate, nodular, linear and star,abnormal blood vessels that appear bright red or blue



➢ **Sensitive skin:** the main characteristic is drier, easy to tension and redness; slight irritation can produce itching,desquamation and even burning and tingling and other feelings, serious people can produce bad mood or mental symptoms



➢ **Skin allergy:** Skin allergy mainly refers to abnormal phenomena such as redness, swelling, itching, peeling and allergic dermatitis caused by various stimuli on the skin.



➢ **Hemangioma:** erythematous lesions in fixed position or transient discoloration after light pressure



➢ **Bright red nevus:** the lesion occurs in the superficial congenital telangiectasia malformation of the dermis, the initial pink spot, the color of the treatment gradually deepened without treatment, appeared purple, and the skin lesions gradually thickened to form spots



➢ **Thin skin:** shiny skin, flushing, telangiectasia, accompanied by burning, tingling sensation



➢ **Acne:** keratinization of hair follicles, sebum retention, propionobacter infection, resulting in facial acne, papules, or pus



U Sixth sheet is for wrinkle extraction imaging

It can clearly present static lines and texture such as facial dry lines and wrinkles, and fine skin lines caused by water shortage or collagen fracture, And are displayed in three different colors,

RADIANT LASER

- **Red** represents the deeper wrinkles and texture
- **Yellow** represents moderate wrinkles and texture
- **Green** represents fine wrinkles and textures



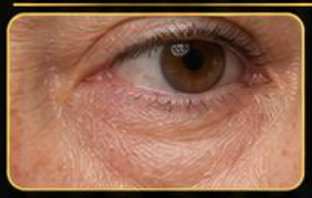
mouth wrinkles caused by volume atrophy, loss of support, dermal elasticity decline and other factors, often accompanied by many outside of the outside or below the deep radian depression.



Head up pattern: it is located in the upper part between the eyebrow and the eyebrow to the adjacent forehead hairline, is a transverse arrangement, the horizontal pattern, also called the forehead pattern



Sichuan character pattern: because the frown muscle, descending eyebrow muscle is repeatedly contracted for a long time, affect the skin connected with its surface, subcutaneous tissue, make it folds repeatedly, causing the wrinkles between the eyebrows in the middle of the face



Tear groove: tear groove refers to the beginning of the inner corner of the lower eyelid against the nose, can extend to the concave side of the cheek



nasal and dorsal lines: nasal and dorsal lines are mostly manifested in the transverse wrinkles of the nasal root of the connection between the left and right medial canthus of the eyes, which are more common than 1~2 lines



Dynamic wrinkles: Dynamic wrinkles are due to long-term contraction of expression muscles, caused by facial forehead lines, crow's feet, eyebrow lines, nasal and back wrinkles, nasollabial groove lines, respectively, the frontal muscle, orbicularis oculi muscle, frown muscle, descending eyebrow muscle, zygomatic major muscle, zygomatic muscle, buccal muscle, laughing muscle, etc



Skin flabby: facial skin and zygomatic, cheek fat pad and other soft tissues loose, showing tear groove, nasolabial groove, mouth sagging, submental fat accumulation, etc



★The seventh one is for pore imaging

It can see the expansion of the sebaceous glands hole and flatness, and different size and color circle knowledge out pores present intuitive visual effect (RGB light pores will produce deeper than normal skin color, acne, blackhead blockage will be particularly obvious) red represents larger pores, yellow represents medium pores, green represents the general size of the pores.

RADIANT
LASER



Large pores: Large pores are due to the increase of pore volume. Under the focus laser microscope, the pores show epidermal growth and extend into the dermis, and the dermis papple layer rises to the epidermis level, forming a "stalactite-like appearance" under the mirror. Cause the naked eye to see the skin texture is not smooth and sunken appearance



★ The eighth basal pigment imaging (green area map)

The melanin in the basal layer of the epidermis under invisible UV light is the assessment of pigment distribution, size, melanin deposition, normal green and black and black gray as sites of pigment accumulation



★The ninth image of black and white deep color spot imaging

Observing ultraviolet true melanin and the distribution of superficial spots on the epidermis (dark brown and black in melanin)

The recessive color spots that cannot be displayed under other light sources can be clearly displayed. The shape of eumelanin is oval, and the matrix is orderly and contains striped filaments



★ Deep color spot imaging of the tenth blue area chart

Able to observe UV melanin, superficial pigmentation distribution and skin type

The color is blue gray for dry skin, blue for neutral skin, dark blue for oily skin



Black circles of the eyes: black circles with the orbit around the black characteristics, serious even eyebrow orbit and cheek also have pigmentation



Skin color is uneven: dermal melanin, after metabolism, melanin in the epidermal layer, the formation of different thickness of the accumulation, the formation of skin color is uneven



Dry skin: the decrease or lack of sebaceous glands secretion cause dry skin moisture reduction, percutaneous water loss increases, appear skin itching, erythema, dryness, scales, etc

RADIANT
LASER



Mixed skin: The pores in the T-zone, forehead and nose are larger and secrete more oil, while the skin in other parts is drier.



Oily skin: People with oily skin have more active secretion of sebaceous glands, which makes their faces feel greasy, difficult to clean, and have a glossy appearance that affects their appearance. They are also prone to some corresponding skin diseases, such as acne vulgaris and seborrheic dermatitis.



★ eleventh UV rhodopsin imaging

Porphyrin and various hair follicle metabolites can be observed.

Through the 365nmUVA light source that is harmless to human body, it penetrates deep into the skin, interacts with different cells, secretions and skin colonies, produces fluorescence effect and then image the facial condition according to the fluorescent shape, color and depth.

- Yellow-white and brick-red fluorescent spots are porphyrin,
- Red fluorescent spots are propionibacterium acnes, which causes acne,
- Yellow-green fluorescent spots are free oil,
- White fluorescent spots are clogged pores,
- The yellow-green fluorescent spots are Pseudomonas aeruginosa infections,
- The green fluorescent spot is that of Pseudomonas sp
- Bright porcelain white or pure white fluorescent spots are for vitiligo



White spot: leukoplakia by the skin and hair follicle melanocyte tyrosinase activity decreased or disappear, lead to melanin particles (that is, black body) progressive decrease or disappear caused by a kind of nature, primary skin pigmentation, on the skin size of round or oval white spot, clear boundary, deep edge pigment



Creatic gland secretion: epidermal lipids formed by keratinocytes and oily secretion formed by a small amount of in vitro contamination skin symptom



Plug pores: the skin surface is slightly raised with a white head. Improper extrusion sometimes increases it on the surface of the skin,form a pimple, and even fuse into a cyst



Blackhead: a hardened oil block. When the oil secreted by the oil gland cannot be discharged smoothly, When oil is directly exposed to sunlight, it will oxidize and turn into blackheads.



★ Twelfth-sheet 3D imaging

3D imaging images can use real 3D reduction technology to pay attention to the three-dimensional skin, can see the smoothness of the skin very clearly, and can be analyzed from any Angle



Acne scars: The inflammatory reaction of skin cells caused by infection, inflammation or external force compression causes damage to skin tissue, resulting in scars, which are divided into two types: spots (i.e. acne marks) and scars (depressions or protrusions).



Rough skin: the moisturizing factor content in the cuticle is reduced, the lipid level decreases, the cuticle water barrier function is weakened,The skin appears in different degrees of dryness and itching, skin tension



Warts: wart surface rough, texture is hard. Warts are due to human papillomavirus infection caused by the vegetation are mainly soft fibroma, or skin vegetation, clinically manifested as millet size, like cucumber thorns like small papules.