

가

,

가 ,

2000 12

가

2000 12

.....	1
.....	4
.....	8
1.	8
2.	11
가. (ISCC-NBS)	11
.....	12
3.	13
4.	13
5.	14
6.	15
7.	15
.....	16
1.	16
가.	16
. pass	16
.....	19
2.	20
가.	20
(1) Hematoxylin & eosin	20

(2) Masson-trichrome	.....	20
(3) PAS	.....	21
(4) Elastic van gieson	.....	22
(5)	.....	22
. (TEM)	.....	23
.	.....	31
.	.....	37
	.....	39
	.....	42

1.	.....	5
2.	.....	6
3.	.....	8
4.	.....	9
5.	3	11
6.	pass Adobe	
7.	Photoshop™	12
8.	pass (E)	14
9.	(E)	16
10.	(E)	17
11.	E(A1-A1')	18
12.	E(A1)/E(A1')	18
13.	L*	19
14.	a*	19
15.	b*	19
16.	.....	21

17.		(Masson trichrome , Hematoxylin-eosin )	.....24
18.	1	(Masson trichrome , Hematoxylin-eosine )	.....25
19.	2	(Masson trichrome , Hematoxylin-eosine )	.....26
20.	3	(Masson trichrome , Hematoxyline-eosin )	.....27
21.	4	(Masson trichrome , Hematoxylin-eosin )	.....28
22.	5	(Masson trichrome , Hematoxylin-eosin )	.....29
23.	1 , 2	(PAS , Elastic van gieson )	.....30

1.		.....10
2.	L* , a* , b* (E)	.....16
3.		.....17
4.	pass	.....20

가 ,

(aging face) Fitzpatrick
 VI 10
 Tru-Pulse™ 500 mJoule 5mm
 3mm 1 , 2 , 3 ,
 4 , 5
 3mm 가
 flash Ektachrome 100 plus professional
 color reversal Kodak
 Nikon coolscan III
 Adobe photoshop™ 1 5
 R(red), G(green), B(blue) (hue),
 (saturation chroma, %), (brightness value, %) L*,a*,b*
 (, 1991)

Hematoxylin & eosin, Masson trichrome, Elastic van gieson

digital camera가 image analyzer ,

Labled Streptavidin Biotin Kit ,

1. Tru-Pulse™ 500 mJ 1 ,
2 , 3 , 4 , 5 [L*, a*, b*]
[60.98, 14.94, 4.67], [66.16, 13.06, 2.65], [63.34, 13.17, 4.56], [67.44, 12.36, 2.39], [63.86, 13.80, 4.41]

(pinkish red), (light gray), (uniform gray),
(pale gray), (chamois yellow)

2. 500 mJ 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5
65.15±8.27μm, 125.7±7.26μm, 189.3±10.1μm, 231.7±6.4μm, 290.1±7.33μm

3.

가

가 .

4. Langerhan 1 가 가
T- 가 가
T- 가 . HMB45
가 가 가

5. 1 , 2 , 3 0.1μm,
0.02μm, 0.02μm 가

6. $8\mu\text{m}^2$, $11\mu\text{m}^2$, $12.6\mu\text{m}^2$, $14.5\mu\text{m}^2$, $16\mu\text{m}^2$ 가
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 가
가 .

가

가

가

.

:

,

,

,

,

,

,

가 ,

< >

I.

(short pulsed) , (very short pulsed) (pulsed laser) 가
(CO₂ laser) ,

.^{1,2}

가 .³

(attenuation coefficient)

가 (Mie Scattering)

$P_z = P_0 E^{-AZ}$. 'P_Z'

Z

P₀

.⁴ A

E log 2.71828-

99% (attenuation)

가 (extinction depth)가

1%

(thermal

coagulation)

(1).

500 mJoule

60 μm

.⁴⁻⁶

가

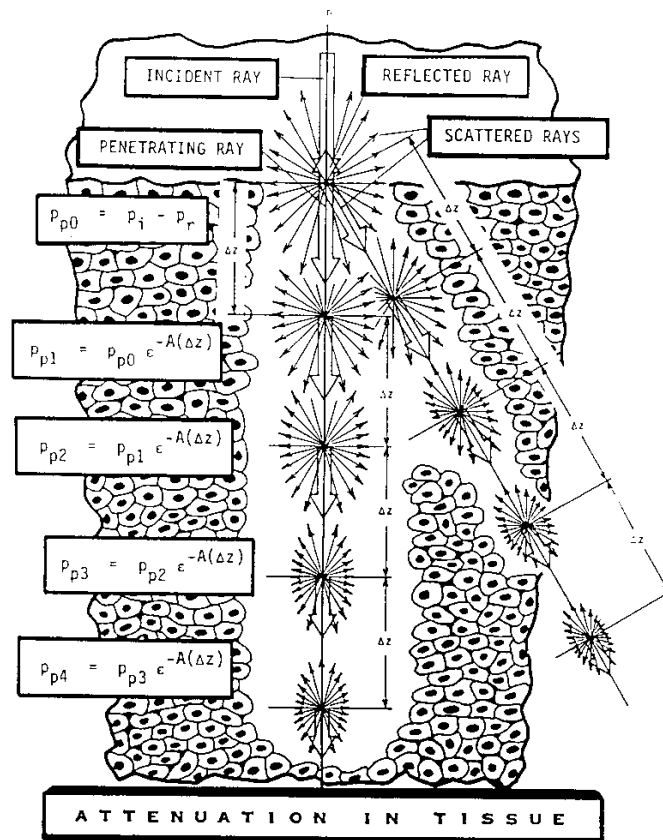
가

.^{3,6}

가

가 (Mesa mode) (2). Tru-Pulse®
 가 (Gaussian mode)

2,4



1.

(attenuation coefficient)

가

Mie Scattering

$$P_z = P_0 e^{-AZ}$$

P_z

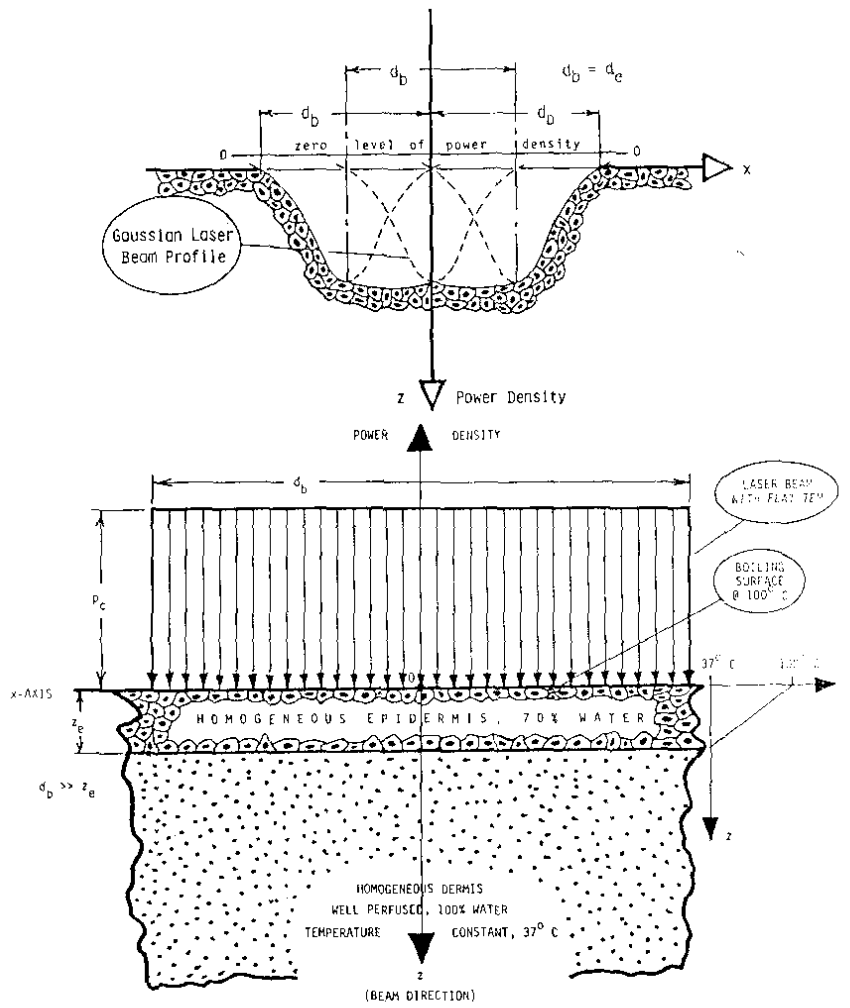
Z

P_0

A

E log 2.71828-

(Beer)⁴



2.

Tru-Pulse™

(Mesa mode)

가

(Gaussian mode)

.4

가

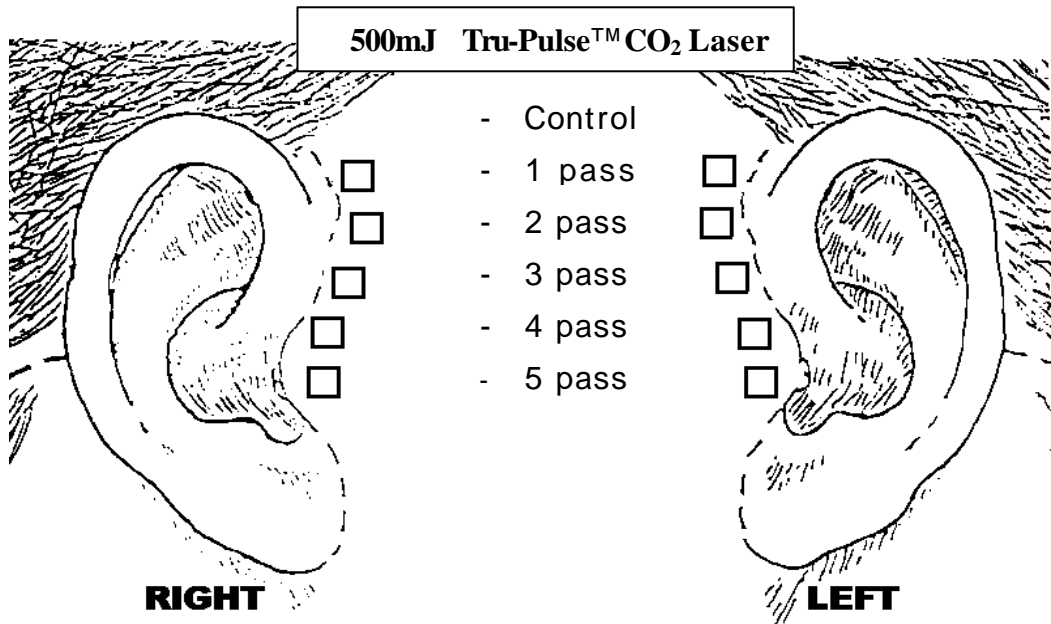
가 . Apfelberg (1997)
(reddish pink),
(uniform gray),
(chamois yellow) .⁸
가
가 가 가 .^{9~12}

1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5

II.

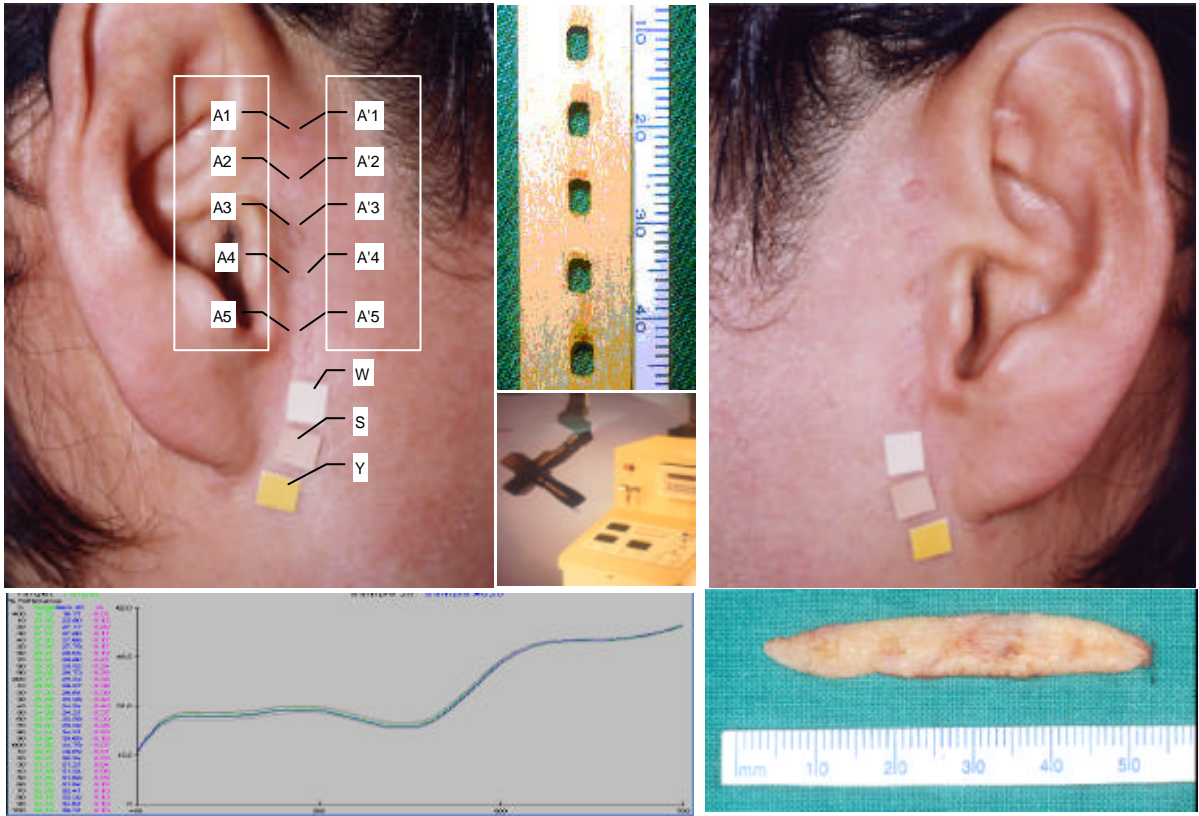
1. _____ :

(aging face) 10 Fitzpatrick
 VI⁶
 (preauricular) 4 x 1cm Tru-Pulse™ CO₂ (Tissue
 Technology Co., USA) 500 mJoule
 3mm 가 5mm 1 ,
 2 , 3 , 4 5 (3, 4).



3.

Fitzpatrick VI 10 500 mJoule
 60msec 3mm
 가 5mm 1 , 2 , 3
 , 4 5 .



4.

(). A1 A5

A1' A5'

W(white), S(skin tape), Y(yellow)

calibration

Fitzpatrick

IV

4 x 1 cm

Tru-Pulse™

CO₂ 500 mJoule

3

mm 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

가

5mm

3mm x

3mm 5

(가,).

().

().

spectrum

spectrum

(*L,*a,*b)

().

20

(1).

1.

Control	20	
1 pass	20	1 pass
2 pass	20	2 pass
3 pass	20	3 pass
4 pass	20	4 pass
5 pass	20	5 pass

Fitzpatrick Spectrophotometer ⁹(Model Minolta CM503I, Minolta Co., Japan) Type IV

2 (laser pretreatment medical skin care)

Hydrometer (Model MY707S, Scalar Co., Japan)

50% ^{2, 13} pulse oxymeter

100%

2

E

21°C,

23%

¹⁰,

14-18

2. _____ :

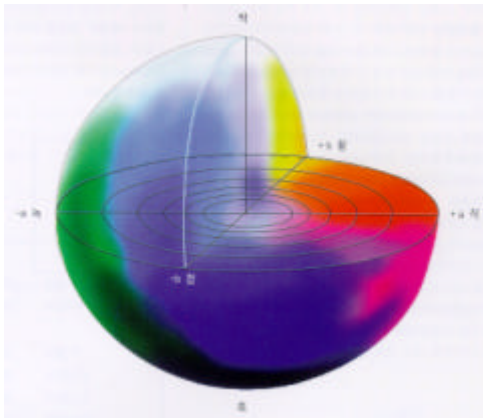
3mm 가
 strobe flash Ektachrome 100
 Plus Professional Color Reversal Film (Kodak-EPP Film, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY)
 Nikon 801s

Kodak
 Nikon Coolscan III (Nikon Corporation, Tokyo, Japan)
 Adobe Photoshop™ (Adobe System Inc., Mountain View, CA)

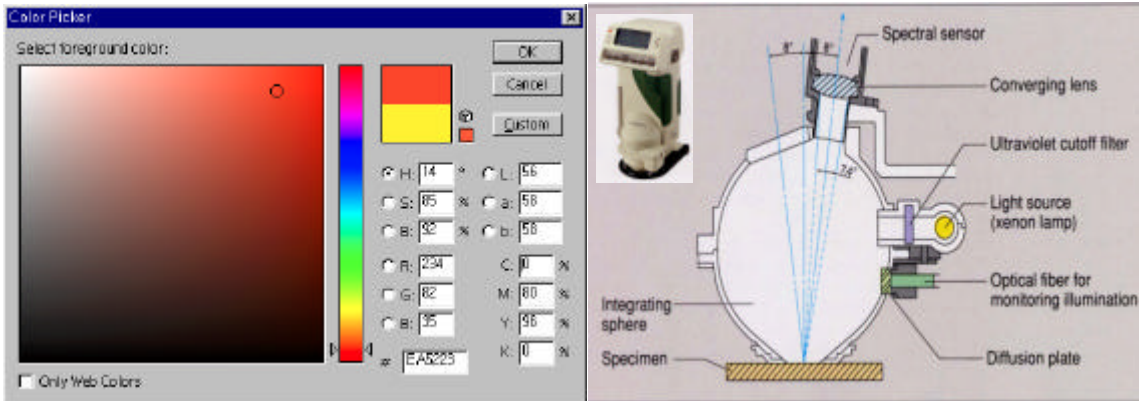
1 5
 R(red), G(green), B(blue) (hue), (saturation chroma, %),
 (brightness value, %) L*a*b*¹¹ (5, 6).
 (pass) spread sheet Excel
 (Microsoft, Redmond, WA) (
 , 1991) .¹⁹⁻²²

가. (ISCC-NBS)
 (Inter-Society Color Council) 가 (National
 Bureau of Standard) a*, b*

가 가 light, 가 가 가 pale,
 가 dark, 가 deep
 .^{9,20}



5. 1976
 (Commission International d'Eclairge)
 3 .
 L* : luminance (lightness),
 a* : +a , -a , b* : +b
 , -b .⁹



6.

Adobe Photoshop™

. 1 5

R(red), G(green), B(blue) (hue),

(saturation chroma, %), (brightness value, %) L*,a*,b*

(). Spectrophotometer(inset) reflection spectrophotometer

meter

().

(E)

(E)

23

$$E = \sqrt{(L^*)^2 + (a^*)^2 + (b^*)^2}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(L^*)^2 + (a^*)^2 + (b^*)^2}}$$

E(A1)/E(A1')

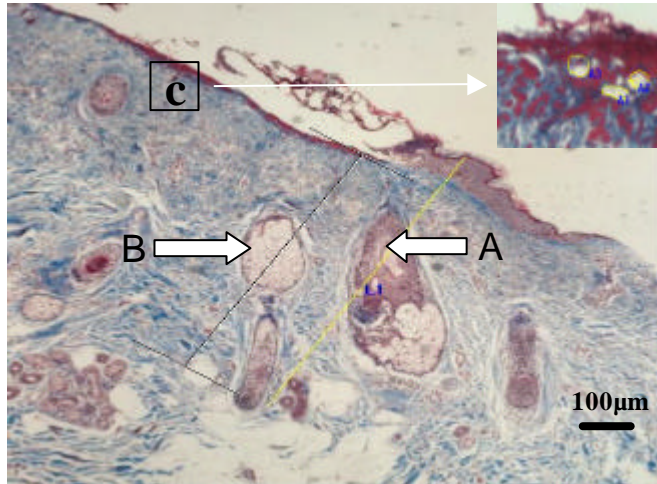
12,14,24,

3. _____ :

4 x 1cm
6-0 black silk
10%
6 5 μ m Hematoxylin &
eosin, Masson trichrome, Elastic van gieson
(lateral thermal damage) , (elastic fiber) ,
(subcutaneous tissue) 100
Kodak EPP Film .

4. _____ :

Masson Trichrome digital camera(DMC,CO.USA) image
spectrum Olympus (microscope) image analysis software
Image-Pro 4.0 (Mediacyberkinetics, USA) ,
가
X40
(Micrometer) calibration μ m
(7).



7.

(A)

(B) 0.3mm

10

A-B

. (Masson trichrome x 40).

(c)

. (Inset: Masson trichrome x 200).

5. _____ :

4-5µm

Labeled Streptavidin Biotin Kit (LSAB Dako™ Kit, Fine Co.,

U.S.A.)

1) Langerhans Cell

S-100 :

Dako™ code Z311 1:300

Microwave .

2) Monocyte Macrophage

CD68 :

Dako™ code M876 1:75

Microwave .

- 3) T-Cell UCHL :
 Dako™ code M742 1:75 Microwave .
- 4) B-Cell L26 :
 Dako™ code M755 1:40 Microwave .
- 5) Leukocyte Common Antigen : LCA
 Dako™ code M701 1:150 Microwave .
- 6) Lysozyme :
 Dako™ code A099 1:100 enzyme pepsine .
- 7) Merkel Cell Neuro Secretary Antigen (NSE) :
 Dako™ code M873 1:75 Microwave .
- 8) Melanocyte HMB45 :
 Dako™ code M634 1:100 Microwave .

6. _____ :

, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

2 1mm³ 2% paraformaldehyde, 2% glutaraldehyde (0.1M cacodylate buffer,pH7.3) 1% OSO₄ propylene oxide Epon-812 MT-2B Ultramicrotome uranyl acetate lead citrate (Philips CM10, Netherlands) 80 Kv 7†

7. _____ :

paired Student's *t* test

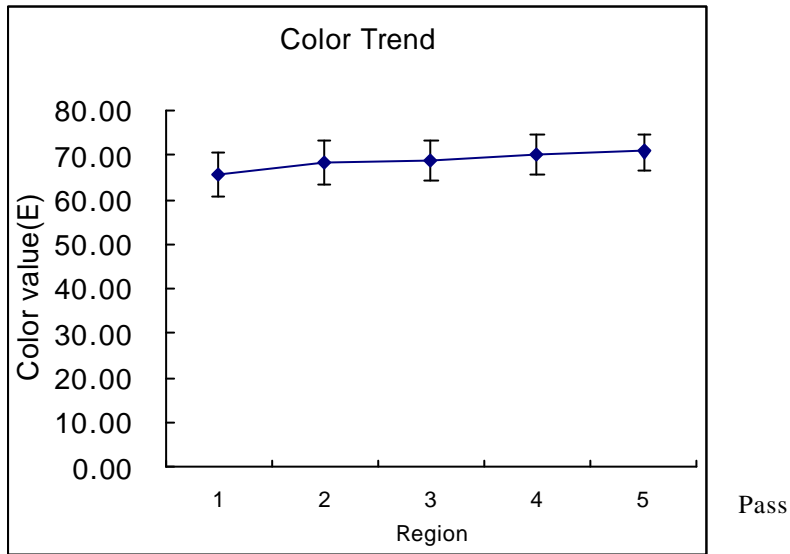
SPSS Kruskal-Wallis test one-way ANOVA

III.

1.

가.

가 (8).



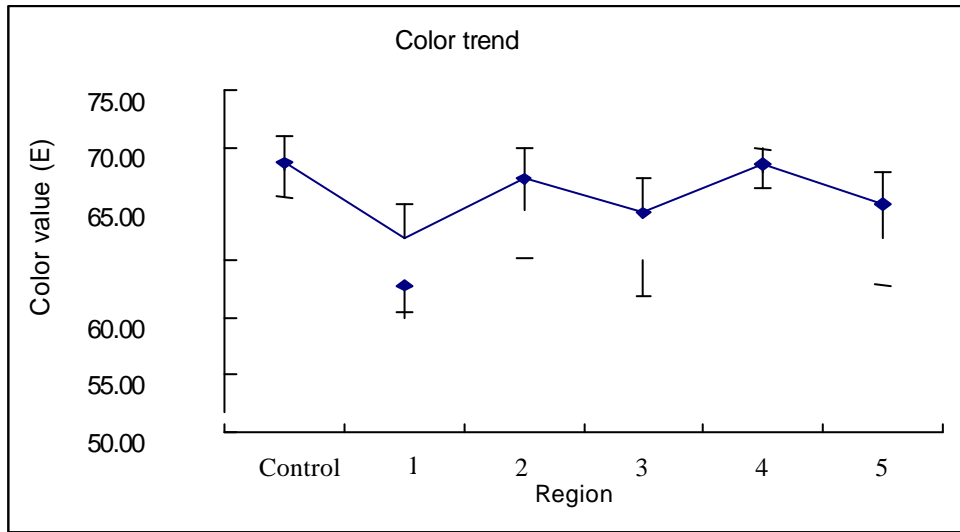
8. pass (E) .
 .(p<0.01)

pass

L*, a*, b* (E) 2 9 .

2. L*, a*, b* (E)

()	L*	a*	b*	(E)
1	60.98 ± 2.87	14.94 ± 2.33	4.67 ± 1.94	63.04 ± 2.60
2	66.16 ± 2.56	13.06 ± 2.37	2.65 ± 2.11	67.57 ± 2.35
3	63.34 ± 3.07	13.17 ± 2.07	4.56 ± 1.70	64.95 ± 2.67
4	67.44 ± 2.08	12.36 ± 2.63	2.39 ± 1.87	68.69 ± 1.78
5	63.86 ± 3.06	13.80 ± 2.79	4.41 ± 2.40	65.61 ± 2.54



9. (E) .

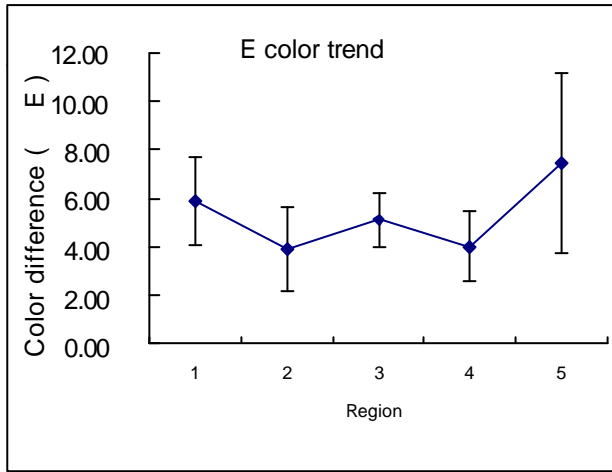
, 가, , 가,
 . ($p < 0.01$)

3 . (10) E(A1-A1') E(A1)/E(A1') (11, 12)

가 ($p < 0.05$).

3.

()	E(A1-A1')	E(A1)/E(A1')
1	5.88 ± 1.83	1.04 ± 0.04
2	3.90 ± 1.73	1.01 ± 0.03
3	5.11 ± 1.12	1.06 ± 0.02
4	4.0 ± 1.46	1.02 ± 0.04
5	7.45 ± 3.7	1.08 ± 0.05

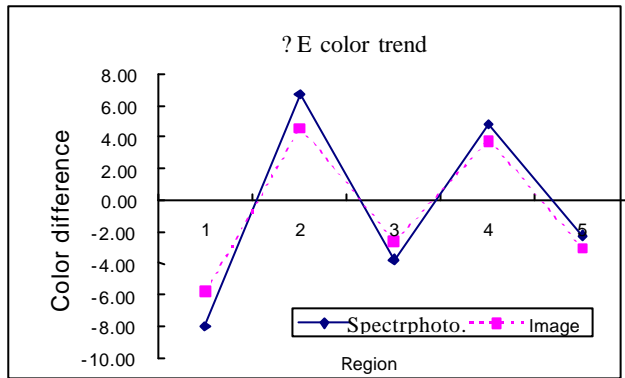


10.

(ΔE).

pass

($p < 0.01$).

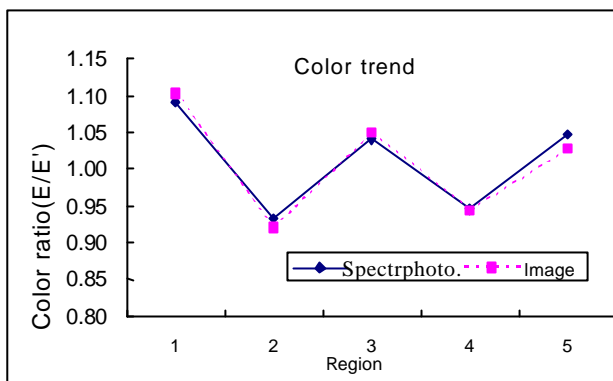


11.

$E(A1-A1')$

가

($p < 0.01$).



12.

$E(A1)/E(A1')$

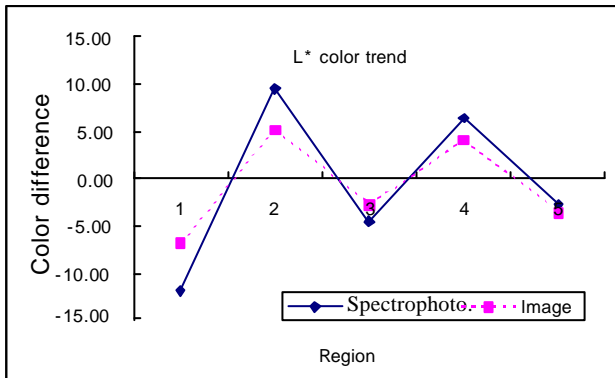
($p < 0.01$).

$\Delta L^*, \Delta a^*, \Delta b^*$

11

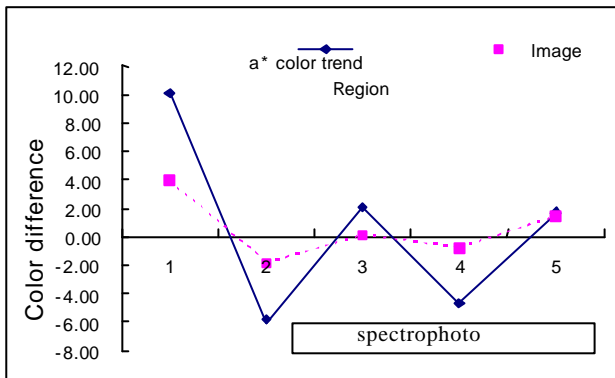
$E(A1-A1')$

(13, 14, 15).



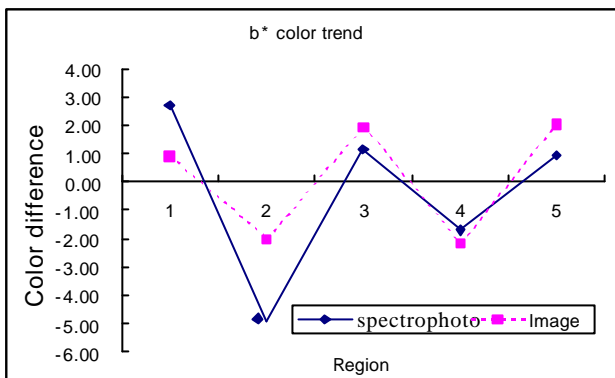
13.

L* (L) .
 가
 가 ($p < 0.01$).



14.

a* (a) .
 가
 가 ($p < 0.01$).



15.

b* (b) .
 가
 가 ($p < 0.01$).

.
 [ΔL(), ΔC(), a*, b*]
 1 pinkish red [10.98, 15.6, 14.94, 4.67], 2
 light gray [16.16, 13.3, 13.0, 2.65], 3 uniform
 gray [13.14, 13.93, 13.17, 4.56], 4 pale gray [17.44, 12.5, 2.36,
 2.39], 5 chamois yellow [13.86, 14.4, 13.80, 4.41] .

2.

가.

(1) Hematoxyline & eosin

가, elastolysis 가
 가 elastolysis 가
 가 가
 가 (17~22 A).

(2) Masson trichrome

가 가
 (17~22B). 3

4.	0.3mm	10	4	(μm)
()				
1	65.2±8.27		42.57±5	
2	126±7.26		86 ± 5.26	
3	189±10.1		131±7.84	
4	232± 6.4		163 ± 4.64	
5	290±7.33		203± 4.76	

가 90.3 ±11.7,
가 464± 29.7

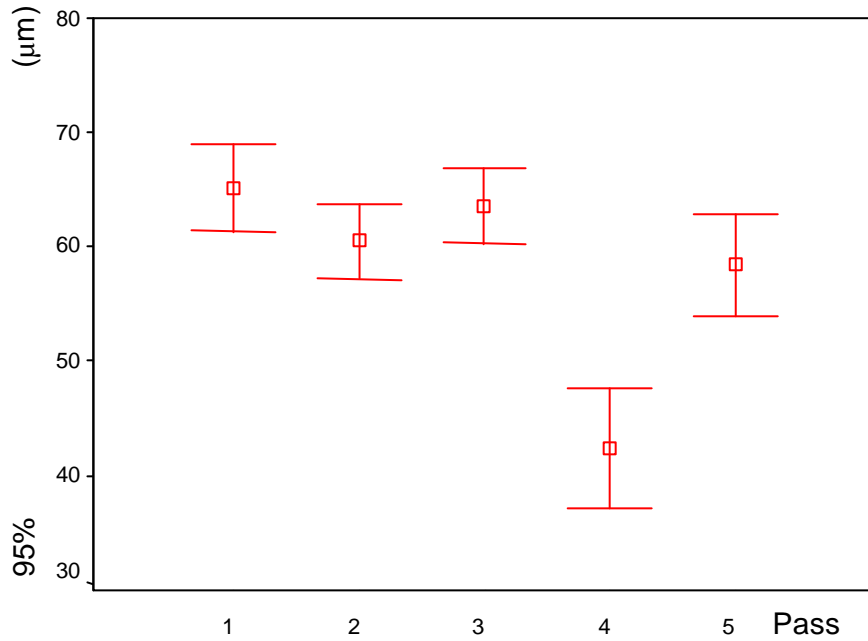
가 143± 5.43,
60 μm

60 μm

가

가 가

(16 ,17~22 A, B).



16.

(n=20).

4 pass

5 pass

($p < 0.01$).

(3) PAS

2

가

ground substance

가

가

가

.(23 A, B).

(4) Elastic van gieson

(elastic fiber) 가
 가
 1
 2 가 가
 (23 C, D).

(5)

(가) S-100 : Langerhans ³⁸ 20
 1 28 가 가
 가

() LCA :
 60 가
 2 가 가 3

() CD20 CD45RO : CD20(L26)³⁹ B-Cell 5%
 CD45RO(UCHL) T-cell 60%
 가 T-Cell
 T-Cell 5
 T-Cell 40

() CD68 : LCA
 (macrophage)³⁹ (monocyte)
 Lysozyme

() Lysozyme :

가 가 .
가 가 가 .

() NSE : (secretary granule) 가 (sweat gland)
Merckle cell ³⁹ 가

() HMB-45 : 가
가 가

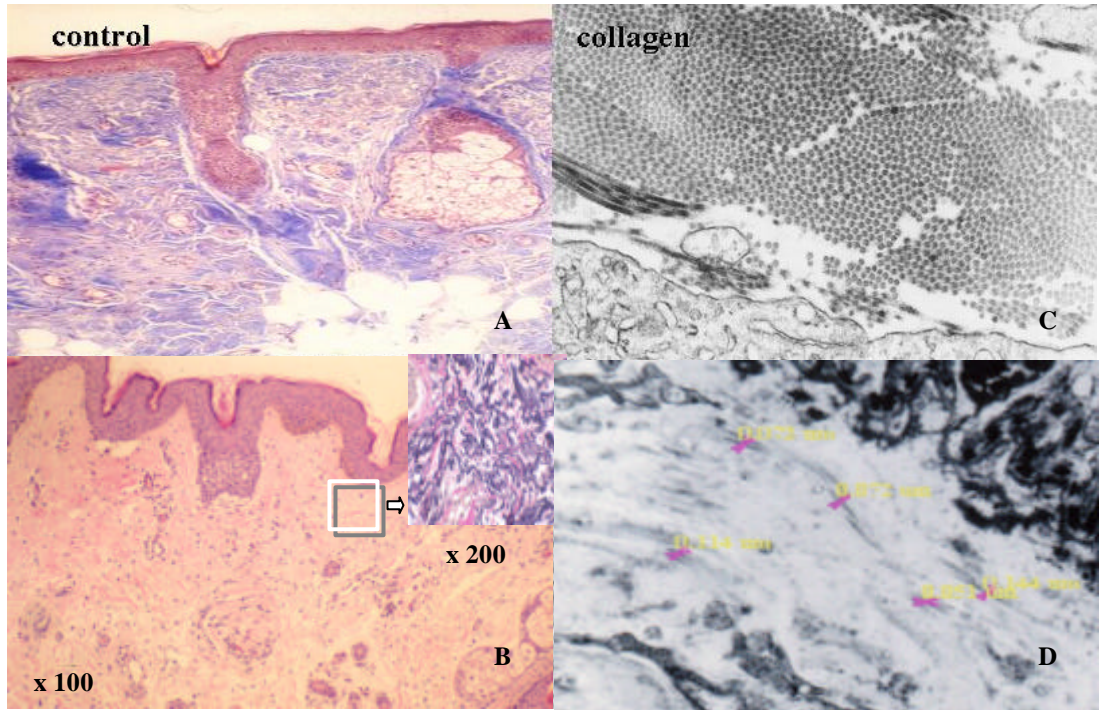
. (TEM) :

0.11 μ m .
가

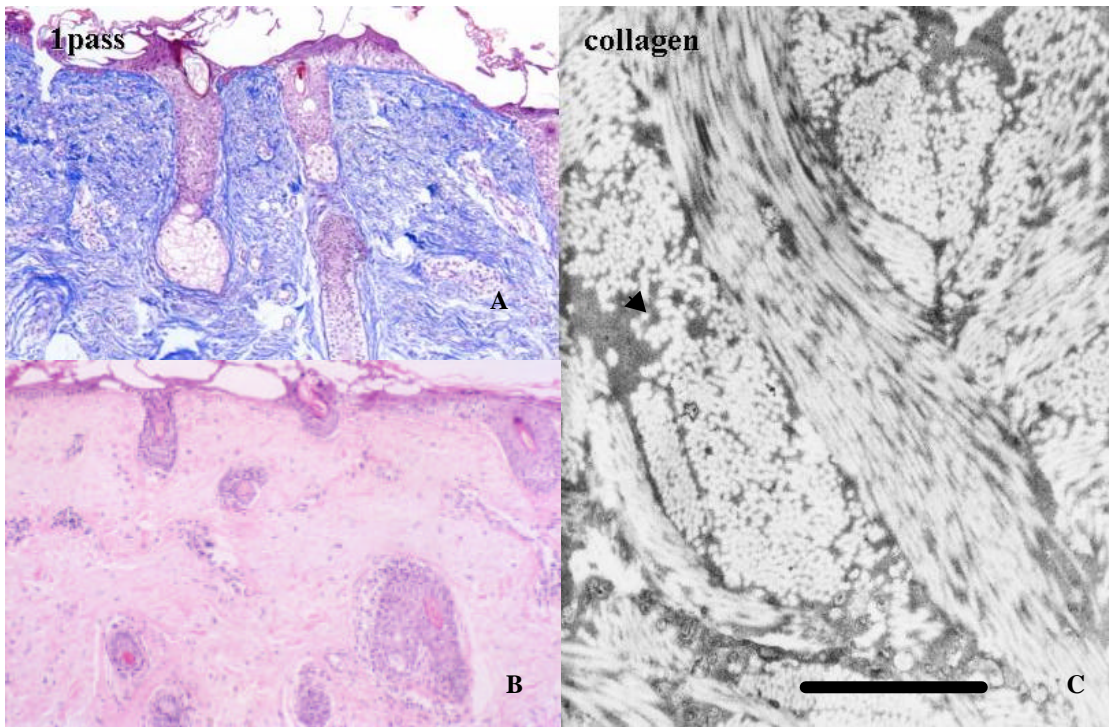
1 pass ; 0.07 μ m 2 pass ; 0.06 μ m, 3 pass ; 0.06 μ m,
4 pass ; 0.04 μ m, 5 pass ; 0.04 μ m (17~22 C).

desmosome hemidesmosome

Langerhans .
(photoexplosion) 가



17. . (A) Masson trichrome, 100.
 (B) Hematoxylin-eosin, 100. (B Inset) Hematoxylin & eosin, 200,
 elastolysis . (C)
 (TEM), 10,400, . (D)
 (TEM), 10,400, .

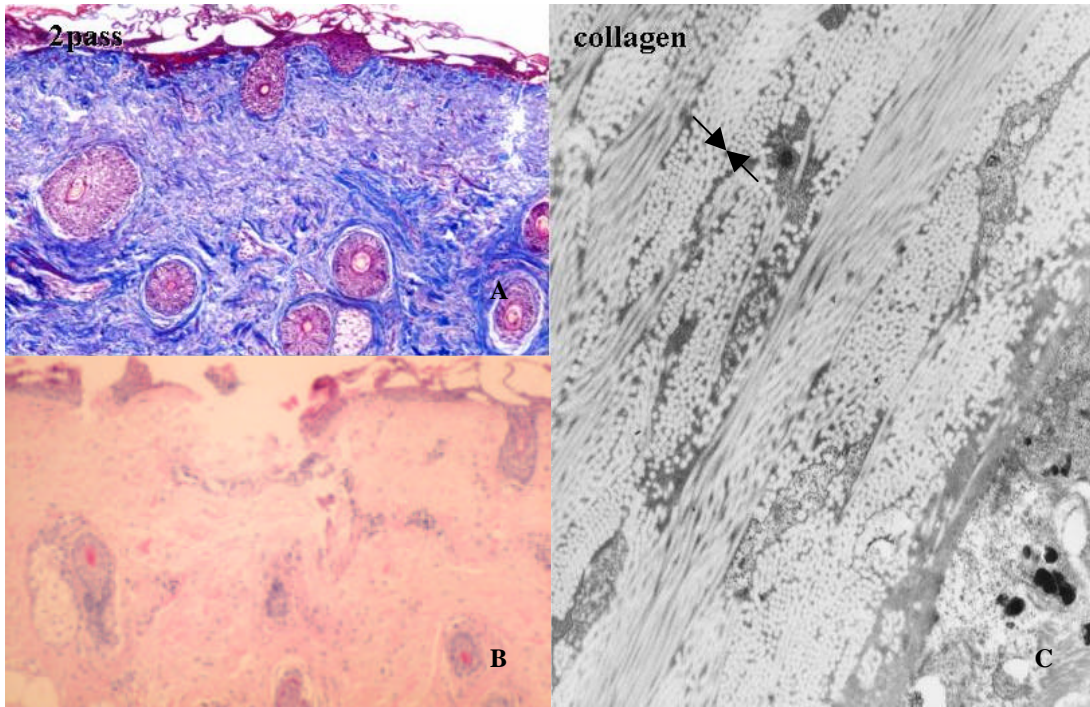


18. 1 pass

가

가

(A. Masson trichrome, 100, B. Hematoxylin-eosin, 100, C. TEM, 10, 400, scale bar -100 μm).



19. 2 pass

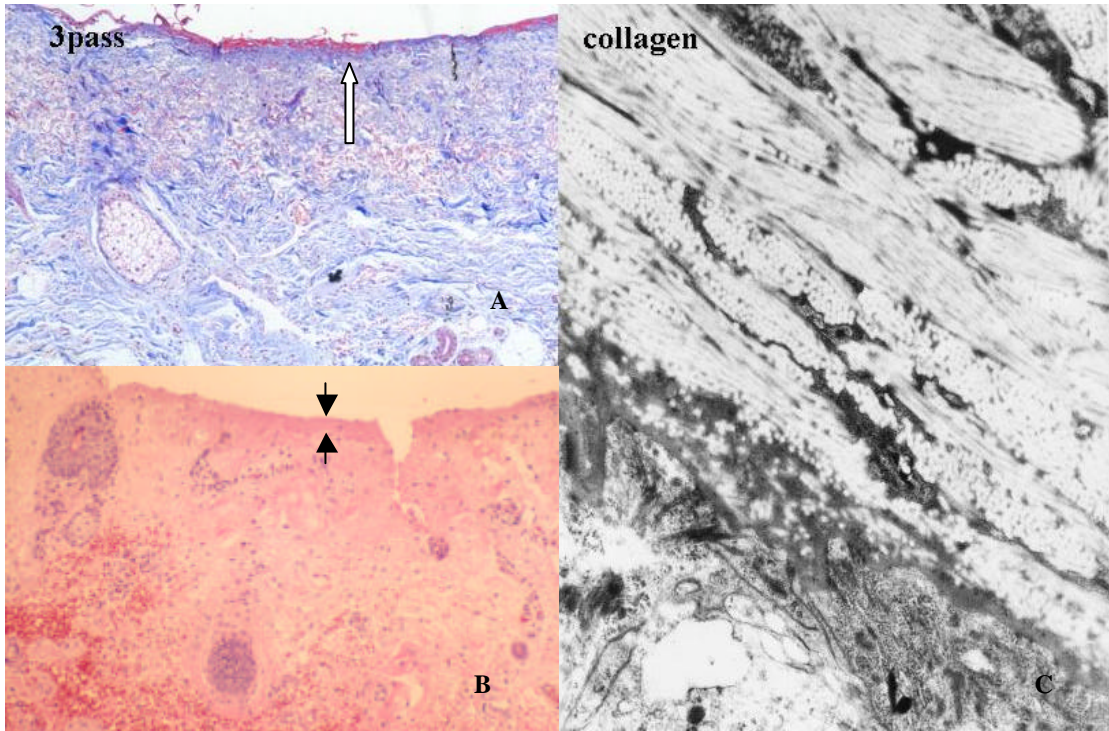
가

가

가

(A. Masson trichrome, 100, B.

Hematoxylin-eosin, 100. C. TEM, 10, 400).

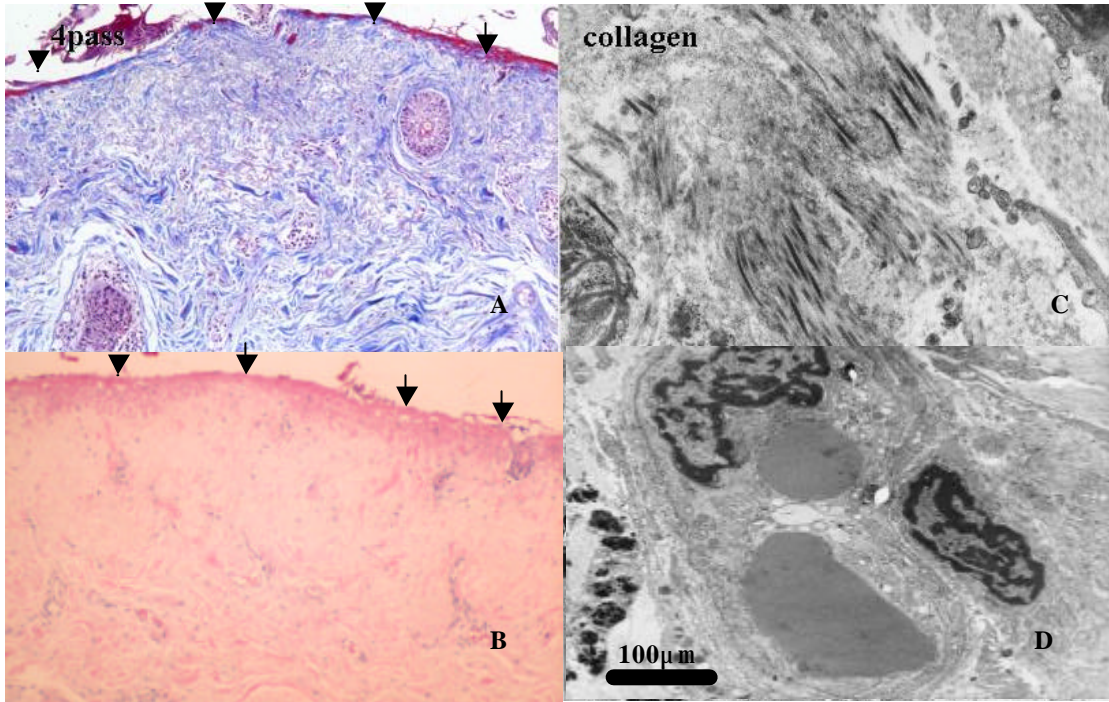


20. 3 pass

가 2 pass

. (A. Masson trichrome, 100, B. Hematoxylin-eosin, 100,

C. TEM, 10, 400).



21. 4 pass

.4 pass

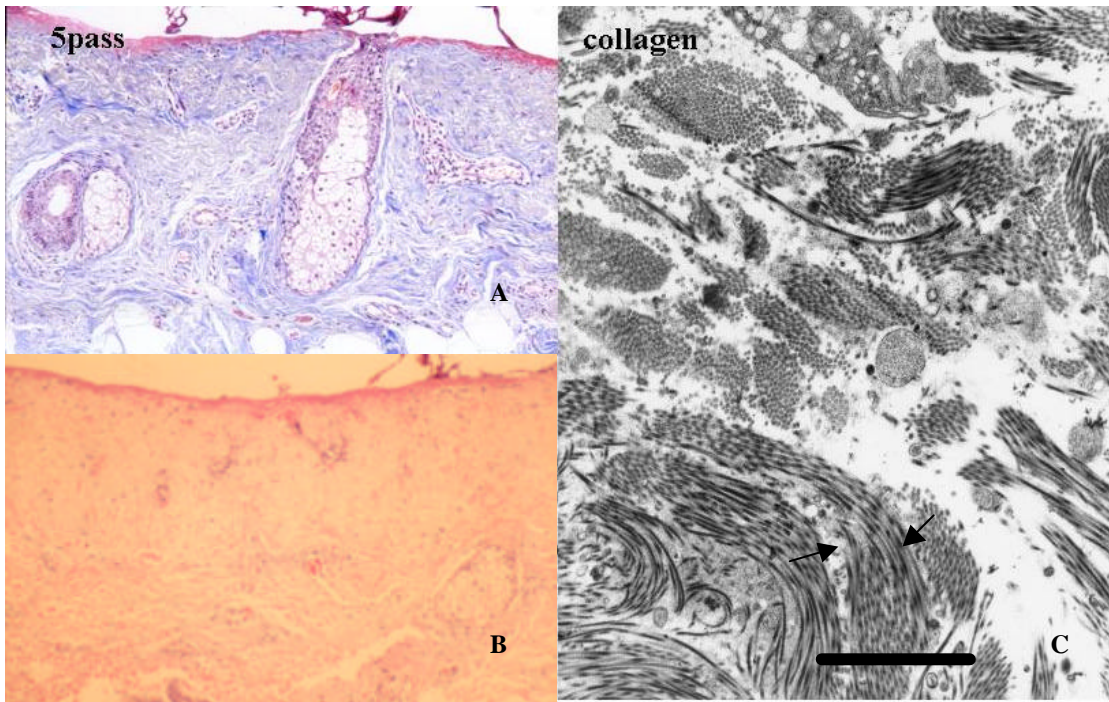
3 Pass

(A. Masson trichrome, 100, B. Hematoxylin-eosin, 100, C. TEM, 10,400).

4 pass

가

(D. TEM, 10, 400).



22. 5 pass

4 pass 가

(A. Masson trichrome, 100, B. Hematoxylin - eosin, 100, C. TEM, 10, 400, scale bar -100 μm).

IV

, 가 가 . 28,29,31

1-5,25~27,41

(gelatinous)

, 4,25,29~31 1997 Apfelberg⁸

(reddish pink),

(uniform gray),

(chamois yellow)¹²

가

가

가

가 . 6,8~12,23,24,28

(aging face)

Fitzpatrick

VI³

10

Tru-PulseTM

500 mJoule 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5

, , , , ,

Apfelberg⁸가

Ultra-PulseTM CO₂

가 Tru-PulseTM CO₂

Apfelberg⁸

computer

digital graphic image

pinkish red

yellowish red^{19,20}

가 pinkish red

가 gray

가

가

Apfelberg가

gray

가

yellow

가

(chamois)

(chamois yellow)

가

32~34,42

(tristimulus value)

9,11,13,15~18,23

가

300~700nm

(metamerism)

9,33

(spectrophotometer)

colorimeter

가

9,23,33,40

9,14,41

가

가

가

3^{30,31,41}

가

Beer

⁴ (1)

가

가

가

⁴⁰가

L*, a*, b*

L*

가

Pearson's correlation

Sperman's rho correlation

(P<0.001).^{36,37}

가

가

가

가

(thermal

relaxation time)

²

,26,27

가

17,27

(shrinkage)

1,3,6,28,29

2 가

가

가

가

5,6,30,31

가

b*

500 mJ 4

가

가

b*

b*

a*

가

4

가

250 μ m

4

450 μ m

가

가

가

4,24,32,33,34

T-cell

가 가

HMB-45

가

가 가

2

가

2,4

가

가

cytokine

가 가

가

가

가

가 apoptosis

가

(rough endoplasmic reticulum)가

T-cell

가

가 가

Langerhans

melanocyte , merkel cell, T-cell, B-cell, monocyte

PAS

500 mJ

·
가

,

· 가 , ,
가 .

V.

10
500 mJ 1, 2
, 3, 4, 5

1. Tru-Pulse™ 500 mJ
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 [L*, a*, b*]
[60.98, 14.94, 4.67], [66.16, 13.06, 2.65], [63.34, 13.17, 4.56], [67.44, 12.36, 2.39], [63.86, 13.80, 4.41]
(pinkish red), (light gray),
(uniform gray), (pale gray), (chamois yellow)

2. 500 mJ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
65.15±8.27μm, 125.7±7.26μm, 189.3±10.1μm, 231.7±6.4μm, 290.1±7.33μm

3.

가

가

4. Langerhans 1 가 가
T- 가 가

T- 가 . HMB45 가

5. 1 , 2 , 3
0.1 μm , 0.02 μm , 0.02 μm 가

6. 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5
8 μm^2 , 11 μm^2 , 12.6 μm^2 , 14.5 μm^2 , 16 μm^2 가
가

가

가

가

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= Abstract =

**Color Change and Histologic Reaction of Human Skin
after CO₂ Laserabrasion**

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The relationship between the amount of irradiating laser energy and consequent abrasion depth has a very significant meaning in terms of prevention of complications and prediction of rapid wound healing in clinical setting of laserabrasion surgery. We conducted this study to document abrasion depth, skin color changes and histological reactions after CO₂ laserabrasion in human skin.

Before removal of aging skin in 10 face lift patients with Fitzpatrick skin type VI, a 500mJ Tru-Pulse™ CO₂ laser was irradiated to bilateral preauricular skin surfaces supposed to be resected later. The laser beam was 3mm regular square Mesa mode and irradiated one through to five passes, 5mm apart from superior pole to inferior. After laser irradiation, the skin color changes were recorded by a spectrophotometer as well as color reversal slide film at a uniform distance and light source. The color slide film was scanned using Nikon Coolscan III scanner. The scanned color images were analyzed with a graphic program Adobe Photoshop™ including R (red), G (green), B (blue), H (hue), S (saturation), B (brightness), L*, a*, b* values, and then named the color of the irradiated skin surface after each pass was assessed by referring to the Korean Standard Colors published by Korean Broadcasting System. Then the color values obtained from the spectrophotometer and color slide film were analyzed and compared in terms of absolute color values and relative color differences of the skin areas after each pass. After recording the skin color, bilateral preauricular skins were resected and stained with Hematoxylin & eosin, Masson trichrome, Elastic van gieson stains to evaluate abrasion depth, thermal tissue damage using a light microscope.

To observe specific cell infiltration after laserabrasion, immunohistochemical study was also

conducted using Labeled Streptavidin Biotin Kits. A transmission electron microscope was used to document changes in collagen size and inter-collagen distance after laserabrasion.

The results were as follows:

1. Irradiation of Tru-Pulse CO₂ laser 500mJ to preauricular skin in a middle aged woman revealed a pinkish red color with mean L*, a*, b* values of 60.98, 14.94, 4.67 after 1 pass, a light gray color with of 66.16, 13.06, 2.11 after 2 passes, a uniform gray color with of 3.34, 13.17, 4.56 after 3 passes, a pale gray color with of 67.44, 12.36, 1.87 after 4 passes, and a chamois-yellow color with of 63.86, 13.80, 4.41 after 5 passes respectively.
2. After 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 passes laser energy of 500mJ, the skin was abraded to 65.15±8.27µm, 125.7±7.26µm, 189.3±10.1µm, 231.7±6.4µm and 290.1±7.33µm respectively. Each abrasion depth coincided with the level of the lower epidermis, the epidermo-papillary junction to upper layer of the papillary dermis, the mid layer of the papillary dermis, the papillary and reticular dermis junction to the upper layer of the reticular dermis, the mid layer of the reticular dermis respectively.
3. The results of measurement of skin color changes after laserabrasion showed the same distributions by spectrophotometer measurement and computer aided photo film image analysis. However comparison of relative color ratio (E/E') was more precise and statistically significant than a comparison of absolute color difference (ΔE).
4. Langerhan's cells infiltrated after 1 pass laserabrasion, but the population of the cells decreased after 2 passes. Both Tcells and monocytes appeared in lesser laser passing. However, the greater the number of passes, the more T-cells decreased and monocytes increased. HMB45 staining revealed that melanocyte and melanosome numbers decreased as pass number increased.
5. By transmission electron microscopy, the diameter of the collagen fibers increased to 0.1 µm and 0.02µm compared to normal collagen fiber after 1 pass and 2 passes respectively. Subsequent passes caused no further change in diameter, but the inter-collagen distance decreased.

6. The mean size of vacuoles developed in residual tissues after laserabrasion was $8\mu\text{m}^2$, $11\mu\text{m}^2$, $12.6\mu\text{m}^2$, $14.5\mu\text{m}^2$, and $16\mu\text{m}^2$ after 1 through to 5 passes respectively.

These results show that laserabrasion depth caused by a fixed amount of laser energy is not uniform in each cutaneous layer, but that the observed skin color change is relatively constant according to the amount of laser energy. Based on these observations, skin color change can be used as a useful and precise guideline in determine abrasion depth during laserabrasion surgery, in terms of trying to prevent complications and predict uncomplicated rapid wound healing. Excessive diminution of melanin and melanocyte after excessive laserabrasion suggests the possibility of postoperative pathologic pigmentation during the wound healing process, particularly in Orientals.

Key words: *CO₂ laser, laserabrasion, abrasion depth after laserabrasion, skin color changes after laserabrasion, histologic changes after laserabrasion, histologic reaction after laserabrasion, pigmentation after laserabrasion, spectrophotometer, color ratio, color difference*