

Age regression - use of dermabrasion



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and number] in format: 12 May 2002] Age Regression The goal of dermabrasion is to reduce surface imperfections caused by such problems as acne scars and lessening surface markings due to aging. Ms. Jones sole purpose in having this procedure performed is entirely to fight of the aging effects that are occurring on her skin. The dermatologist safely removes the superficial epidermis through shaving it off with a rotary instrument to allow for epidermis regeneration. There are two layers of the skin, the dermal and epidermal, with epidermal layer " differentiated into five layers: horny layer (stratum corneum), clear layer (stratum lucidum), granular layer (stratum granulosum), prickle-cell layer (stratum spinosum) and the basal layer (stratum basale)" (Wang, C. R. 2005). The stratum basal layer is considered the " germative layer" (Wang, C. R., 2005), " since all of the mitotic (cell-multiplying) activity of the epidermis occurs in the basal layer" (Wang, C. R., 2005) The surgeon would only remove the " damaged outer layers of skin, or the epidermis layer of the two mutually dependent layers". (Revis, Don, 2005)

" The intradermal epithelial structures, such as sebaceous glands, sweat glands, and hair follicles, are lined with epithelial cells with the potential for division and differentiation". (Revis, Don, 2005) can also regenerate skin in a limited fashion.

A minimal amount of bleeding occurs only due to the dermoepidermal junction being breached and the plane of dermabrading reaches the papillary dermis, a uniform bleeding from punctate sites over a smooth, shiny surface occurs". (Revis, Don, 2005) If the planning does, in fact, reach deeper " papillary dermis, bleeding becomes more voluminous and the surface has a rougher appearance. Although each site bleeds only minimally, the multitude

of bleeding sites can result in considerable blood loss." (Revis, Don, 2005)

Therefore, the importance and degree of dermabrasion can be a hazard, but, is not something that one can succumb to. The pain is mostly surrounding the unfreezing that occurs prior to the procedure taking place and because of the sensitivity that will occur on the skin, called wounding, during the 7 to 10 days following the procedure.

A " first degree burn only affects the outer layer of the skin and causes pain, redness and swelling of the affected area; a second degree burn affects both the outer and underlying layer of the skin which causes the same symptoms of first degree burns, but also causes blistering; and, third degree burns extend into the deeper tissues. They cause white or blackened, charred skin that may be numb to the touch." (AllRefer Health, 2005) The level of severity for a skin graft generally will occur for deep second and third degree burns that are required to ensure quick healing and minimal scarring.

Based on all the possibility that can occur through this procedure, I don't believe dermabrasion is the route to go to retain youthful skin. This type of procedure is more suited toward those that have deep facial scarring due to such things as problem acne, accidents or smoothing out the facial wrinkles found around the mouth. It would be far better to get a far less intrusive procedure completed such as a chemical peel or microdermabrasion. My questions are related to the surgical and post-operative area:

- 1)What are the worst-case scenarios that can occur with respect to infections based on Ms. Jones' age, and, what steps will be taken as a result of this
- 2)If there are burns that come out of the treatment from the materials being used, for example, the freezing of the skin, how many procedures will need to be complete for skin grafting

3)As this first layer of epidermal is removed and Ms. Jones requests another procedure, what is the time frame between applications

4)What age group is not recommended for the procedure

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