

ACE 黄金超微针
全球专利 [Na Effect]



ADD: 湖南省长沙市医药产业园开福区东风路街道东风路226号
TEL: 4000392229 | E-MAIL: info@scarletrf.com | www.violmedical.com
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SCARLET
AUTHENTIC
思嘉丽®



Scarlet 思嘉丽®

ACE 黄金超微针

全层焕颜 舒适新境

Minimal Invasive SCARLET® RF Radio Frequency Microneedling

It provides direct heat to epidermis and dermis by precise depth control from 0.5mm to 3.5mm. Its efficient radiofrequency offers fractional and continuous treatment patterns.

中国三类医疗器械注册证编号
国械注进20153093058

SCARLET

Scarlet^{思嘉丽} 黄金超微针核心优势

疗效 超全面

全球专利“NA Effect”能够实现紧致提升、肤质改善、疤痕治疗全面覆盖。非绝缘针体全层加热，刺激胶原再生。

治疗 超舒适

全球出口70多个国家美国硅谷射频板，射频能量稳定安全，治疗过程疼痛感轻，时间快。

术后 超便捷

不结痂几乎无出血，褪红消肿快，恢复期短。

- ★ FDA-批准用于毛孔治疗、痤疮疤痕、皮肤紧致、头皮紧致和光老化。
- ★ 适用于全身的不同部位（头皮、面部、身体）



接触式并优化尖端，以治疗目标区域



更短的治疗时间以服务更多求美者



轻巧并符合人体工程学设计的手柄



简单的GUI液晶触摸屏



Scarlet^{思嘉丽}

黄金超微针治疗模式



F Mode

- 痤疮及痤疮痕
- 紧致提升
- 面部年轻化
- 双下巴
- 头皮抗衰



B Mode

- 颈纹
- 膨胀纹
- 身体紧致



L Mode

- 毛孔
- 多汗症
- 疤痕
- 妊娠纹

实践验证的科学 思嘉丽S的证实结果

- FDA Approved
- US Patented
- International Patented (CA, EA, Asia, etc.)
- Short Pulse RF



- No Side Effect
- Less Downtime
- Less Bleeding
- Safe for All Kinds of Skin Type

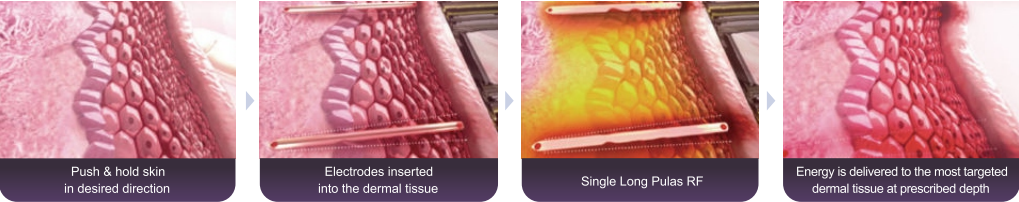
Scarlet 思嘉丽®

新一代点阵微针射频系统

思嘉丽黄金超微针使用机械化制造工艺生产的黄金微针，让精确而均匀的射频能量充分全面的传递到皮肤组织，其内部温度上升到约60摄氏度，该温度将有效引起组织蛋白质变性或胶原凝结，从而刺激伤口愈合和促进真皮层重塑。能够使皮肤组织新生，紧致提升，改善细纹，痤疮疤痕等问题。



Treatment Procedure



Result



射频微针系统是一种微创治疗手段，其结合了射频和微针，射频能量可以通过微针更深层次更准确地传递到目标组织。



全球专利 NA.Effect

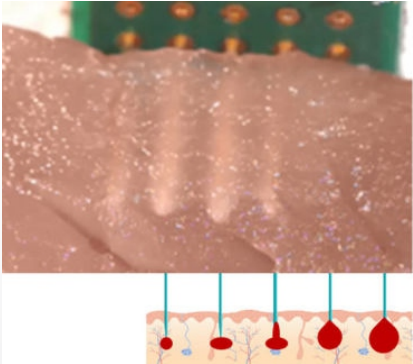
零距离胶原直击科技

2012年著名韩国医生和科学家Jongju Na发现了最安全和最有效的射频治疗的关键方法，他将这一发现命名为“NA Effect”，发表在《nature》(科学报告)中。当双极射频能量通过非绝缘微针释放时，在每一个微针电机的尖端开始出现组织热凝，随着传导时间的增加而形成水滴形状，并显示出更少的表皮热效应，被称为NA EFFECT，基于Na效应多年的科学研究，使得Scarlet思嘉丽®能够为各种皮肤问题的求美者提供更先进的治疗方案。



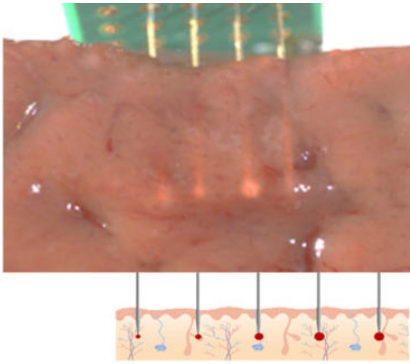
非绝缘电极与绝缘电极的区别

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NON INSULATED ELECTRODES AND INSULATED ELECTRODES



非绝缘电极 (Scarlet 思嘉丽)

- 1、在每个电极上形成完整的水滴状凝固区，同时覆盖表皮和真皮。
- 2、将射频能量传递到整个皮肤层，能有效引起皮肤组织蛋白质变性或胶原凝结，促进真皮重塑，治疗效果显著。
- 3、由于Scarlet思嘉丽能够精确控制射频能量，对整个皮肤组织层的即时热凝固，从而大大减少了出血、疼痛感和恢复期。



绝缘电极 (其他)

- 1、仅在穿透性电极末端产生热凝固，无法同时作用表皮和真皮。
- 2、射频能量无法传递到整个皮肤层而导致组织凝固不完全，从而导致治疗效果降低。将电极近端与表皮接触处绝缘的原因是缺乏精确的能量控制，否则会有烧伤的风险。

临床结果

Clinical Results



思嘉丽 S通过微针将射频能量传输至皮肤，治疗各种皮肤问题，如痤疮、皱纹和疤痕

面颊痤疮



Before



After Treatment



Before



After Treatment

痤疮瘢痕

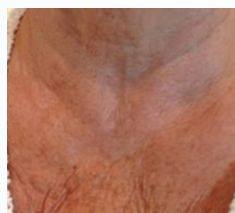


Before



After Treatment

胸前皱纹



Before



After Treatment

烧伤疤痕

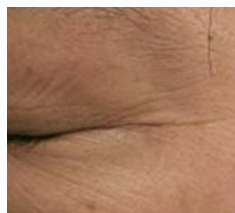


Before



After Treatment

眶周皱纹



Before



After Treatment

发表文献

Published Articles

思嘉丽是一款经过论文验证的产品



Sci Rep . 2015; 5: 16735.

PMCID : PMC4643287

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Electromagnetic Initiation and Propagation of Bipolar Radiofrequency Tissue Reactions via Invasive Non-Insulated Microneedle Electrodes

Jongju Na, Zhenlong Zheng, Christopher Dannaker, Sang Eun Lee, Jin-Soo Kang and Sung Bin Cho Author information / Artuclue bites / Copyright and License information

Abstract

Radiofrequency (RF) energy can be emitted into the skin, either non-or invasively, via a monopolar mode that utilizes an active electrode and a grounded electrode or via a bipolar mode that employs two active electrodes. In this experimental study of RF tissue reactions, bipolar RF energy was emitted in vivo to micropig skin at varying microneedle penetration depths, signal amplitudes, and conduction times. Immediately after RF treatment, skin samples exhibited RF-induced coagulation columns of thermal injury, separately generated around each microneedle in the dermis. In ex vivo bovine liver tissue, the thermal coagulation columns were found to be concentrated maximally around the pointed tips of each electrode. After a RF conduction time of 2 seconds, the individual areas of thermal coagulation began to converge with neighboring RF-induced coagulation columns; the convergence of coagulation columns was found to start from the tips of neighboring electrodes.

Radiofrequency (RF) refers to high frequency alternating electrical current at the frequency range traditionally used for radio-wave communication. Electromagnetic signal, including RF, induces an electrothermal reaction in targeted tissues, the patterns of which depend on the resistance of the tissue. RF energy can be emitted into the skin either non-or invasively via a monopolar mode that utilizes an active electrode and a grounded electrode or via a bipolar mode that employs two active electrodes. In monopolar modes, an electrical circuit formed by an electron current that flows from the active electrode to the grounded electrode is generated in the patient's body. Meanwhile, bipolar electrosurgery systems induce an electrical circuit between the two active electrodes that is limited to regionally targeted tissues. In the skin these active electrodes emit an electron current that flows through the shortest path in the target tissue between the electrodes, theoretically limiting the depth of the thermal response induced by the electromagnetic energy. Invasive RF systems, which deliver electromagnetic energy through electrodes that penetrate into target tissues, offer advantages of a deeper layer of treatment in a non-contiguous pattern, compared with noninvasive systems. In a recent study, a monopolar 0.4-MHz RF system equipped with a single penetrating electrode induced thermal coagulation in ex vivo bovine liver tissue that started from the tips of non-insulated electrodes and formed a rim of coagulated tissue around the entire length of the needles with increasing energy levels. Therein, the thickest rim of coagulated tissue was formed around the tips of the electrodes, suggesting that non-insulated penetrating electrodes can be used to effectively and safely deliver RF energy to the skin while preserving the epidermis.



Hyun Jun Park

Published by KSLMS

Park, HJ, Kim HM, Oh MJ. Clinical Study of Facial Wrinkle Treatment with Fractional Microneedle Radio Frequency System / Med LASER 44:631-636(2012)



Kyu Young Seo

Published by Lasers in Surgery and Medicine

Seo KY, Kim DH, Yoon MS Et al. Skin Rejuvenation by Microneedle Fractional Radiofrequency Treatment in Asian Skin; Clinical and Histological Analysis / Med LASER 2014;3(2):59-64



Sang Ju Lee

American Society for Dermatologic Surgery

Lee, SJ, et al. Use of Fractionated Microneedle Radiofrequency for the Treatment of Inflammatory Acne Vulgaris in 18 Korean Patients / Dermatol Surg 2012;1-6



Ji Hun Park

Published by Laser Surg Med / 2013

Park JH, Shin JU, Cho SH Et al. The use of microneedle fractional radiofrequency system in wrinkle reduction and skin tightening



Kyu Young Seo

Published by KSLMS

Na, JJ, Et al. The Efficacy and Safety of Bipolar Radiofrequency Treatment with NonInsulated Penetrating Microneedles for Acne Vulgaris and Acne Scars / Med Laser 2015;4(1):10-15

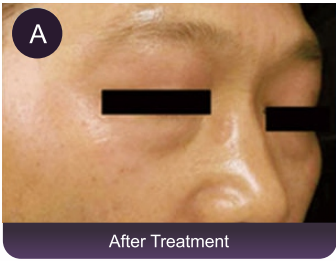
点阵微针射频系统

治疗面部皱纹的临床研究

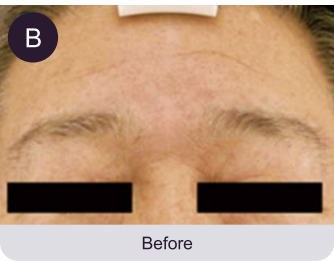
作者: Hyoung Moon Kim (韩国首尔梅奥医学美容集团)

研究结果

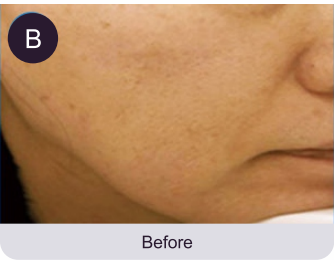
在204例患者中，54例为4级临床改善，86例为3级改善，50例为2级改善，14例为1级改善。204例患者中仅有2例发现轻度炎症后色素沉着，并在1个月内自行消退。



一名48岁男性患者经过两次点阵射频微针系统治疗后，眶周皱纹明显改善。照片拍摄于(A)基线和(B)治疗后两个月



一名56岁男性患者经三次点阵微针射频系统治疗后额头皱纹显著改善。照片拍摄于(A)基线和(B)治疗后三个月



一名53岁女性患者在两次分式微针射频系统后面颊皱纹及下垂的改善。照片拍摄于(A)基线和(B)治疗后两个月

双极射频非绝缘微针

治疗寻常痤疮和痤疮瘢痕的有效性和安全性

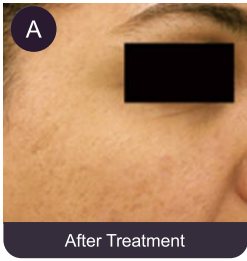
作者: 罗宗柱 (韩国天安顺中阳大学医学院)

研究结果

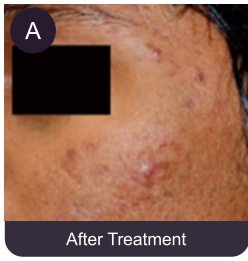
在最后一次双相射频治疗两个月后，临床评估显示316例患者中有21例(6.6%)1级改善，78例(24.7%)2级改善，133例(42.1%)3级改善，84例(26.6%)4级改善。在9例患者中发现寻常痤疮或毛囊炎暂时性加重，三周内自行消退；除此之外，没有明显的副作用记录。



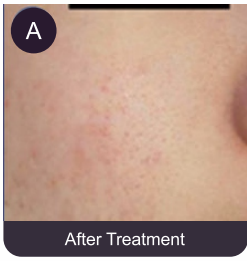
一名48岁女性患者经过两次点阵微针射频系统治疗后，眶周皱纹明显改善。照片拍摄于(A)基线和(B)治疗后两个月。



一名印度29岁女性患者在两次双极非绝缘微针射频治疗后寻常痤疮和痤疮瘢痕显著改善。照片拍摄于(A)基线和(B)治疗后两个月。



一名沙特阿拉伯33岁男性患者在接受两次双极非绝缘微针射频治疗后，痤疮瘢痕明显改善。照片拍摄于(A)基线和(B)治疗后两个月。



一名韩国21岁女性患者经过两次双极非绝缘微针射频治疗后，寻常痤疮明显改善。照片拍摄于(A)基线和(B)治疗后两个月。