

## **PUBLICATION INFORMATION**

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**FINANCIAL & CONTENT DISCLOSURE:** At the time of publication, Jack Zamora is a Medical Advisory Board member and consultant with Apyx Medical and receives compensation in the form of Apyx stock and hourly compensation. Jack Zamora has not received any compensation for this article.

Shawn Roman, an employee of Apyx Medical, provided scientific material to the primary author from internal studies on the mechanism of action of the Renuvion technology.

**MANUFACTURING DISCLOSURE:** Apyx Medical manufactures and owns the Renuvion/J-Plasma technology discussed in this article.

## **INDICATIONS FOR USE & INTENDED USE DISCLOSURES**

- The Renuvion® APR Handpiece is intended for the delivery of radiofrequency energy and/or helium plasma for cutting, coagulation, and ablation of soft tissue during open surgical procedures.
- The Renuvion® APR Handpiece is indicated for use in subcutaneous dermatological and aesthetic procedures to improve the appearance of lax (loose) skin in the neck and submental region.
- The Renuvion® APR Handpiece is intended to be used with compatible electro-surgical generators owned by Apyx Medical (specifically BVX-200H, BVX-200P, APYX-200H, APYX-200P, APYX-RS3, and APYX-JS3).
- Apyx Medical wants to present you with current scientific discourse. Specific usage outside of the cleared indications may not be safe or effective.
- The use of Renuvion with liposuction has not been approved or cleared by the FDA.

## **RISKS:**

- As with all energy devices there are inherent risks associated with its use. Risk associated with the use of the Renuvion APR may include: helium embolism into the surgical site due to inadvertent introduction into the venous or arterial blood supply system, unintended burns (deep or superficial), pneumothorax, temporary or permanent nerve injury, ischemia, fibrosis, infection, pain, discomfort, gas buildup resulting in temporary and transient crepitus or pain, bleeding, hematoma, seroma, subcutaneous induration, pigmentation changes, increased healing time, scarring, asymmetry and/or unacceptable cosmetic result.

As with any procedure, individual results may vary. As with all energy devices there are inherent risks associated with its use, refer to the IFU for further information.

## Subcutaneous Neck Skin Plasma Tightening



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### KEYWORDS

• Subdermal plasma • J-plazty • J-plasma • Platysmaplasty • Neck lift • Neck tightening • Facelift

### KEY POINTS

- An introduction to plasma energy and its particular characteristics as an alternative energy source for skin tightening is provided.
- We provide an introduction to a minimally invasive suturing technique allowing for the plication of the platysma and superficial musculoaponeurotic system for optimal deep tissue positioning.
- The use of VASER ultrasound energy using emulsification of fat for debulking and contouring of the face and neck and preparing subdermal tissue for plasma energy application is described.

 Video content accompanies this article at <http://www.advancesincosmeticsurgery.com>.

### INTRODUCTION

The treatment of face and neck laxity is of concern to both patients and surgeons when discussing cosmetic surgery. Rejuvenation procedures ultimately attempt to improve the individual elements of:

- Face and neck volume
- Platysma laxity and banding
- Superficial musculoaponeurotic system (SMAS) laxity
- Skin laxity
- Skin quality

These procedures can be performed independently or in combination to achieve the most efficacious outcomes. The gold standard continues to involve a preauricular and postauricular incision for surgical manipulation of the platysma and the SMAS in conjunction with skin excision—the traditional facelift. However, the continued shift toward minimally invasive procedures has promoted the advent of techniques and devices

intended to offer an alternative and eventually a replacement of traditional face and neck lifting surgery. Many devices have been applied externally and internally and use modalities such as radiofrequency (RF), laser, and ultrasound energy to create a thermal effect to contract tissue and create a skin-tightening effect. Patients and physicians seek to perform minimally invasive procedures in the office and under local anesthesia that offer smaller incisions and shorter recovery to achieve a more natural appearance. Yet, the foundational elements of face and neck rejuvenation need to be addressed to achieve a successful and long lasting result.

The Jplazty technique is described, in which the pillars of deep tissue repositioning, liposuction, and skin tightening are addressed, but moreover, the identification, preservation, and plasma-based tightening of subdermal musculo-cutaneous ligaments or the fibroseptal network (FSN) is performed.

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