Transepidermal delivery of cosmeceuticals using radiofrequency and ultrasound: Study of the penetration of a cosmetic gel in vivo by fluorescence microscopy

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Abstract

Background: A prospective, controlled study was carried out to determine the transepidermal penetration of a cosmeceutical after permeabilizing the skin using a device which combines radiofrequency and ultrasound.

Material and methods: The Legato device (Alma Lasers) was used to introduce the fluorescein-stained PixelTreatSRTM cosmeceutical gel into the dermis. The treatments were performed in the retroauricular area in 16 patients, and biopsies were taken at 10 minutes and at 15 hours after the procedure. The intensity of dermal fluorescence in the treated samples was compared to that of Autofluorescence Controls (AC) and Technical Controls (TC).

Results: The samples treated with the Legato device displayed a greater intensity of fluorescence than the AC and TC, both at 10 minutes and 15 hours. The increases in fluorescence were graded as moderate or intense, but in no case as nil or slight. The results at 10 minutes were: Legato (55.4 ± 10.1), AC (8.6 ± 2.8), TC (8.2 ± 3.6). At 15 hours, the results were: Legato (54.2 ± 7.2), AC (8.9 ± 1.7), TC (8.3 ± 2.4). The differences between the samples and the controls were significant, both at 10 minutes and at 15 hours (p<0.0008).

Conclusion: The transepidermal delivery procedure carried out facilitated a prolonged and effective dermal penetration of the topically applied products.

Introduction

The skin’s stratum corneum acts simultaneously as a barrier and as a reservoir for topically applied substances. Topically applied drugs are mainly found in the uppermost 20% of the stratum corneum. The limiting factor for percutaneous absorption of a drug is the reservoir and penetration into the stratum corneum [1,2]. Therefore, penetration enhancement is an important task for modern dermatopharmacology [3-5].

A number of studies dealing with the use of the Legato device have appeared recently. This device was designed to cause thermal damage and fractional ablation to the tissue, while allowing for the introduction of drugs or cosmeceuticals into the dermis [6-10]. This method consists of the creation of microchannels, which theoretically cross the Dermo–Epidermal Junction, and through which the introduction of topically applied substances can be forced by means of ultrasound. These microchannels can be created using a fractional CO2 laser [9] or radiofrequency [10]. Immediately after, ultrasound is used to permeabilize the channels and force the topically applied products through them to the interior of the dermis [6-10].

Our experience has proven the clinical efficacy of this method for facial rejuvenation and for reducing acne scarring [9,10]. Other authors have achieved excellent results in treating hypertrophic scars and stretch marks [6-8]. Nonetheless, it would seem that this therapeutic effect is primarily due to the radiofrequency applied, rather than the effects of the drugs or molecules that in theory have been delivered into the skin. It has been considered that using this method may involve an effective penetration of platelet-rich plasma [6], retinoic acid [7], triamcinolone [8] and cosmeceuticals [9,10], but, to date, there has been no evidence of these products reaching the dermis.

The aim of this study is to test the possible penetration of a fluorescein-stained cosmeceutical gel, following the recommended treatment protocol for reducing acne scarring, using the Legato device [10].

Material and methods

Patients, study design and methodology

16 patients (9 female and 7 male) were treated, voluntarily agreeing to take part in the study by signing the corresponding informed consent. The prospective, controlled study was approved by the corresponding Ethics Committee.

The transepidermal delivery procedure was carried out in vivo on a surface of approximately 2cm x 1.5cm on the right retroauricular...
Cosmeceutical to the skin, the ultrasound generated by the Impact depending on the RF power settings. After topical application of the 80-120 microns in diameter and has a depth of 100-150 microns, damage and fractional ablation. Each microchannel is on average — to deliver drugs and bioactive compounds into the dermis. The Plasma Radiofrequency (RF) and Acoustic Pressure Ultrasound (US) Israel), which combines two technologies—fractional ablative micro-

The Legato Skin Barrier Breakthrough System (Alma Lasers, Caesarea, Israel), which combines two technologies—fractional ablative micro-

Transepidermal delivery procedure

Transepidermal delivery of the stained gel was carried out using the Legato Skin Barrier Breakthrough System (Alma Lasers, Caesarea, Israel), which combines two technologies—fractional ablative micro-

Table 1. Results at 10 minutes after Legato treatment. Increase in the intensity of dermal fluorescence with respect to the autofluorescence pattern. (0=no increase, 1=slight increase, 2=moderate increase, 3=intense increase). AC: autofluorescence control, TC: technical control.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Legato</th>
<th>Control</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0 (AC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0 (TC)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Statistical analysis

The results are presented as means (m) ± standard deviation (SD). The Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare the mean fluorescence values between the samples and the controls. The calculations were performed using SPSS v.13.0 for Windows, and statistical significance was established for values of p<0.05.

Results

All the samples treated using the Legato device and viewed under a Zeiss Axiovert 200M microscope showed a greater intensity of dermal fluorescence in relation to the autofluorescence and technical controls, both at 10 minutes (Table 1) and at 15 hours (Table 2). In all cases, the increase in fluorescence in relation to the control groups was graded as moderate or intense, and in no cases as nil or slight. All autofluorescence and technical controls showed a dermal fluorescence similar to the autofluorescence pattern. No differences were observed in the samples taken at 10 minutes and at 15 hours. Figures 1-3 show...
Tables III and IV show the average dermal fluorescence markings in the treated samples and the controls at 10 minutes and at 15 hours after transepidermal delivery. The values correspond to the means obtained for each sample using a Leica LAS6000 microscope. The average values for all samples (m) and standard deviations (SD) obtained at 10 minutes were: Legato (m=55.4, SD=10.1), AC (m=8.6, SD=2.8), TC (m=8.2, SD=3.6). The values obtained at 15 hours were: Legato (m=54.2, SD=7.2), AC (m=8.9, SD=1.7), TC (m=8.3, SD=2.4). The differences between the samples and the controls were significant, both at 10 minutes and at 15 hours (p<0.0008); no differences were observed at 10 minutes and at 15 hours in the treated samples (p=0.872).

Discussion

Although fluorescein could transdermally penetrate the skin, no topical absorption was observed in the technical control group. On the other hand, the transepidermal delivery procedure carried out is effective in regard to cosmeceutical gel permeation, with a very significant exogenous dermal fluorescence. The specific dermal fluorescence is already noticeable at 10 minutes after the procedure, and remains at steady levels of intensity for at least 15 hours. This exceeds the time needed for most drugs and bioactive products to perform their specific action in a single application, and raises the hypothesis of a possible pharmacological effect lasting several days, depending on the drug administered.

It should be noted that the Legato method has not been considered for regular transdermal drug administration, but for enhancing skin rejuvenation treatments and reducing acne scarring and stretch marks, after applying a new type of radiofrequency (fractional ablative micro-plasma radiofrequency). In the treatment of acne scarring, satisfactory clinical results are achieved after four treatment sessions, spaced 2 to 3 weeks apart [10]. This implies that the permeated substances used in each session may act in the dermis at high, sustained concentrations.

The limitation of this experiment model is that no specific components of the gel were stained for later tracking, and the gel permeation was only shown by the noticeable increase in externally originated dermal fluorescence.

There has been discussion on the importance that ultrasound applied with ImpactTM technology may have in the penetration of substances following a fractional ablation with a CO2 laser [11]. Sadick states that both laser and ultrasound can facilitate the entry of drugs through the stratum corneum. In this case, a specific type of radiofrequency is used, instead of a laser, which allows for improved results when used at full power [10]. In this case also, radiofrequency and ultrasound can also have a permeating effect of their own. Bommannan et al. showed that ultrasound can, due to its cavitational effects, temporarily reduce the skin barrier [11,12]. The relative role that RF or US may have on the permeating effect has not been analyzed in this study. As previously stated, the action mechanisms of RF and US are completely different, and are used simultaneously to achieve a synergic action. For this reason, it was of interest to us to determine whether this synergic action was truly effective, independently of the importance that either of these two technologies may have on its own.

According to the manufacturer’s instructions, the number of passes and the parameters used significantly influence the number and depth of the perforations and the effectiveness of the ultrasound. It should be noted that these treatments were performed at the maximum power that RF allows for (60W) and with the settings required to achieve US optimal performance, in accordance with the parameters indicated in this study. Lower power settings or other settings, which may also be efficient or may have a different behavior, were not tested.

There has been some discussion on the risks that could arise from introducing drugs directly into the dermis, at doses intended for topical application [11]. In this case, all gel components are substances...
with well-known properties, each one catalogued and authorized for cosmeceutical use. No adverse side effects which could be attributed to the use of these cosmeceuticals were observed, neither in this research nor in the previous clinical trials [9,10]. Other authors also did not observe any complications from using other topically applied drugs, and their therapeutic effects were very clear [6-8]. Issa et al. considered that the therapeutic effect achieved using triamcinolone on hypertrophic scars was sufficient enough to prove the effective penetration of the drug using the Legato device [8]. However, in our opinion, a histological demonstration was necessary, which was the aim of this study.

For the first time, it has been shown that the Legato device can achieve the transepidermal delivery of a product (fluorescein) immersed in a cosmeceutical gel. Fluorescein (C20H12O5) is a hydrosoluble substance from the xanthine family, with a molecular weight of 332.3 g/mol, and a greater molecular size than other active ingredients contained in the gel. Although our study did not differentiate the penetration of other gel components besides fluorescein, the size of the perforations and the permeation method should allow for the passage of stained gel microparticles with the other substances, as well as fluorescein. The penetration of the products immersed in the gel sustains the good therapeutic results previously observed in the gel [9,10], as well as in the other molecules and drugs applied to date with the Legato device [6-8].

It is possible that, in the future, similar technology may be used to transepidermally deliver drugs for other therapeutic uses, or to reach the systemic circulation. These results encourage us to carry out further, more selective research, based on the marking of drugs or specific molecules for later tracking.

References

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