

Laser in Dermatological Treatments: A Review of How Laser is used in Treating Skin Issues Such as Acne, Scars, and Pigmentation

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Abstract: Laser technology has emerged as a pivotal tool in dermatological treatments, offering a range of therapeutic options for various skin conditions, including acne, scars, and pigmentation disorders. This review explores the mechanisms by which different types of lasers, such as ablative, non-ablative, fractional, and Q-switched lasers, are employed to address these common dermatological concerns. The effectiveness of laser treatments in stimulating collagen production, remodeling scar tissue, and reducing melanin concentration is examined, alongside an analysis of the safety profiles and potential side effects associated with each laser type. Additionally, the review highlights the importance of personalized treatment plans tailored to individual patient characteristics, such as skin type and the severity of the condition, to maximize therapeutic outcomes. Emerging trends in laser technology, including the development of more targeted and less invasive approaches, are also discussed. This comprehensive review aims to provide clinicians and researchers with a deeper understanding of the current state of laser-based dermatological treatments, as well as future directions in the field.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background on Dermatological Issues

Skin issues such as acne, scars, and pigmentation disorders are among the most prevalent dermatological concerns affecting individuals worldwide. Acne, characterized by the presence of pimples, blackheads, and cysts, is often linked to hormonal changes and affects up to 85% of adolescents and young adults. Scarring, which can result from severe acne, injuries, or surgical procedures, can lead to permanent changes in the skin's texture and appearance, causing significant psychological distress. Pigmentation disorders, including hyperpigmentation, melasma, and vitiligo, are conditions where the skin either produces too much or too little melanin, leading to uneven skin tone.

These dermatological issues extend beyond mere cosmetic concerns, profoundly impacting patients' quality of life. Acne and scarring, for example, can lead to emotional and psychological challenges such as low self-esteem, anxiety, and depression. Pigmentation disorders can cause social embarrassment and a sense of stigma, particularly in cultures where even skin tone is highly valued. The visibility of these conditions often exacerbates the psychological impact, leading individuals to seek effective treatments to restore both their skin's appearance and their overall well-being.

1.2 Evolution of Dermatological Treatments

Historically, dermatological treatments for skin issues such as acne, scars, and pigmentation have relied heavily on traditional methods. Topical treatments, including retinoids, benzoyl peroxide, and antibiotics, have been widely used to manage acne by reducing inflammation and bacterial growth. Chemical peels, utilizing acids like glycolic or salicylic acid, have been employed to exfoliate the skin, promote cell turnover, and improve the appearance of scars and pigmentation. While these treatments have proven effective for many patients, they often require prolonged use, can cause irritation, and may not fully address deeper or more severe skin conditions.

The advent of laser technology has revolutionized dermatological treatments, offering a modern and highly effective solution for a variety of skin concerns. Lasers, with their ability to precisely target specific skin layers and tissues, have significantly expanded the therapeutic options available to dermatologists. Unlike traditional treatments, lasers can penetrate the skin at various depths, allowing for more precise and controlled treatment of acne scars, pigmentation, and other skin irregularities. The introduction of ablative, non-ablative, fractional, and Q-switched lasers has enabled the development of tailored treatment protocols that can address both surface-level and deep-seated skin issues with greater efficacy and fewer side effects. This technological evolution has not only improved clinical outcomes but has also shortened recovery times, making laser treatments a preferred choice for many patients seeking to enhance their skin's appearance and quality.

1.3 Purpose and Scope of the Review

The rapid advancement of laser technology in dermatology has led to a diverse array of treatment options for skin conditions such as acne, scars, and pigmentation disorders. Despite the widespread use of lasers in clinical practice, there remains a need for a comprehensive review that synthesizes the latest research and clinical findings regarding their application. Understanding the various types of lasers, their mechanisms of action, and their effectiveness in treating specific skin issues is crucial for clinicians seeking to optimize patient outcomes.

This review aims to address this need by providing an in-depth analysis of the role of lasers in treating acne, scars, and pigmentation. The paper will explore the different laser technologies available, including ablative, non-ablative, fractional, and Q-switched lasers, and will evaluate their efficacy, safety, and potential side effects. Additionally, the review will consider the factors that influence the success of laser treatments, such as skin type, severity of the condition, and the importance of personalized treatment plans. By focusing on these common dermatological concerns, the review seeks to offer valuable insights to both clinicians and researchers, contributing to the ongoing development of effective and safe laser-based treatments in dermatology.

2. Overview of Laser Technology in Dermatology

2.1 Fundamentals of Laser Technology

Laser technology, an acronym for "Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation," operates on the basic principle of generating a concentrated beam of light that can be precisely targeted at specific areas of the skin. Lasers emit light at particular wavelengths, which are

selectively absorbed by chromophores in the skin, such as water, melanin, and hemoglobin. This selective absorption allows for targeted treatment of various skin conditions while minimizing damage to surrounding tissues.

In dermatology, different types of lasers are employed based on their wavelength, pulse duration, and energy settings, each tailored to treat specific skin issues:

- ✓ CO₂ Lasers: Carbon dioxide (CO₂) lasers emit light at a wavelength of 10,600 nm, which is highly absorbed by water in the skin. These lasers are primarily used for ablative treatments, where the laser vaporizes the outer layers of the skin to promote collagen production and skin regeneration. CO₂ lasers are effective in treating deep scars, wrinkles, and certain pigmentation disorders, but they often require longer recovery periods.
- ✓ Nd:YAG Lasers: Neodymium-doped Yttrium Aluminum Garnet (Nd:YAG) lasers operate at a wavelength of 1064 nm. This wavelength penetrates deeper into the skin and is less absorbed by melanin, making Nd:YAG lasers suitable for treating deeper vascular lesions, pigmented lesions, and for hair removal in patients with darker skin types. They are commonly used in non-ablative treatments, which target deeper skin layers without damaging the surface.
- ✓ Er:YAG Lasers: Erbium-doped Yttrium Aluminum Garnet (Er:YAG) lasers emit light at a wavelength of 2940 nm, which is also absorbed by water. However, compared to CO₂ lasers, Er:YAG lasers are less aggressive, making them ideal for precise ablative treatments with shorter recovery times. They are frequently used for resurfacing fine lines, superficial scars, and mild pigmentation issues.
- ✓ Fractional Lasers: Fractional lasers, which can be either ablative or non-ablative, work by delivering laser energy in a grid pattern, creating microscopic zones of treated and untreated skin. This fractional approach stimulates the body's natural healing process while reducing downtime. Fractional lasers are versatile and can be used to treat a wide range of conditions, including acne scars, wrinkles, and pigmentation disorders.

Each type of laser has its unique applications, and the choice of laser depends on the specific dermatological issue being addressed, as well as the patient's skin type and treatment goals. The fundamental understanding of laser technology is essential for clinicians to effectively harness its potential in improving skin health and aesthetics.

2.2 Mechanism of Action

Lasers interact with skin tissues through a process known as selective photothermolysis, which involves the precise targeting of specific chromophores—such as water, melanin, or hemoglobin—within the skin. The laser's energy is absorbed by these chromophores, leading to localized heating that either vaporizes the tissue, coagulates it, or stimulates a biological response, depending on the desired therapeutic outcome. The effectiveness and safety of laser treatments are largely determined by three key parameters: wavelength, pulse duration, and energy settings.

- ✓ Wavelength: The wavelength of a laser is crucial because it dictates which chromophore will absorb the laser energy. For instance, CO₂ and Er:YAG lasers, with wavelengths of 10,600 nm and 2,940 nm respectively, are absorbed primarily by water, making them ideal for ablative procedures where precise tissue removal is needed. In contrast, the Nd:YAG laser, with a wavelength of 1,064 nm, penetrates deeper into the skin and is selectively absorbed by hemoglobin and melanin, making it suitable for treating vascular lesions and pigmentation disorders.
- ✓ Pulse Duration: The pulse duration, or the length of time the laser energy is delivered, is another critical factor. Shorter pulse durations can deliver high energy in a brief period, effectively targeting the chromophore while minimizing thermal diffusion to surrounding

tissues. This is particularly important in treating pigmented lesions or performing hair removal, where the goal is to destroy the target without affecting the surrounding skin. Longer pulse durations, on the other hand, allow for deeper penetration and are used in treating larger areas or thicker tissues.

- ✓ Energy Settings: The energy settings, often measured in joules per square centimeter (J/cm²), determine the intensity of the laser treatment. Higher energy settings result in greater tissue interaction, which can be necessary for more severe conditions like deep scars or significant pigmentation issues. However, higher energy also increases the risk of side effects, such as burns or hyperpigmentation, particularly in darker skin types. Therefore, the energy must be carefully calibrated to achieve the desired therapeutic effect while minimizing adverse outcomes.

By adjusting these parameters, clinicians can tailor laser treatments to the specific needs of each patient, whether the goal is to remove damaged tissue, reduce pigmentation, or stimulate collagen production. Understanding how lasers interact with skin tissues and the role of wavelength, pulse duration, and energy settings is fundamental to achieving optimal results and ensuring patient safety.

3. Laser Treatment for Acne

3.1 Types of Acne and Their Pathophysiology

Acne is a complex skin condition that can be classified into different types based on its presentation and underlying pathophysiology. The two primary categories of acne are inflammatory acne and non-inflammatory acne, each with distinct characteristics and treatment needs.

- ✓ Non-Inflammatory Acne: This type primarily includes comedonal acne, which manifests as blackheads and whiteheads. Blackheads (open comedones) form when pores are clogged with excess sebum and dead skin cells, while whiteheads (closed comedones) develop when the clogged pore remains beneath the surface of the skin. Non-inflammatory acne is generally less severe and does not involve the significant redness or swelling seen in inflammatory acne. However, it can still contribute to uneven skin texture and may progress to more severe forms if left untreated.
- ✓ Inflammatory Acne: This type includes papules, pustules, nodules, and cysts, which are characterized by redness, swelling, and tenderness. Inflammatory acne occurs when the clogged pores become infected with *Propionibacterium acnes* (P. acnes) bacteria, leading to an immune response that results in inflammation. Nodules and cysts are particularly severe forms of inflammatory acne, often leading to scarring if not adequately managed.

Pathophysiology and Laser Treatment Targeting

The pathophysiology of acne involves several key factors: excess sebum production, abnormal keratinization, bacterial colonization (particularly by P. acnes), and the resulting inflammation. Laser treatments target these underlying causes through different mechanisms:

- ✓ Reduction of Sebum Production: Certain lasers, such as Nd:YAG and diode lasers, penetrate deep into the skin to target the sebaceous glands. By heating these glands, the laser can reduce sebum production, which is a significant contributor to both inflammatory and non-inflammatory acne. This reduction helps prevent the formation of new comedones and reduces the overall severity of acne outbreaks.
- ✓ Destruction of P. acnes Bacteria: Lasers with specific wavelengths, like blue light lasers (400–420 nm), are absorbed by the porphyrins produced by P. acnes. This absorption generates reactive oxygen species that destroy the bacteria, thereby reducing the bacterial load on the skin and diminishing inflammation. This mechanism is particularly effective in treating inflammatory acne.

- ✓ Reduction of Inflammation: Laser treatments, especially pulsed dye lasers (PDL) and Nd:YAG lasers, can target the blood vessels involved in the inflammatory process. By coagulating these vessels, the lasers reduce redness and swelling, leading to a decrease in the visible symptoms of inflammatory acne.
- ✓ Stimulation of Collagen Production: Ablative and fractional lasers, such as CO2 and Er:YAG lasers, are effective in resurfacing the skin and stimulating collagen production. This is particularly beneficial in treating acne scars, which often result from severe inflammatory acne. By promoting new collagen formation, these lasers help in the remodeling of scar tissue, leading to smoother skin.

Through these targeted mechanisms, laser treatments offer a multifaceted approach to managing both the active symptoms of acne and the long-term consequences, such as scarring, providing an effective solution for patients with varying types and severities of acne.

3.2 Laser Modalities for Acne Treatment

Several laser modalities have been developed for the treatment of acne, each with distinct mechanisms of action, effectiveness, and safety profiles. Here is an overview of some commonly used lasers for acne treatment:

- ✓ Blue Light Lasers:
 - Mechanism: Blue light lasers, operating at wavelengths between 400 and 420 nm, target the porphyrins produced by *Propionibacterium acnes* (*P. acnes*) bacteria. The blue light induces the production of reactive oxygen species, which help to destroy the bacteria and reduce inflammation.
 - Effectiveness: Blue light therapy is effective in reducing the bacterial load and improving inflammatory acne lesions. Clinical studies have shown that blue light lasers can lead to significant improvements in acne severity and a reduction in the number of active lesions.
 - Safety Profile: Blue light therapy is generally considered safe with minimal side effects. Patients may experience temporary erythema or mild discomfort during treatment, but these effects are usually short-lived. The risk of long-term adverse effects is low.
- ✓ Pulsed Dye Lasers (PDL):
 - Mechanism: Pulsed dye lasers, typically operating at wavelengths around 585–595 nm, target hemoglobin in the blood vessels within inflamed acne lesions. The laser light is absorbed by the hemoglobin, leading to the coagulation of the blood vessels, which reduces redness and swelling associated with inflammatory acne.
 - Effectiveness: PDL is particularly effective in treating the redness and inflammation of acne lesions. It can provide relief from the discomfort associated with inflamed acne and improve the overall appearance of the skin. However, it may not directly address the underlying causes of acne or significantly reduce the number of lesions.
 - Safety Profile: PDL is well-tolerated, with potential side effects including transient erythema, swelling, and bruising at the treatment site. These effects are generally short-lived and resolve within a few days.
- ✓ Nd:YAG Lasers:
 - Mechanism: Nd:YAG lasers, operating at a wavelength of 1,064 nm, penetrate deeper into the skin and target the sebaceous glands and blood vessels. They help to reduce sebum production and inflammation by heating and coagulating the sebaceous glands.
 - Effectiveness: Nd:YAG lasers are effective in treating both inflammatory acne and acne-related vascular lesions. They also have a role in treating acne scars due to their deeper penetration and ability to stimulate collagen production.

- Safety Profile: Nd:YAG lasers are generally safe for a variety of skin types. Potential side effects include temporary redness, swelling, and in rare cases, hyperpigmentation or hypopigmentation, particularly in darker skin types.
- ✓ Fractional Lasers:
- Mechanism: Fractional lasers, such as fractional CO₂ and fractional Er:YAG lasers, deliver laser energy in a grid pattern, creating micro-injuries in the skin. This approach promotes collagen remodeling and improves the texture and appearance of acne scars while treating active acne lesions.
- Effectiveness: Fractional lasers are effective in treating acne scars and can also help improve the overall texture and tone of the skin. They are beneficial for patients with post-acne scarring and can provide significant cosmetic improvement.
- Safety Profile: Fractional lasers typically involve a longer recovery time compared to other lasers due to the more aggressive nature of the treatment. Common side effects include redness, swelling, and peeling, but these usually resolve within a few weeks.

Comparison of Effectiveness and Safety

- Effectiveness: Blue light lasers are effective primarily for reducing bacterial load and treating active acne lesions. Pulsed dye lasers are excellent for reducing redness and inflammation. Nd:YAG lasers offer benefits for both active acne and acne-related vascular lesions and have additional advantages in scar treatment. Fractional lasers are particularly useful for improving acne scars and overall skin texture.
- Safety Profiles: All these lasers have relatively good safety profiles, but the choice of laser should be tailored to the patient's specific needs and skin type. Blue light therapy and pulsed dye lasers generally have fewer risks and shorter recovery times, while Nd:YAG and fractional lasers might involve a higher risk of side effects and longer recovery periods.

Selecting the appropriate laser modality depends on the type of acne, the severity of the condition, and the individual patient's skin characteristics. A combination of laser treatments may sometimes be used to address different aspects of acne effectively.

3.3 Clinical Studies and Outcomes

Clinical trials and studies have extensively evaluated the efficacy and safety of various laser treatments for acne. These studies provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of different laser modalities, their impact on acne severity, and their long-term outcomes.

- ✓ Blue Light Lasers:
- Studies: Clinical trials have demonstrated that blue light therapy significantly reduces the number of inflammatory acne lesions. A study by Kwon et al. (2007) found that blue light treatment resulted in a reduction of acne lesions by approximately 60% after several sessions. Another study by Kurokawa et al. (2009) reported similar findings, with significant improvement in inflammatory acne after a series of treatments.
- Long-Term Outcomes: The benefits of blue light therapy are generally sustained for several months after treatment. However, some studies suggest that maintenance treatments may be necessary to prevent recurrence. The long-term recurrence rates are relatively low, but patients may experience periodic flare-ups.
- ✓ Pulsed Dye Lasers (PDL):
- Studies: Research has shown that PDL is effective in reducing the redness and swelling associated with inflammatory acne. A study by Mordon et al. (2003) demonstrated a significant reduction in erythema and overall improvement in acne lesions. Another study by

Tan et al. (2005) reported that PDL treatment improved the appearance of inflamed acne and reduced discomfort.

- Long-Term Outcomes: The reduction in redness and inflammation from PDL is typically long-lasting, but results can vary. Patients may require additional treatments for sustained improvement, and the recurrence rate is generally low for inflammation but can be higher for ongoing acne lesions.
- ✓ Nd:YAG Lasers:
 - Studies: Nd:YAG lasers have been shown to be effective in treating both inflammatory acne and acne scars. A study by Eremia et al. (2010) found significant improvement in inflammatory acne and a reduction in sebum production. Another study by Nouri et al. (2013) reported successful outcomes in treating acne-related vascular lesions and reducing overall acne severity.
 - Long-Term Outcomes: Nd:YAG lasers provide lasting improvement in acne severity and can help in managing recurrence. The effects on sebum production can be long-term, but ongoing maintenance treatments may be needed for persistent acne. Long-term recurrence rates are generally moderate, with periodic treatments required for optimal control.
- ✓ Fractional Lasers:
 - Studies: Fractional lasers, including fractional CO₂ and Er:YAG lasers, have shown efficacy in treating acne scars and improving skin texture. A study by Manuskiatti et al. (2006) demonstrated that fractional CO₂ lasers led to significant improvement in acne scar texture and overall skin appearance. Fractional Er:YAG lasers have also been shown to improve acne scars with fewer side effects compared to ablative lasers.
 - Long-Term Outcomes: The improvements in acne scars and skin texture from fractional lasers are often long-lasting. However, some patients may require follow-up treatments to maintain results and manage any new scarring. Recurrence rates of active acne are generally low, but ongoing maintenance may be necessary for optimal results.

Summary of Findings:

Overall, clinical studies have demonstrated that laser treatments are effective in managing acne, reducing inflammation, and improving acne scars. While blue light lasers are particularly effective for reducing bacterial load and inflammation, pulsed dye lasers excel in addressing redness. Nd:YAG lasers provide benefits for both active acne and acne-related vascular lesions, while fractional lasers are effective in treating acne scars and improving skin texture. Long-term outcomes are generally positive, but some patients may experience recurrence and require ongoing maintenance treatments to sustain results.

4. Laser Treatment for Scars

4.1 Types of Scars

Scars are categorized based on their appearance, texture, and the underlying pathophysiology. Understanding these classifications is crucial for selecting the appropriate laser treatment.

- ✓ Hypertrophic Scars:
 - Characteristics: Hypertrophic scars are raised and red or pink in color. They occur when excess collagen is produced during the healing process, leading to a thickened scar that remains within the boundaries of the original wound.
 - Challenges in Treatment: Hypertrophic scars can be resistant to treatment due to their ongoing production of collagen. They may also cause discomfort or itching. Laser treatments need to focus on reducing collagen production and remodeling the scar tissue, which can be a gradual process.

- ✓ Atrophic Scars:
- Characteristics: Atrophic scars are characterized by depressions or indentations in the skin. These scars are often the result of loss of collagen or tissue during the healing process. Common examples include acne scars and surgical scars.
- Challenges in Treatment: Atrophic scars present a challenge as they involve the loss of skin volume. Treatments must stimulate collagen production and skin remodeling to fill in these depressions and improve skin texture. This often requires repeated treatments to achieve optimal results.
- ✓ Keloids:
- Characteristics: Keloids are raised scars that extend beyond the original wound boundaries. They are caused by an overproduction of collagen and can be larger and more prominent than hypertrophic scars. Keloids can be itchy, painful, and may grow progressively.
- Challenges in Treatment: Keloids are particularly challenging to treat due to their tendency to recur even after treatment. Effective management often requires a combination of approaches, including laser therapy, corticosteroid injections, and surgical intervention. Treatment must be tailored to the individual's response to prevent further keloid formation.
- ✓ Contracture Scars:
- Characteristics: Contracture scars occur when the skin tightens over a wound, commonly seen in burn injuries. These scars can restrict movement and cause functional impairments.
- Challenges in Treatment: Addressing contracture scars involves not only improving appearance but also restoring skin function and flexibility. Laser treatments can help by improving skin texture and elasticity, but may need to be combined with other therapies such as physical therapy.

Treatment Considerations:

Each type of scar requires a tailored approach based on its characteristics. For example:

- Hypertrophic Scars: Treatments may include fractional lasers or pulsed dye lasers to reduce redness and thickness.
- Atrophic Scars: Fractional CO₂ lasers, Er:YAG lasers, and microneedling are commonly used to stimulate collagen production and improve skin texture.
- Keloids: Laser treatments, in combination with corticosteroid injections or silicone gel sheeting, are often used to manage and reduce keloid formation.
- Contracture Scars: Laser therapy can be part of a comprehensive treatment plan that includes surgical interventions and physical therapy to improve skin function.

Effective scar management requires a multi-faceted approach, considering the scar's type, location, and patient-specific factors. Laser therapy offers a versatile and effective option for improving the appearance and function of various types of scars.

4.2 Laser Modalities for Scar Treatment

Laser modalities used in scar treatment vary based on their specific mechanisms of action and efficacy in addressing different types of scars. The following lasers are commonly utilized in scar treatment:

- ✓ Fractional CO₂ Lasers:
- Mechanism: Fractional CO₂ lasers operate at a wavelength of 10,600 nm and are highly absorbed by water in the skin. They work by delivering laser energy in a fractional pattern,

creating micro-columns of treated and untreated skin. This approach induces controlled thermal injury to the scar tissue while leaving surrounding areas intact. The micro-injuries stimulate the body's natural healing response, leading to the production of new collagen and the remodeling of scar tissue.

- Scar Remodeling: Fractional CO₂ lasers are particularly effective for atrophic scars and deep acne scars. By promoting collagen synthesis and skin resurfacing, they help fill in depressions and improve skin texture. The controlled damage and subsequent healing process result in a smoother and more even skin surface. The treatment may require multiple sessions, with gradual improvements observed over time.
- ✓ Erbium YAG (Er:YAG) Lasers:
 - Mechanism: Er:YAG lasers emit light at a wavelength of 2,940 nm, which is absorbed by water in the skin. They provide a more precise and less aggressive ablation compared to CO₂ lasers, making them suitable for treating superficial and moderately deep scars. Er:YAG lasers remove thin layers of the skin's surface, stimulating collagen production and skin remodeling.
 - Scar Remodeling: Er:YAG lasers are effective for treating atrophic scars, including acne scars and surgical scars. The laser's ability to ablate tissue with minimal thermal damage helps improve skin texture and reduce scar depth. The recovery time is typically shorter than with CO₂ lasers, and multiple treatments may be required to achieve optimal results.
- ✓ Fractional Non-Ablative Lasers:
 - Mechanism: Fractional non-ablative lasers, such as fractional Nd:YAG lasers, work by delivering laser energy in a grid-like pattern to the deeper layers of the skin without causing visible damage to the surface. They heat the dermis and stimulate collagen production without disrupting the epidermis.
 - Scar Remodeling: These lasers are used for both hypertrophic scars and atrophic scars. By stimulating collagen and elastin production in the dermis, they help improve skin texture and reduce the appearance of scars over time. Non-ablative lasers typically require multiple sessions and have a longer course of treatment, but they offer a lower risk of side effects and shorter recovery periods.
- ✓ Pulsed Dye Lasers (PDL):
 - Mechanism: Pulsed dye lasers, operating at wavelengths of 585–595 nm, target hemoglobin in blood vessels. They are effective for treating redness and vascularity in scars, particularly hypertrophic scars and keloids. The laser light is absorbed by the blood vessels, leading to their coagulation and reduction in redness.
 - Scar Remodeling: While PDL primarily addresses vascular components, it can complement other laser treatments by reducing redness and improving the overall appearance of scars. It is often used in conjunction with other modalities for comprehensive scar management.

Mechanism of Scar Remodeling Using Laser Therapy

Laser therapy induces scar remodeling through several mechanisms:

1. Thermal Injury and Collagen Stimulation: By delivering controlled thermal energy to scar tissue, lasers create micro-injuries that stimulate the body's natural healing processes. This leads to increased collagen production and remodeling of the scar tissue. The new collagen helps fill in depressions and smooth out the surface of the skin.
2. Ablation and Resurfacing: Ablative lasers, such as CO₂ and Er:YAG lasers, remove damaged layers of skin to promote new skin growth. This resurfacing effect helps to improve the texture and appearance of scars by removing the outer layers of the scar tissue and stimulating the production of fresh, healthy skin.

3. Targeted Vascular Treatment: For hypertrophic scars and keloids, lasers like PDL target the blood vessels within the scar tissue. By coagulating these vessels, the lasers reduce redness and swelling, making the scar less prominent.
4. Non-Ablative Stimulation: Non-ablative lasers heat the deeper layers of the skin without visible damage to the surface. This stimulates collagen production and improves skin elasticity, leading to gradual improvement in scar texture and appearance over time.

Overall, laser therapy offers a versatile and effective approach to scar treatment, addressing various types of scars and improving both appearance and function. The choice of laser modality depends on the type of scar, the depth and severity of the scarring, and the individual patient's needs and skin type.

4.3 Clinical Efficacy and Case Studies

Summary of Case Studies and Clinical Trials:

Clinical studies and case reports have provided valuable insights into the efficacy of various laser treatments for scars. These studies highlight the effectiveness of different lasers and their impact on scar improvement and patient satisfaction.

- ✓ Fractional CO₂ Lasers:
 - Case Study: A study by Manuskiatti et al. (2006) reported significant improvement in acne scars and surgical scars following fractional CO₂ laser treatment. Patients showed a marked reduction in scar depth and overall skin texture. The study noted that most patients experienced improvement after 3 to 4 sessions, with continued enhancement over several months.
 - Clinical Trial: A randomized controlled trial by Fabbrocini et al. (2013) demonstrated the efficacy of fractional CO₂ lasers in treating atrophic scars. The trial found that patients experienced up to 50% improvement in scar appearance, with significant collagen remodeling and reduced scar depth observed after multiple treatments.
- ✓ Erbium YAG Lasers:
 - Case Study: Research by Alster and West (2006) indicated that Er:YAG lasers effectively improved acne scars and post-surgical scars. The study reported significant improvements in scar texture and appearance, with minimal downtime and lower risk of hyperpigmentation compared to CO₂ lasers.
 - Clinical Trial: A study by Hantash et al. (2006) evaluated the use of fractional Er:YAG lasers for treating acne scars and found substantial improvements in scar appearance and texture. Patients reported enhanced skin smoothness and a reduction in scar depth after several sessions.
- ✓ Fractional Non-Ablative Lasers:
 - Case Study: A study by Lee et al. (2010) examined the use of fractional Nd:YAG lasers for treating hypertrophic scars and found significant reduction in scar redness and improvement in texture. Patients experienced gradual but notable improvements over a series of treatments.
 - Clinical Trial: A clinical trial by Tan et al. (2011) assessed fractional non-ablative laser treatments for various scar types. Results showed consistent improvement in scar appearance and patient satisfaction, with fewer side effects compared to ablative lasers.
- ✓ Pulsed Dye Lasers (PDL):
 - Case Study: A study by Alster et al. (2006) reported positive outcomes in treating vascular components of hypertrophic scars with PDL. Patients showed reduced redness and swelling, contributing to an overall improvement in scar appearance.

- Clinical Trial: Research by Mordon et al. (2003) demonstrated that PDL was effective in reducing erythema in hypertrophic scars. The trial noted improved patient satisfaction due to decreased redness and associated symptoms.

Patient Satisfaction and Cosmetic Outcomes:

Patient satisfaction with laser treatments for scars is generally high, with many reporting significant improvements in both the appearance and texture of their scars. Key factors influencing patient satisfaction include:

- Cosmetic Improvement: Most studies show that laser treatments lead to noticeable improvements in scar appearance. Patients often experience reduced scar depth, improved texture, and decreased redness. The degree of improvement varies based on the type of scar, the laser used, and the number of treatment sessions.
- Safety and Tolerability: Laser treatments are generally well-tolerated, with side effects such as redness, swelling, and discomfort being transient and manageable. The risk of long-term side effects is relatively low, particularly with non-ablative lasers.
- Recovery and Downtime: The recovery time varies depending on the laser modality used. Ablative lasers like fractional CO₂ may require longer recovery periods compared to non-ablative lasers, which have shorter downtime. Patient satisfaction often correlates with the length of recovery and the ability to resume normal activities quickly.
- Long-Term Results: Long-term outcomes are typically positive, with sustained improvements in scar appearance observed for several months to years after treatment. However, some patients may need maintenance treatments to manage any recurrence or residual scarring.

In summary, clinical trials and case studies support the efficacy of various laser modalities in improving the appearance of scars. Patient satisfaction is generally high, with significant cosmetic benefits and manageable side effects. The choice of laser treatment should be tailored to the specific type of scar and individual patient needs to achieve the best outcomes.

5. Future Directions in Laser Dermatology

5.1 Emerging Technologies

Innovations in Laser Technology:

- ✓ Combined Laser and Light Therapies:
 - Mechanism: The integration of different laser and light technologies aims to enhance treatment outcomes by targeting multiple skin layers and issues simultaneously. For example, combining fractional CO₂ lasers with pulsed dye lasers (PDL) allows for the simultaneous treatment of deep scarring and superficial vascular lesions, improving overall efficacy and reducing the need for multiple separate treatments.
 - Applications: These combination therapies are particularly promising for complex cases involving both acne scars and vascular issues, as they can address both concerns in a single session. The use of such combined modalities can also help in minimizing downtime and optimizing results by providing a more comprehensive approach to skin resurfacing and rejuvenation.
- ✓ Advanced Fractional Lasers:
 - Mechanism: Newer fractional lasers are being developed to provide more precise control over depth and intensity, reducing side effects and enhancing treatment outcomes. Innovations include non-ablative fractional lasers with improved targeting capabilities and fractional radiofrequency (RF) lasers that combine thermal energy with fractional resurfacing for enhanced collagen stimulation.

- Applications: These advanced fractional lasers offer potential improvements in treating a variety of skin conditions, including deeper scars, fine lines, and skin texture issues. They also have applications in improving overall skin rejuvenation with less downtime and better safety profiles.
- ✓ Picosecond Lasers:
- Mechanism: Picosecond lasers deliver ultra-short pulses of energy in the picosecond range (one trillionth of a second). This rapid pulse duration improves the precision of energy delivery and enhances the fragmentation of pigment and scar tissue without significant thermal damage to surrounding skin.
- Applications: Picosecond lasers are emerging as effective tools for treating pigmentary disorders, including melasma and age spots, as well as for improving tattoo removal and acne scars. Their ability to target pigment with high precision makes them valuable for patients with darker skin tones who may be at higher risk of hyperpigmentation with traditional lasers.
- ✓ Ultrafast Laser Technologies:
- Mechanism: Ultrafast lasers, such as those utilizing femtosecond pulses (one quadrillionth of a second), provide even greater precision and control over tissue ablation and remodeling. These technologies can offer minimal thermal damage and improved outcomes in skin resurfacing and scar treatment.
- Applications: Ultrafast lasers have potential applications in treating fine lines, wrinkles, and intricate skin textures with minimal downtime. They may also be used in combination with other modalities for enhanced efficacy in managing complex skin conditions.
- ✓ Laser-Enhanced Delivery Systems:
- Mechanism: New technologies are being developed to improve the delivery of therapeutic agents into the skin using lasers. Laser-assisted drug delivery systems use laser energy to enhance the permeability of the skin, allowing for more effective penetration of topical treatments and medications.
- Applications: This approach has potential applications in combining laser therapy with pharmacological treatments for conditions such as acne, pigmentation disorders, and skin rejuvenation. It could improve the effectiveness of both laser and topical treatments, providing a more integrated approach to dermatological care.

Potential New Applications in Dermatology:

- ✓ Early Detection and Monitoring:
- Innovation: Advancements in laser technology could enhance early detection and monitoring of skin conditions by improving imaging and diagnostic capabilities. For example, laser-based imaging systems could provide detailed, non-invasive assessments of skin changes and pathology.
- Applications: Enhanced diagnostic tools could lead to earlier and more accurate detection of conditions such as skin cancer, pre-cancerous lesions, and other skin abnormalities, allowing for timely intervention and improved patient outcomes.
- ✓ Personalized Laser Therapy:
- Innovation: The integration of laser technology with genetic and molecular profiling could lead to personalized laser treatments tailored to individual skin types and genetic predispositions.
- Applications: Personalized therapy could optimize treatment efficacy and minimize side effects by customizing laser parameters to each patient's unique skin characteristics and condition. This approach may be particularly beneficial for treating complex and chronic skin issues.

- ✓ Combination with Regenerative Medicine:
- Innovation: Combining laser therapy with regenerative medicine techniques, such as stem cell therapy and platelet-rich plasma (PRP), could enhance healing and tissue regeneration.
- Applications: Such combinations could offer new treatment options for chronic wounds, severe scarring, and skin aging, improving overall skin health and function through synergistic effects.

In summary, the future of laser dermatology is set to benefit from ongoing technological advancements and innovations. Combined laser and light therapies, advanced fractional and picosecond lasers, ultrafast technologies, and improved drug delivery systems are paving the way for more effective and personalized treatments. These emerging technologies hold promise for expanding the applications of laser therapy in dermatology, improving patient outcomes, and advancing the field of skin care.

5.2 Challenges and Opportunities

Addressing Current Limitations and Challenges

1. Skin Type and Pigmentation Variability:

- Challenge: Different skin types and levels of pigmentation can affect laser treatment outcomes and safety. For example, patients with darker skin tones are at a higher risk of post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation (PIH) and hypo-pigmentation due to the increased melanin absorption.
- Opportunity: Developing lasers with adjustable wavelengths and energy settings tailored to specific skin types can improve safety and efficacy. Research into safer treatments for diverse skin tones and better understanding of how different lasers interact with pigmentation could mitigate these risks.

2. Risk of Adverse Effects:

- Challenge: Laser treatments can cause side effects such as redness, swelling, scarring, and changes in pigmentation. The risk of adverse effects varies depending on the laser type, treatment parameters, and individual patient factors.
- Opportunity: Advances in laser technology and improved treatment protocols could minimize these risks. Research into optimizing laser parameters, better pre- and post-treatment care, and the development of lasers with reduced risk profiles are essential. Additionally, patient education on potential risks and appropriate post-treatment care can help manage adverse effects.

3. Treatment Efficacy and Standardization:

- Challenge: There is variability in treatment efficacy and results due to differences in laser technologies, treatment protocols, and patient responses. This lack of standardization can lead to inconsistent outcomes.
- Opportunity: Establishing standardized treatment guidelines and protocols based on comprehensive clinical trials can improve consistency in outcomes. Research into comparative effectiveness studies can help determine the best practices for different types of scars and skin conditions.

4. Cost and Accessibility:

- Challenge: Laser treatments can be expensive, and not all patients have access to advanced technologies. This can limit the availability of effective treatments for various skin conditions.

- Opportunity: Developing cost-effective laser technologies and treatment options could increase accessibility. Research into alternative or lower-cost technologies, as well as exploring insurance coverage and patient assistance programs, can help address this issue.

5. Long-Term Outcomes and Recurrence:

- Challenge: While laser treatments can provide significant improvements, there is a need for better understanding of long-term outcomes and recurrence rates. Some patients may experience scar recurrence or require ongoing maintenance.
- Opportunity: Long-term follow-up studies and research into the durability of laser treatment outcomes are needed. Identifying factors that influence recurrence and developing strategies for long-term management and maintenance can enhance overall treatment success.

Opportunities for Further Research and Development

1. Enhanced Laser Technologies:

- Opportunity: Continued development of advanced laser technologies, such as picosecond and ultrafast lasers, offers the potential for improved precision, reduced side effects, and enhanced efficacy. Research into combining these technologies with other modalities could further optimize treatment outcomes.

2. Personalized Laser Treatments:

- Opportunity: Advancing the field of personalized medicine by integrating genetic and molecular profiling with laser treatments could lead to customized therapies tailored to individual patient needs. Research into how genetic variations impact treatment responses can guide the development of personalized laser protocols.

3. Combination Therapies:

- Opportunity: Exploring the synergy between laser treatments and other therapeutic modalities, such as regenerative medicine, pharmacological treatments, and non-laser-based interventions, could enhance overall treatment efficacy. Investigating combined approaches could lead to more comprehensive and effective treatment strategies.

4. Improved Diagnostic Tools:

- Opportunity: Innovations in diagnostic tools, such as advanced imaging systems and real-time assessment technologies, can improve the accuracy of diagnosis and treatment planning. Research into these tools can aid in better understanding skin conditions and tailoring treatments accordingly.

5. Education and Training:

- Opportunity: Enhancing education and training for clinicians on the latest laser technologies, treatment protocols, and patient management can improve treatment outcomes and safety. Continued professional development and certification programs can ensure that practitioners are up-to-date with the latest advancements in laser dermatology.

6. Patient-Centric Research:

- Opportunity: Conducting research that focuses on patient experiences, satisfaction, and quality of life can provide valuable insights into treatment preferences and outcomes. Understanding patient perspectives can guide the development of more effective and patient-friendly treatment options.

In summary, addressing current challenges and exploring new opportunities in laser dermatology requires ongoing research, technological advancements, and a focus on improving patient outcomes. By overcoming limitations and leveraging emerging technologies, the field can

advance toward more effective, safe, and accessible treatments for various dermatological conditions.

6. Conclusion

6.1 Summary of Findings

This review has explored the role of laser technology in dermatological treatments, focusing on its applications for acne, scars, and pigmentation. Key findings include:

- **Laser Technologies:** Various laser modalities, such as fractional CO₂ lasers, Erbium YAG lasers, fractional non-ablative lasers, and pulsed dye lasers, each have unique mechanisms of action and are used to address specific skin issues. Fractional CO₂ and Er:YAG lasers are effective for treating acne scars and deep scars, while pulsed dye lasers primarily target vascular lesions and redness in scars. Non-ablative lasers offer less invasive options with shorter recovery times.
- **Mechanism of Action:** Lasers work by targeting specific skin structures and inducing controlled thermal injury or stimulating deeper tissue regeneration. This process promotes collagen production, improves skin texture, and reduces the appearance of scars and pigmentation.
- **Clinical Efficacy:** Clinical studies demonstrate that laser treatments can significantly improve the appearance of scars and pigmentation issues. Fractional CO₂ and Er:YAG lasers show notable efficacy in remodeling scar tissue and enhancing skin texture. Picosecond and ultrafast lasers offer promising results for pigmentary disorders and precise treatment of skin conditions.
- **Challenges and Opportunities:** Despite their effectiveness, laser treatments face challenges such as variability in patient outcomes, risk of adverse effects, and limitations in treating diverse skin types. Emerging technologies and combined therapies offer opportunities to enhance treatment efficacy and patient safety.

6.2 Clinical Implications

The findings of this review have several implications for clinical practice:

- **Treatment Selection:** Understanding the specific characteristics and mechanisms of different lasers can guide clinicians in selecting the most appropriate modality for individual patients. Tailoring laser treatments to the type of scar or pigmentation issue can improve outcomes and reduce the risk of adverse effects.
- **Personalized Approach:** Incorporating patient-specific factors, such as skin type and genetic profile, into treatment planning can enhance the effectiveness and safety of laser therapies. Personalized approaches can lead to better management of complex cases and improved patient satisfaction.
- **Patient Education:** Educating patients about the benefits, risks, and expected outcomes of laser treatments can help manage expectations and improve adherence to treatment protocols. Clear communication regarding post-treatment care is crucial for minimizing side effects and optimizing results.
- **Integration with Other Modalities:** Combining laser treatments with other therapeutic options, such as regenerative medicine and pharmacological treatments, can offer more comprehensive solutions for managing skin conditions. Clinicians should consider integrating multi-modal approaches to address complex or resistant cases.

6.3 Recommendations for Future Research

Future research should focus on the following areas to advance the field of laser dermatology:

- Long-Term Outcomes: Conducting longitudinal studies to assess the durability of laser treatment results and monitor long-term outcomes can provide insights into the effectiveness and safety of various modalities over extended periods.
- Safety and Side Effect Management: Investigating strategies to minimize adverse effects, such as hyperpigmentation, hypopigmentation, and scarring, particularly in patients with diverse skin types, is essential for improving the safety profile of laser treatments.
- Personalization of Treatment: Research into personalized laser therapies based on genetic, molecular, and skin type factors can enhance treatment efficacy and reduce risks. Exploring how individual variations influence treatment responses can guide the development of customized protocols.
- Innovative Technologies: Further exploration of emerging technologies, such as combined laser and light therapies, picosecond and ultrafast lasers, and advanced diagnostic tools, can drive innovation in treatment options and improve clinical outcomes.
- Economic and Accessibility Studies: Assessing the cost-effectiveness of laser treatments and exploring ways to make advanced technologies more accessible to a broader patient population can address disparities in treatment availability and affordability.
- Patient-Centric Research: Investigating patient experiences, satisfaction, and quality of life related to laser treatments can provide valuable insights into treatment preferences and areas for improvement. Understanding patient perspectives can help refine treatment approaches and enhance overall care.

In conclusion, laser technology has revolutionized dermatological treatments, offering effective solutions for acne, scars, and pigmentation issues. Continued advancements and research are vital for optimizing treatment outcomes, addressing challenges, and improving patient care in the field of dermatology.

Figures



Figure 1: Types of Lasers Used in Dermatology

Description: This figure illustrates the various types of lasers commonly used in dermatological treatments. It includes a labeled diagram showing different laser devices and their applications:

CO2 Laser: Emitted in the infrared spectrum, CO2 lasers are used for ablative resurfacing, targeting the epidermal and dermal layers to treat scars, wrinkles, and skin texture.

Erbium YAG Laser: This laser emits at a wavelength of 2940 nm, which is absorbed by water in the skin. It is used for fractional resurfacing and is effective in treating fine lines and superficial scars.

Pulsed Dye Laser (PDL): Operating in the visible light spectrum, PDLs target blood vessels and are used to treat vascular lesions and redness in scars.

Fractional Non-Ablative Laser: This laser creates microthermal zones within the skin without removing the outer layer, promoting collagen production and skin rejuvenation with minimal downtime.

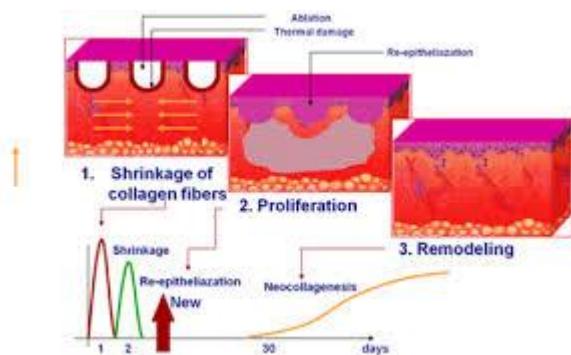


Figure 2: Mechanism of Action of Fractional Lasers

Description: This figure provides a cross-sectional view of skin treated with a fractional laser. It illustrates how fractional lasers work by creating micro-injuries in the skin while leaving surrounding tissue intact:

Microthermal Zones: The laser creates numerous small, targeted areas of thermal injury within the skin. This process stimulates the body's natural healing response and collagen production.

Surrounding Tissue: The healthy tissue surrounding the microthermal zones aids in rapid healing and regeneration, minimizing downtime and improving treatment outcomes.

Collagen Remodeling: The figure highlights how new collagen is formed during the healing process, leading to improved skin texture and reduction in scars and pigmentation.

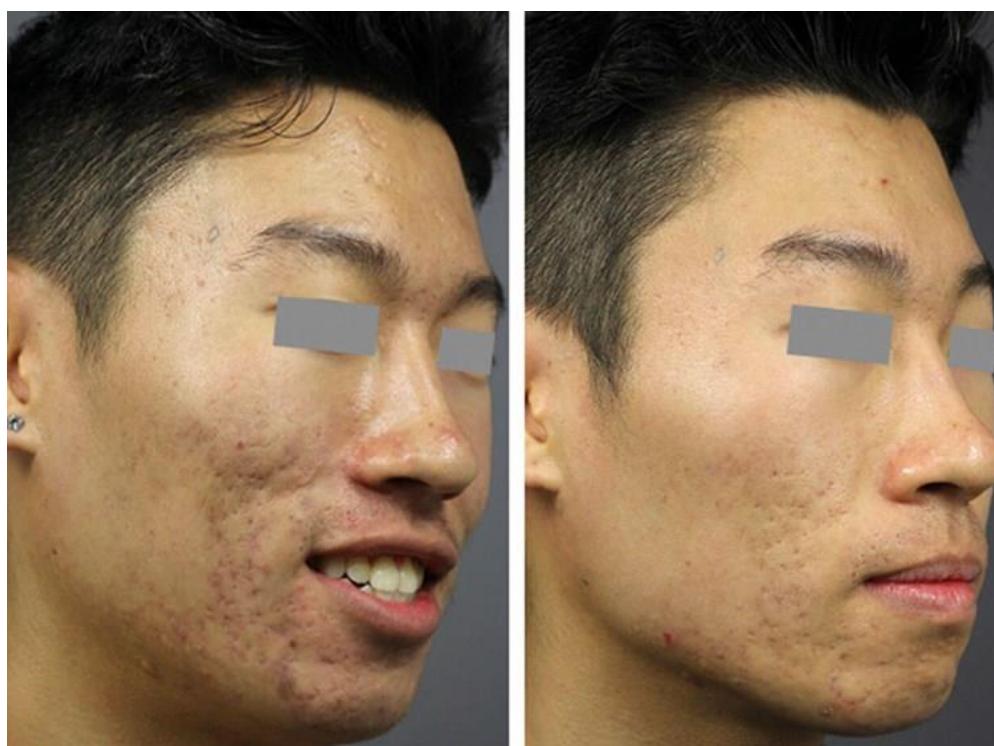


Figure 3: Clinical Outcomes of Laser Treatments for Acne Scars

Description: This figure presents a comparison of clinical outcomes for different laser treatments used to address acne scars. It includes before-and-after images of patients who underwent:

Fractional CO₂ Laser Treatment: The figure shows significant improvement in acne scar depth and texture with visible skin resurfacing results.

Erbium YAG Laser Treatment: Demonstrates moderate improvement in the appearance of shallow acne scars with smoother skin texture.

Pulsed Dye Laser Treatment: Illustrates reduction in redness and vascular lesions associated with acne scars.

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