



Obtaining a fine scar

**Cutting through the full thickness
Of the dermis will produce a scar**

**When ever the scar developed
It will never disappear**

Tell your patient

There is no eraser can erase

A scar

**“We try to have a relatively
inconspicuous
fineline
scar?”**

factors

A- individual factors individual differences
skin type
Age

B- wound factors location on the body
direction of wound
shape of wound

C- systemic conditions

E- surgical technique

A- individual differences

Same wound in different individuals will produce different scars

Keloid formers





Skin type

Pigmented and oily skin



Skin type

White , pale , dry, wrinkled skin



Age of the patient

Elderly produce less visible scar

Children scars heal faster but not better

red , wide , stretched with growth



Anatomic area

Area produce fine scars like eye lids , genitalia



Anatomic area

Area produce keloids and wide scars
sternum , shoulders,
earlobe



Anatomic area

Scar in hairy area causing hair loss ----- visible scar



Direction of the scar



FIGURE 1.1. Relaxed skin tension lines. (Reproduced with permission from Ruberg R. L. In: Smith DJ, ed. *Plastic Surgery, A Core Curriculum*. St. Louis: Mosby, 1994.)

Direction of the scar

1- relaxed skin tension lines



Direction of the scar

2- wrinkles



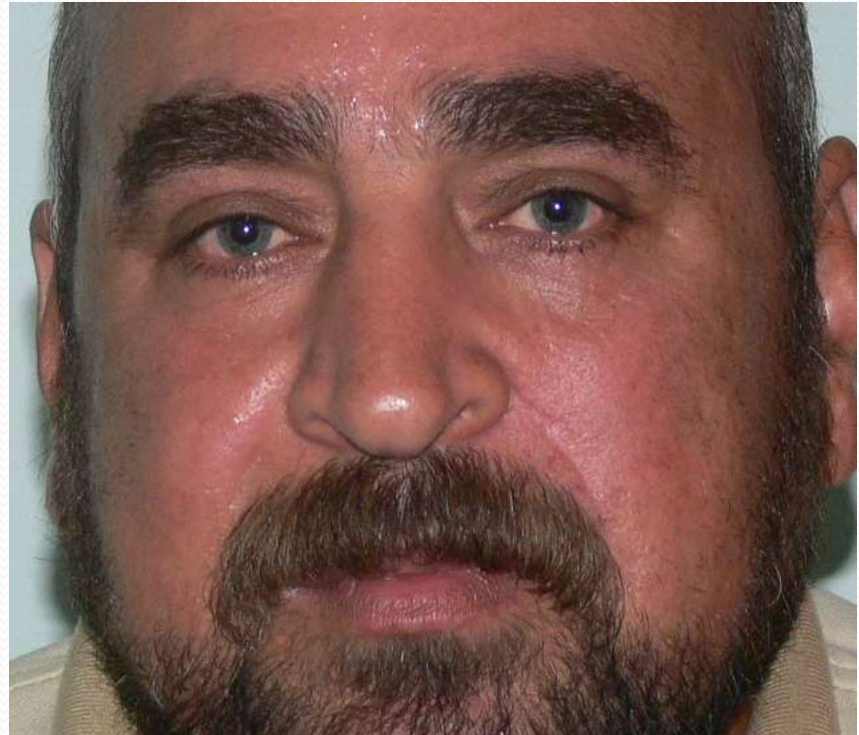


Direction of the scar

3- junction of aesthetic units

naso labial fold (cheek and lip) → hidden area

nasal tip , mid cheek , mid chin → visible area



Shape of the wound

Trab dour wound ----- curvilinear scar



Systemic factors

Vascular disease

Congenital disorders affecting production of elastin and or wound healing.

Nutritional status

Surgical technique

1 -Closure of skin in layers

By use of deep dermal stitches(subcutaneous closure)

Subcuticular suturing technique

and steri strips to avoid wound dehiscence



Surgical technique

2- the tension on the closure

Increased tension → more visible scar

Normal tension → less visible scar

Surgical technique

3- wound edge eversion

Eversion → flat scar

Flat & inversion → depressed scar



Surgical technique

4-use of fine instruments to reduce tissue damage

Surgical technique

5-avoidance of wound infection

Surgical technique

6- not leaving permanent suture marks (prompt removal)

face 3-5days

body 7 days

joints longer than 1week

Management of scar

Medical

1-Silicone gel and silicone sheets

2- steroids topical ointment,
Long acting inject able (Triamcinolone acetate “kenacort A”)

3- pressure

Management of scar

Laser

Co2 fractional laser