

Clinical trial on the use of botulin toxin in the seborrhoeic cutis

A total of 160 patients were enrolled in the trial with distinction of gender (80 M and 80 F), with light- moderate oiliness of the skin (sebometry > average value 220 ± 0.8) in the T facial zone and more precisely in the forehead region. The criterion included non-smokers aged between 35 and 50 and with Fitzpatrick types I to IV, sebometry values > average value 220 ± 0.8 at 10.00 am. A treatment of the T facial zone and more precisely the forehead region with 4 intradermal injection points spaced apart at intervals of 1 cm. Each intradermal injection of botulin toxin of 0.4 ml (2 U/0,1 ml) per site treated with a 30 G needle with ONABOTULINUM TOXIN A. The production of sebum is assessed using the sebometer (SM 815®, CL Eletronics, Cologne, Germany) in the follow-ups (four post- treatment: after one week, then one, two and three months ; one pre-treatment). Assessment of the diameter of the pores or follicular ostiums at follow up 1 pre-treatment and 4 post- treatment (after one week, then one, two and three months). (Photograph 1- Photograph 2). The sebometry demonstrates a reduction in the percentage of sebum: of 75% in 158 patients at 1 week with an average sebometry value of 205 ± 1.8 ; of 80% in 158 patients at 1 month with an average sebometry value of 204 ± 0.5 ; of 73% in 155 patients at 2 months with an average sebometry value of 205 ± 0.4 ; of 59% in 158 patients at 3 months with an average sebometry value of 208 ± 0.6 . All the patients except one had a reduction of 50% starting from the first week of follow- up. Subjective differences in the size of the pores were demonstrated photographically. 158 patients (91 %) had a reduction (50-75%) in sebum levels with the treatment, 4 patients had a reduction (> 75%) in sebum levels and 4 patients a lesser reduction (25-50%) in sebum levels. Four subjects had a reduction in the tone of the forehead muscle.

Amarisse Barbara