

Hypertrophic scarring & Keloid

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Keloid & Hypertrophic scarring

Definition

- The keloid is defined as an abnormal scar that grows beyond the boundaries of the original site of skin injury.
- The hypertrophic scar is defined as a widened or unsightly scar that does not extend beyond the original boundaries of the wound.
- Unlike keloids, the hypertrophic scar reaches a certain size and subsequently stabilizes or regresses.

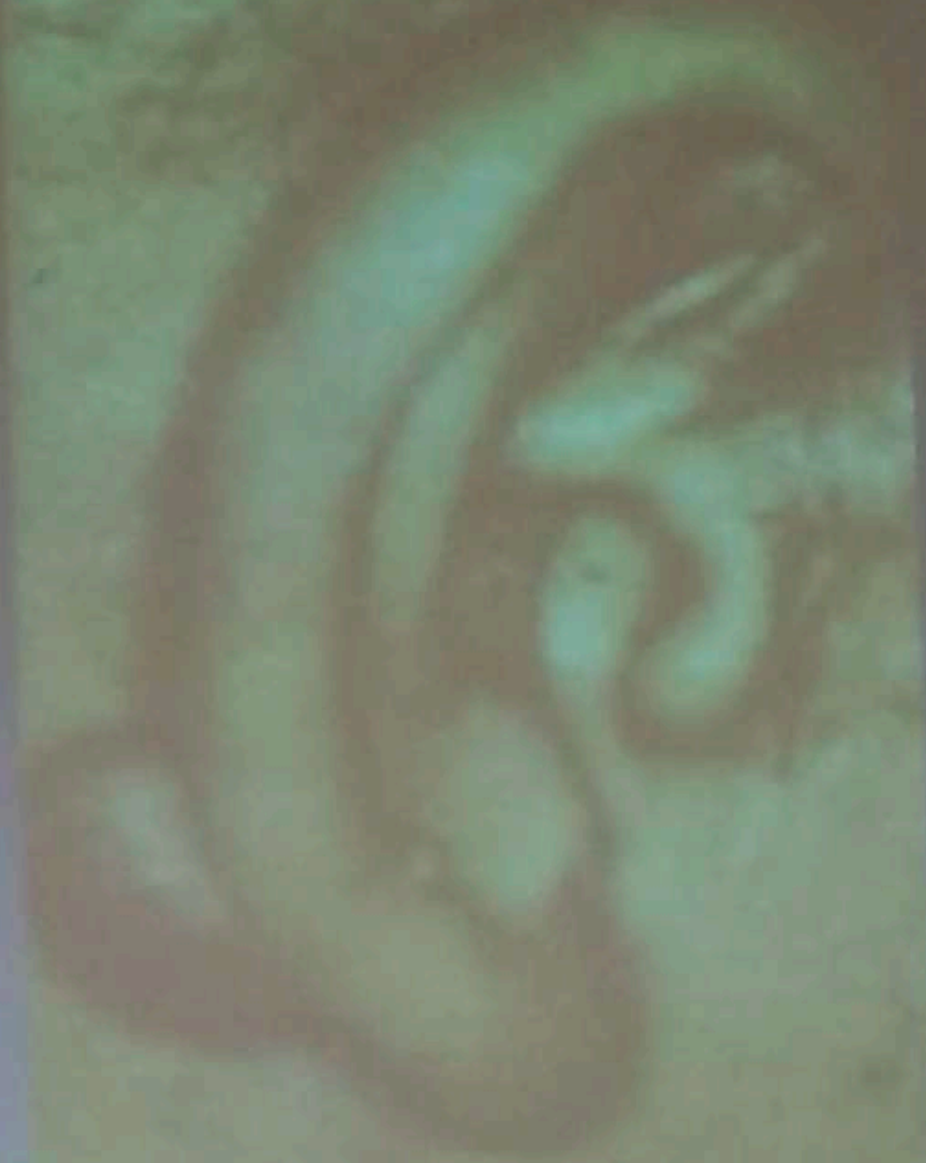
Excessive Scar Formation

- Dense extracellular matrix consisting of collagen and glycosaminoglycans.



atrophic scarring

Hypertrophic scarring



Keloid

Epidemiology

- Keloids are seen with greater frequency in blacks, Hispanics and Asians

Sites

- the sternum, distal region of the upper arm, and upper back.
- earlobes, mandibular border, and posterior neck
- Trunk

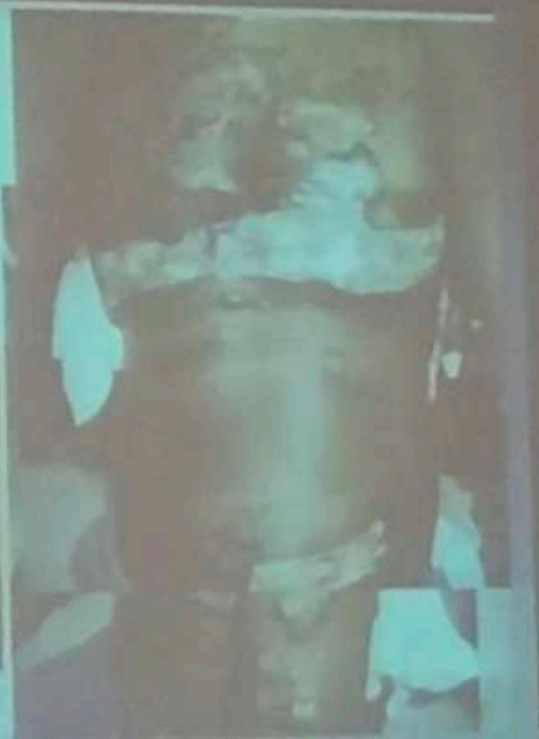
Effects of keloids

Compromise aesthetic

Impairment of function



Itchy
Pain
Pruritic



REVISION TECHNIQUES

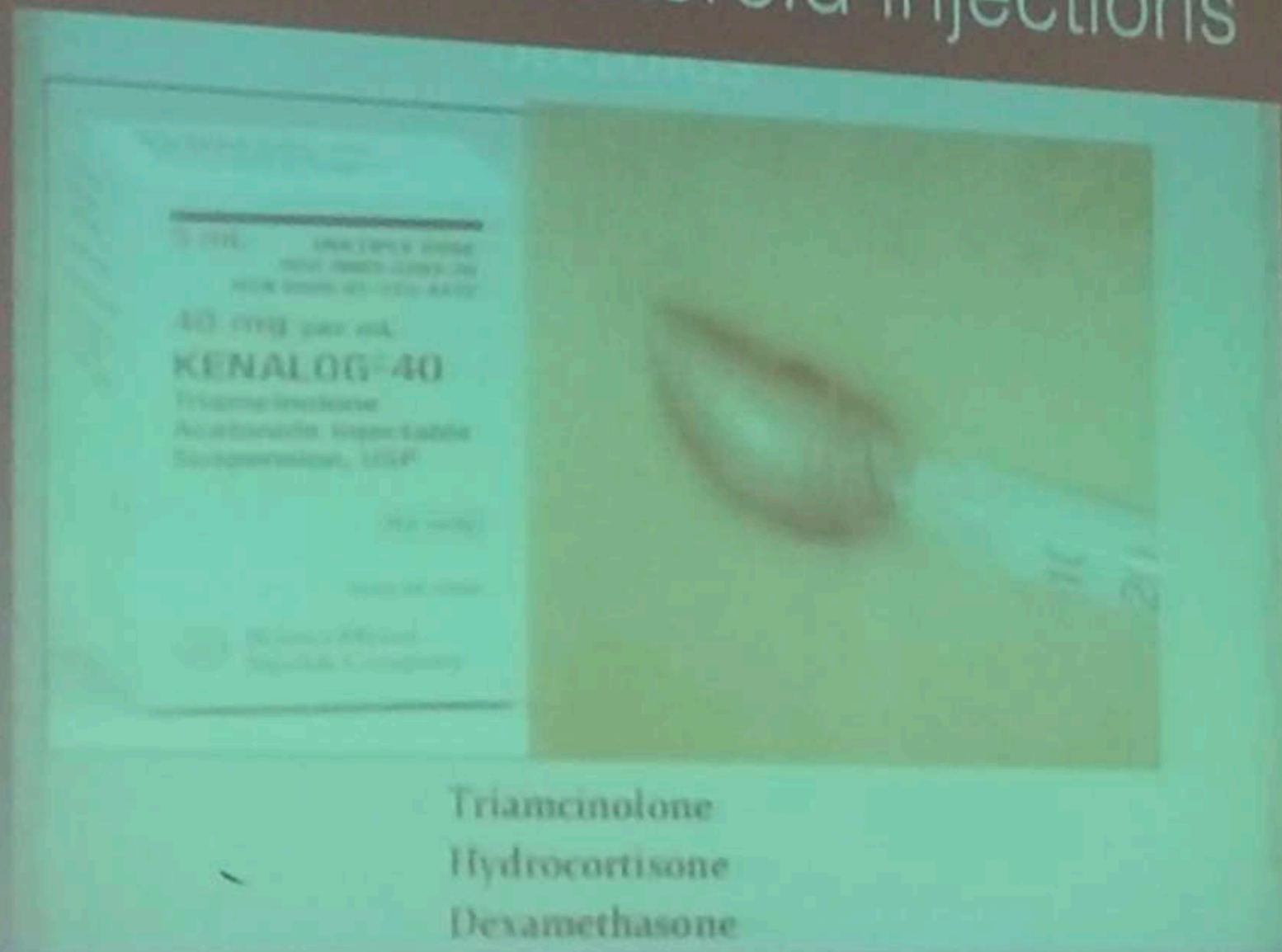
NON INVASIVE

INVASIVE

NON INVASIVE TECHNIQUES

- a) Medications - elevated scar
- b) Manual massage - hypertrophic scar
- c) Silicone gel sheeting - hypertrophic / keloid
- d) Pressure garments/compression dressings - hypertrophic / keloid
- e) Dermal augmentation with fillers - pitted & linear depressed scar
- f) Cryotherapy - hypertrophic / keloid
- g) Electric stimulation of skin(ESS)- depressed scar
- h) X - rays - elevated scar
- i) Laser- 585 nm PDL for keloid, hypertrophic, striae

Intralesional steroid injections



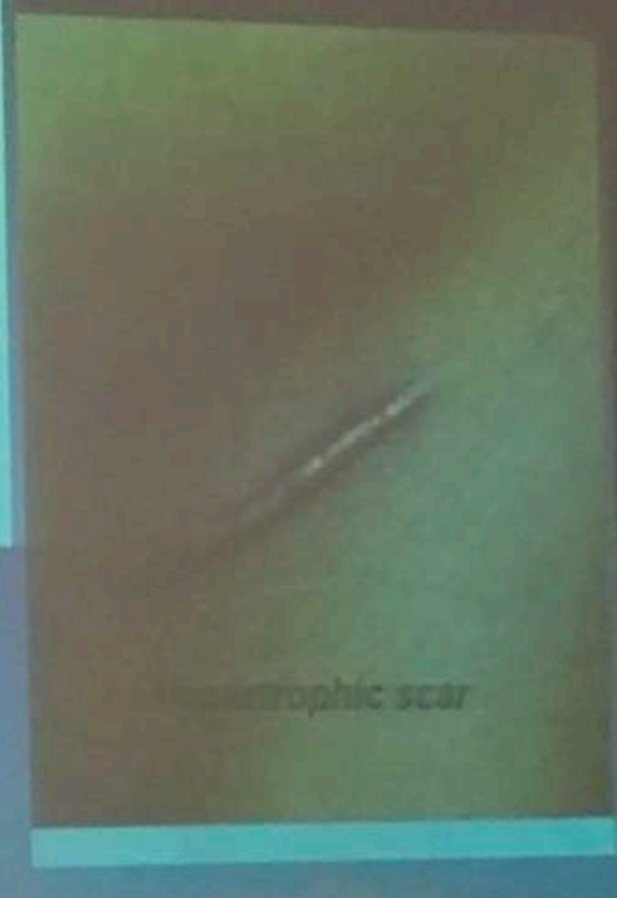
Radiotherapy

- Treatment with radiation for keloids since 1906.
- High curative rates with radiotherapy alone.
- Usually radiation after excision.
- Risk of malignancy.

Scar Revision

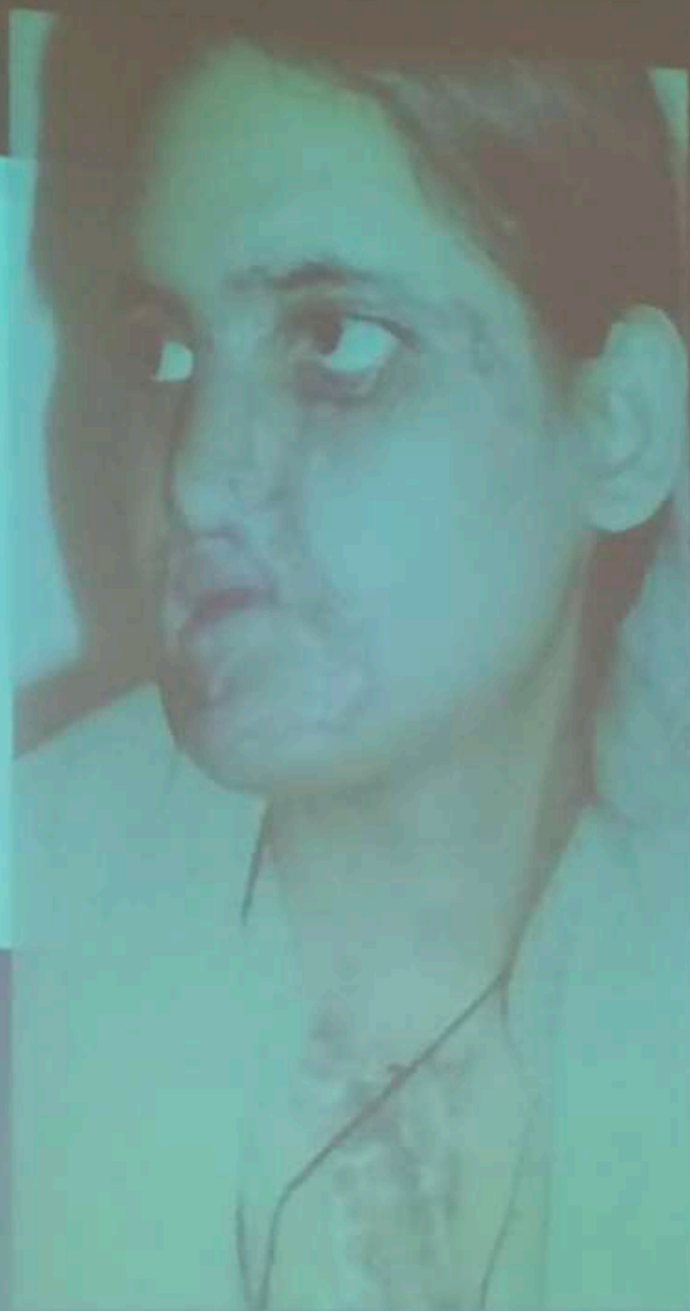
Timing of Scar Revision

- Generally, every scar will show improvement without revision for up to 1 – 3 years
- Traditionally we wait 6 to 12 months
- Allows time for the scar to mature
- Perhaps earlier for those poorly positioned (perpendicular to tension lines) or those that are markedly uneven



Scars to consider revision

- Longer than 20 mm
- Wider than 1-2 mm
- Disturbing anatomic function / distorting facial features
- Poor match to surrounding tissue
- Lies against relaxed skin tension lines
- Lie adjacent to, but not in a favorable site
- Hypertrophied



Surgical Excision

