SYLFIRMX

DUAL WAVE RF MICRONEEDLING SYSTEM





ULTIMATE EDITION





Minimally Invasive



Short Treatment Time



Minimal Downtime



Safe & Comfortable



Immediate Results

DUAL WAVE RF MICRO NEEDLING SYSTEM

PULSED WAVE (PW) & CONTINUOUS WAVE (CW)

The world's first & only FDA registered Pulsed Wave (PW) and Continuous Wave (CW) Radio Frequency Micro Needling device featuring 300 Micron depth targeting both skin laxity and pigmentation for ultimate skin rejuvenation. Sylfirm X with its 8 different PW/CW modes has proven its effectiveness and safety through 25+ clinical studies and experiments.

Disclaimer

SYLFIRM X Ultimate Edition™ is intended for use in dermatology and general surgical procedures for electrocoagulation and hemostasis. (K200185)

BIPOLAR NON-INSULATED ELECTRODE SYSTEM

SYLFIRM X adopted bipolar non-insulated micro needle electrodes to cover all dermal layers with uniform electric field and maximize the treatment result specifically for vascular pigmentation during the Pulsed Wave (PW) modes, and skin revitalization during the Continuous Wave (CW) modes.

300 µm TREATMENT

SYLFIRM X enables the treatment by targeting the papillary dermis layer by adjusting the needle depth in the range of 0.3 to 4.0 mm. It does not require applying anesthetic cream during the procedure as it is less painful, and it helps patients' quick return to daily life.

As a specialist in researching and developing medical device technologies, Viol, the manufacturer of Sylfirm X, is committing their finest effort to deliver the new solutions in clinical treatment. With Viol's bio-electro technologies and products, we believe our customers can enjoy the beauty of the healthier and richer life.

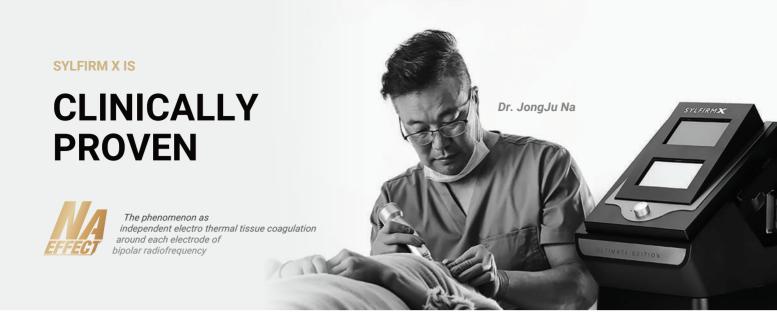
AESTHETIC & INTELLIGENT DESIGN





- Ergonomic handle
 Comfortable for treatment use
- Tip base designed to maximize treatment precision



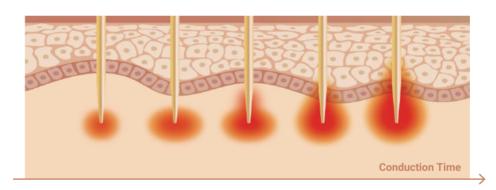


Minimal downtime. Little to no pain.

Na Effect

In 2015, ViOL's founder, Dr. Jung Ju Na, conducted a clinical study to observe the skin response to alternating current bipolar RF energy through non-insulated microneedles.

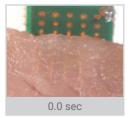
When bipolar RF energy is released through a non-insulated microneedle, tissue coagulation begins at each end of the microneedle electrode, and then forms a droplet or cocoon shape as conduction time increases, showing less thermal effect on the epidermis. This is called the "NA EFFECT".



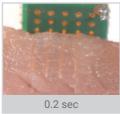
Complete coagulation in total dermal layer

The primary takeaway of the "Na effect" is that it maximizes the thermal effect on the target with little to no epidermal damage, enabling effective and safe treatment.

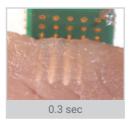
< 0.3 sec: Tissue reactions were initiated at the tips of the microneedle electrodes. As the reactions propagated up from the tips of the microneedle electrodes, they expanded to deeper, wider, and higher areas around the microneedle. After a brief delay, the reactions continued to move upward around the body of the microneedle electrode and expand laterally.



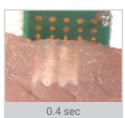
No coagulation



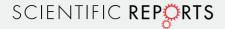
Coagulation starts at the end of electrodes



Independent coagulation around each electrode



Coagulation between bipolar electrodes



Electromagnetic Initiation and Propagation of Bipolar Radiofrequency Tissue Reactions via Invasive Non-Insulated Microneedle Electrodes

Jongju Na, Zhenlong Zheng, Christopher Dannaker, 🛮 Sang Eun Lee, Jin-Soo Kang & Sung Bin Cho



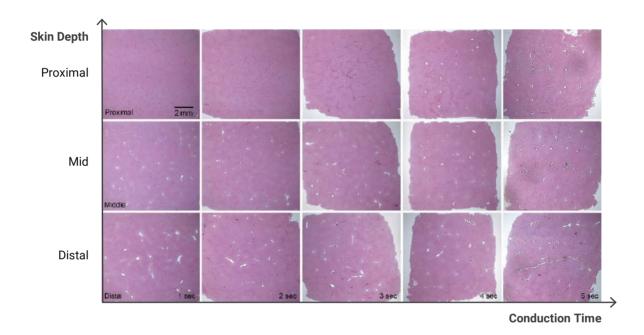
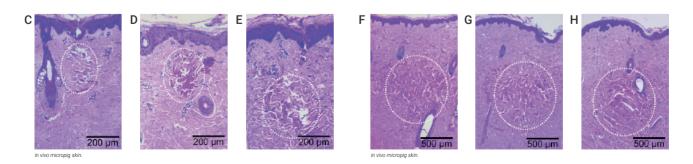


Figure 3. Horizontal sections of the ex vivo bovine liver tissue.

Disposable tips used by the bipolar RF device comprise 25 invasive non-insulated electrodes arranged in a 5 X 5 pattern. (c) Tissue sections of bovine liver were obtained after RF treatment with a penetration depth of 3.0mm a signal amplitude of 36.6V. Remarkable carbonization is observed along the distal ends of penetrating electrodes after 1 second of RF conduction. Along the middle of the electrodes, tissue coagulation is visible at the conduction time of 1 second, and remarkable carbonization seems to develop after 3 seconds. At the proximal ends of the electrodes, distinguishable congestion of vascular structures is observed on the specimens treated over RF conduction times of 2 and 3 seconds. Coagulation along superficial portions of the ex vivo bone liver tissue is found after RF treatment with a conduction time of 4 seconds, while remarkable carbonization appears after the conduction time of 5 seconds. H&E stain.

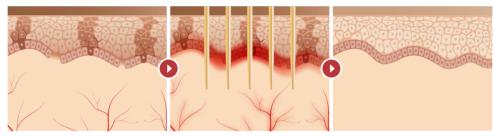




Selective Thermal Effect for Basement Membrane & Blood Vessel

- Pulsed wave irradiates RF energy in the form of multiple pulses.
- It's selectively affected highly conductive tissues such as microvascular components, small blood vessels, or basement membrane with no noticeable effect on surroundig tissue

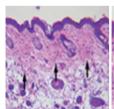


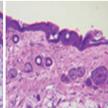


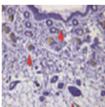
Melasma/redness occur due to weakening of basement membrane & increase of abnormal blood vessels

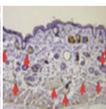
Selectively generate heat to the weakened basement membrane & abnormal blood vessels

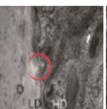
By curing the underlying cause, help melasma/redness as well as improve skin tone

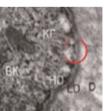












Reference 1 Efficacy of Pulsed Wave Needle RF on Skin

| Mode | PW1 | PW2 | PW3 | PW4 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Wave Form | | | | |
| Pulse Duration | 30 msec | 40 msec | 50 msec | 60 msec |

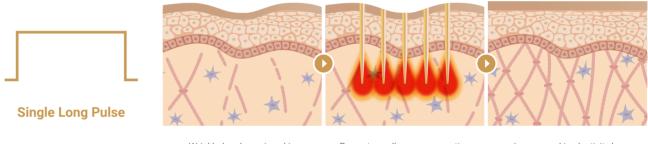
Reference

^{1. [}a] Senescent Fibroblasts Drive Aging Pigmentation: A Potential Therapeutic Target for Senile Lentigo. Theranostics 2018, Vol. 8, Issue 17 [b] Senescent Fibroblasts in Melasma Pathophysiology. Experimental Dermatology. 2018;1–4.



Thermal Coagulation, 'Na effect' for Total Dermal Layer

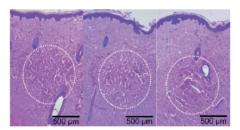
- CW mode creates wide, independent coagulation around each electrode.
- The coagulation area continues from deeper dermis to upper dermis with one penetration.
- Promising optimal skin rejuvenation, for a firmer, more youthful looking appearance.



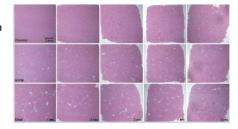
Wrinkled and sagging skin due to aging

Promotes collagen regeneration by forming hot spots in the skin

Improves skin elasticity by increasing collagen in the skin



Reference 2
Thermal coagulation at the target depth



Reference 2

Safety of non-insulated needle

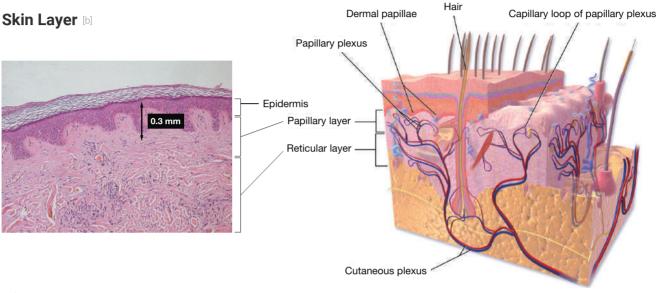
| Mode | CW1 | CW2 | CW3 | CW4 |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Wave Form | | | | |
| Pulse Duration | 120 msec | 160 msec | 200 msec | 300 msec |

Reference

2. [a] Electromagnetic Initiation and Propagation of Bipolar Radio frequency Tissue Reactions via Invasive Non-Insulated. [b] Micro needle Electrodes. Sci Rep. 2015; 5; 16735. [c] Clinical Study of Facial Wrinkle Treatment with Fractional Micro needle Radio Frequency System. Med Laser 2014;3(2):59-64

At 300 µm, Papillary Dermis

Papillary dermis is located just below the basement membrane at a skin depth 300 μ m. It contains factors associated with pigmented lesions, vascular lesions and skin rejuvenation such as senescent fibroblasts, capillaries and blood vessels, and type III collagen. The 300 μ m targeted treatment can effectively treat melasma, diffuse redness, rosacea, uneven skin t one and texture, with less pain and less downtime.



Reference

[a] Sorrell, J. M. & Caplan, A. I. (2004). Fibroblast heterogeneity: more than skin deep. Journal of Cell Science, 117-667-675. [b] Illustration of Dermal Circulation and Layers by Wikipedia

300 µm Targeted Treatment With SYLFIRM X

Little to no pain and anesthesia-free treatment

Optimal Skin Rejuvenating Depth

Papillary Dermis contains collagen factors, especially Type III collagen. Compared with older adults, the distribution of Type III collagen in the fetus's skin is higher than that of Type I. Also Type III collagen is present more in papillary dermis than reticular dermis. The density of type III collagen incressed after 300µm targeted treatment with Sylfirm X.

Regulation of Hyperactive Melanocytes

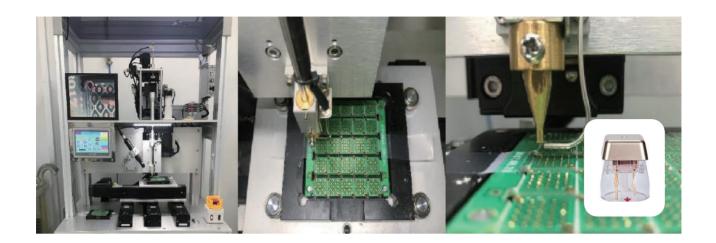
The senescent fibroblasts, which stimulate melanogenesis, are more distributed in the melasma lesion than in the perilesional area, and more in the papillary dermis than in the reticular dermis. 300 µm targeted treatment helps to repair senescent fibroblasts, which promote melanin production, and strengthens the basement membrane to improve melasma.

Anesthesia-Free Treatment

- 300µm targeted treatment minimizes nerve contact to reduce pain and it enables the treatment without anesthetic cream
- 10 minutes of treatment time (takes 30-40 minutes if applying anesthetic cream)
- · Allow patients' quick return to daily life with its short downtime

Elaborately Manufactured Needle Tip

The micro needles are precisely produced by the robotic system, which brings evenly-leveled electrodes to penetrate an accurate target depth during the treatment.



SYLFIRM X Tips

- 4 different tip options to choose from for specific treatment.
- New tips provide increased visibility and tip-to-skin contact during treatment.
- Non-insulated electrodes with 'Na Effect' deliver maximum effect with less pain and downtime.









X-25 TIP 5*5(25pin)

XE-25 TIP 5*5(25pin)

XA-25 TIP 5*5(25pin)

XW-18 TIP 3*6(18pin)



Full Face





Full Face Peri-orbital Philtrum



Acne Vulgaris Acne Scar Scar Syringoma



Stretch Mark Deep Wrinkle Deep Scar Eye Bag



PROVEN BY

25 + CLINICAL PAPERS

































If you would like to have further information on the above published articles of Sylfirm X, please contact via email or visit our website presented.

info@scarletrf.com / www.viol.co.kr



Clinical articles based on Viol's RF microneedling technology

- Na Effect_2015_Electromagnetic Initiation and Propagation of Bipolar Radiofrequency Tissue Reactions via Invasive Non-Insulated Microneedle Electrodes
- PW_Pigmented Lesion_2015_Successful Treatment of Refractory Melasma Using Invasive Micro-Pulsed Electric Signal Device.
- PW_Pigmented Lesion_2017_Periorbital melamsa Hierarchical cluster analysis of clinical features in Asian patients
- PW_Pigmented Lesion_2017_Therapeutic Efficacy and Safety of Invasice Pulsed-Type Bipolar Alternating Current Radiofrequency on Melasma and Rebound Hyperpigmentation
- PW_Pigmented Lesion_2018_Senescent fibroblasts drive ageing pigmentation A potential therapeutic target for senile lentigo
- PW_Pigmented Lesion_2018_Senescent fibroblasts in melasma pathophysiology
- PW_Pigmented Lesion_2022_Therapeutic effects of new pulsed-type microneedling radiofrequency for refractory facial pigmentary disorders
- PW_Rejuvenation_2016_Improvement of Periorbital Wrinkles Treated with an Invasive
- PW_Scar_2018_Adjuvant Therapy for Revision Rhinoplasty of Contracted Nose Using Polydeoxyribonucleotide and Invasive Bipolar Radiofrequency
- PW_Skin Reaction_2016_High-Frequency Alternating Electrical Current Selective
- PW_Skin Reaction_2018_In vivo skin reactions from pulsed-type, bipolar, alternating current radiofrequency treatment using
 invasive noninsulated electrodes
- PW_Vascular Lesion_2021_Therapeutic effects of a new invasive pulsed type bipolar radiofrequency for facial erythema associated with acne vulgaris and rosacea
- PW_Vascular_Lesion_2017_Invasive Pulsed-Type, Bipolar, Alternating Current Radiofrequency Treatment Using Microneedle Electrodes for Nasal Rosacea
- 300 Micron_2021_Synergistic effect of 300um needle-depth fractional microneedling radiofrequency on the treatment of senescence-induced aging hyperpigmentation of the skin
- CW_Acne_2012_Use of Fractionated Microneedle Radiofrequency for the Treatment of Inflammatory Acne Vulgaris in 18 Korean Patients
- CW_Acne_2015_The Efficacy and Safety of Bipolar Radiofrequency Treatment with Non-Insulated Penetrating Microneedles For Acne Vulgaris And Acne Scars
- CW_Acne_2020_Safety of Combined Fractional Microneedle Radiofrequency and CO2 as an Early Intervention for Inflammatory
 Acne and Scarring Treated with Concomitant Isotretinoin
- CW_Rejuvenation_2012_Skin Rejuvenation by Microneedle Fractional Radiofrequency Treatment in Asian Skin Clinical and Histological Analysis
- CW_Rejuvenation_2013_Skin rejuvenation by micronnedle fractional radiofrequency and a human stem cell conditioned medium
 in Asian skin
- CW_Rejuvenation_2014_Clinical Study of Facial Wrinkle Treatment with Fractional Microneedle Radio Frequency System









ULTIMATE EDITION



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