

Several Opinions on Clinical Impact of Highly Condensed Stromal Vascular Fraction Injection in Surgical Management of Depressed and Contracted Scars



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Dear Editor,

We read with great interest the article entitled “Clinical Impact of Highly Condensed Stromal Vascular Fraction Injection in Surgical Management of Depressed and Contracted Scars” by Jun Won Lee et al. [1] in *Aesthetic Plastic Surgery*. In this article, the authors conducted a study on the effect of the stromal vascular fraction (SVF) on the surgical outcomes of scar formation. They concluded that SVF helps improve skin pigmentation and makes favorable changes observed in pliability. The authors’ work is of considerable importance for the treatment of scars by SVF and inspires us on the regenerative potential of SVF.

During study 2, SVF was extracted by enzymatic digestion. The authors used collagenase Type II to digest the lipoaspirate and acquire the SVF. We are wondering whether we could get more details of the digestion procedure. What is the time of enzymatic digestion? In our laboratory, SVF is more often extracted by collagenase Type I, so could you share the difference on SVF extraction between collagenase Type II and Type I?

Moreover, it is said that the lipoaspirate was centrifuged at 3500 rpm. However, different centrifuges have different torques, so they have different centrifugal forces at the same speed. So we think it could be more appropriate to describe by centrifugal forces because it is comparable between different centrifuges.

Also, there are some biological risks to extraction of the SVF by enzymatic digestion. In our opinion, it is more appropriate to extract SVF by a physical method such as the preparation of stromal vascular fraction gel (SVF gel) by Dr. Lu et al. [2, 3]. They emphasized that the SVF gel extracted by mechanical emulsification has potent sources of trophic factors which play an important role in tissue regeneration. They applied it in clinical practice and achieved good preliminary results.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Human and Animal Rights This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

Informed Consent For this type of study, informed consent is not required.

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