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Journal

JAMA Dermatology, 153(8)

ISSN

2168-6068

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Publication Date

2017-08-01

DOI

10.1001/jamadermatol.2017.2077

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Peer reviewed

Isotretinoin and Timing of Procedural Interventions

A Systematic Review With Consensus Recommendations

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IMPORTANCE The notion that systemic isotretinoin taken within 6 to 12 months of cutaneous surgery contributes to abnormal scarring or delayed wound healing is widely taught and practiced; however, it is based on 3 small case series from the mid-1980s.

OBJECTIVE To evaluate the body of literature to provide evidence-based recommendations regarding the safety of procedural interventions performed either concurrently with, or immediately following the cessation of systemic isotretinoin therapy.

EVIDENCE REVIEW A panel of national experts in pediatric dermatology, procedural/cosmetic dermatology, plastic surgery, scars, wound healing, acne, and isotretinoin was convened. A systematic PubMed review of English-language articles published from 1982 to 2017 was performed using the following search terms: isotretinoin, 13-cis-retinoic acid, Accutane, retinoids, acitretin, surgery, surgical, laser, ablative laser, nonablative laser, laser hair removal, chemical peel, dermabrasion, wound healing, safety, scarring, hypertrophic scar, and keloid. Evidence was graded, and expert consensus was obtained.

FINDINGS Thirty-two relevant publications reported 1485 procedures. There was insufficient evidence to support delaying manual dermabrasion, superficial chemical peels, cutaneous surgery, laser hair removal, and fractional ablative and nonablative laser procedures for patients currently receiving or having recently completed isotretinoin therapy. Based on the available literature, mechanical dermabrasion and fully ablative laser are not recommended in the setting of systemic isotretinoin treatment.

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE Physicians and patients may have an evidence-based discussion regarding the known risk of cutaneous surgical procedures in the setting of systemic isotretinoin therapy. For some patients and some conditions, an informed decision may lead to earlier and potentially more effective interventions.

JAMA Dermatol. 2017;153(8):802-809. doi:10.1001/jamadermatol.2017.2077
Published online June 28, 2017.

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The notion that isotretinoin (13-cis-retinoic acid) use causes abnormal scarring or delayed wound healing is widely taught.¹⁻³ This concept stems from 3 case series published in the mid-1980s describing a total of 11 patients with delayed healing and keloid development following mechanical dermabrasion (10 patients) and argon laser treatment (1 patient).⁴⁻⁶ The extrapolated recommendation that it was “probably wise” to postpone all “surgical procedures in retinoid treated patients until after discontinuation of therapy and until the activity of the retinoids has had time to subside”^{6(p705)} has persisted despite increasing reports to the contrary.

The goals of this consensus panel were as follows: (1) establish the level of evidence for delaying procedural interventions in the setting of concurrent or recent systemic isotretinoin; (2) where possible, make evidence-based recommendations for delaying or not delaying therapeutic interventions in this specific setting; (3) create a comprehensive source of evidence that permits physicians from multiple specialties and their patients to reach an informed decision about unknown or underlying risk. This report also highlights the need for additional well-controlled, prospective studies that better elucidate the effect of isotretinoin use on scarring and wound healing.

Methods

A PubMed review of published data from 1982 to 2017 was performed using the following search terms: isotretinoin, 13-cis-retinoic acid, Accutane, retinoids, acitretin, surgery, surgical, laser, ablative laser, nonablative laser, laser hair removal, chemical peel, dermabrasion, wound healing, safety, scarring, hypertrophic scar, and keloid. The search was limited to publications in the English language. Five major topics were identified: dermabrasion, chemical peel, cutaneous surgery, laser hair removal, and ablative/nonablative laser. The literature was assessed using the Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine's Levels of Evidence and Grades of Recommendation.⁷

A panel of national experts in pediatric dermatology, procedural/cosmetic dermatology, plastic surgery, scars, wound healing, acne, and isotretinoin was convened at the 74th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology in March 2016. Each topic was assigned to a team of at least 2 reviewers (including a pediatric dermatologist and a procedural dermatologist), and each topic was independently reviewed by at least 2 different teams. Each team presented their findings to the group for discussion. Evidence-based recommendations were proposed and group consensus was obtained. Over the next year, the recommendations were further critiqued by respected wound healing and scar experts, plastic surgeons, pediatric dermatologists, and procedural dermatologists (including 1 of the authors of the original dermabrasion studies from which the recommendation to avoid procedural interventions originated).

Results

Thirty-two clinically oriented publications in English provided details of 1485 procedures in the setting of systemic isotretinoin treat-

Key Points

Question What is the evidence behind the medical dictum prohibiting procedural interventions in the setting of isotretinoin therapy?

Findings This systematic review found insufficient evidence to support delaying manual dermabrasion, superficial chemical peels, cutaneous surgery, laser hair removal, and fractional ablative and nonablative laser procedures for patients who are currently taking or have recently completed isotretinoin therapy. Mechanical dermabrasion and fully ablative laser procedures are currently not recommended.

Meaning Previously prohibited procedures may be offered to a patient when accompanied by an evidence-based discussion of the risks and benefits of a procedure as part of gaining informed consent.

ment in case series, case reports, cohort studies, systematic reviews, and randomized clinical trials, which were critiqued by our panel in the 5 major topic areas.

Dermabrasion

The concern about mechanical dermabrasion (using a diamond fraise or a wire brush/diamond fraise attached to a motorized handle) in the setting of isotretinoin use arose from a series of case reports from 1985 to 1994. Roenigk et al⁴ published the first article suggesting an association of isotretinoin use with possible wound healing complications in patients undergoing full-face mechanical dermabrasion. Nine patients treated concomitantly with, or having recently completed, isotretinoin therapy healed at a normal rate with no post-operative complications. An addendum to the article stated that 2 additional patients developed keloids following mechanical dermabrasion after recent therapy with isotretinoin.⁴ Two case series published in 1986 and 1988 reported a total of 8 patients concomitantly receiving, or having completed isotretinoin treatment 2 to 6 months prior, with delayed healing and keloid development following mechanical dermabrasion.^{5,6} A single case report published in 1994 noted delayed-onset hypertrophic scarring of the cheeks when mechanical dermabrasion was followed with a course of isotretinoin therapy.⁸

Manual dermabrasion (a minimal to medium-depth resurfacing modality performed without connection to a rotation engine) in the setting of systemic isotretinoin treatment was first investigated by Bagatin et al⁹ in 2010. Seven patients, who were taking isotretinoin, underwent a 1-cm² test spot with manual dermabrasion using a diamond fraise. The patients were followed serially for 180 days, and all patients (including 1 with a previous history of hypertrophic acne scars) healed without complications.⁹ Partial to full-face chemabrasion using trichloroacetic acid (TCA), 35%, followed by manual sandpaper dermabrasion, which was performed until the appearance of a “bloody dew,” was performed on 10 patients in 2012 with depressed facial scars (Fitzpatrick skin types II-V) who had completed isotretinoin therapy 1 to 3 months prior. All patients, even those with previous hypertrophic acne scars, had normal healing observed at 6-month follow-up.¹⁰

In 2016, a multicenter, 1-year, prospective interventional study of microdermabrasion evaluated 504 procedural interventions performed on 183 patients with Fitzpatrick skin types IV and V, 66% of

Table 1. Summary of Evidence of Dermatologic Procedures in the Setting of Isotretinoin Use

Source	Trial Design	Patients, No.	Quality of Evidence	Isotretinoin Use	Isotretinoin Dose	Type of Procedure	Outcome
Roenigk et al, ⁴ 1985	Case series	11	4	Concomitant (5 patients), or 2-11 mo prior	0.5-1 mg/kg	Mechanical dermabrasion: all patients: full face (diamond or diamond fraise/wire brush)	Normal healing in all 9 originally reported patients, keloid development in 2 additional patients (isotretinoin dose unspecified)
Rubenstein et al, ⁵ 1986	Case series	6	4	Concomitant (3 patients), or 2-6 mo prior	0.5-1 mg/kg	Mechanical dermabrasion: 5 patients: full face (diamond or diamond fraise/wire brush); 1 patient: cheeks and temples (diamond fraise)	Development of keloids
Zachariae, ⁶ 1988	Case series	2	4	Concomitant	60 mg	Mechanical dermabrasion: left cheek (1); nose (1)	Development of keloids
Katz and MacFarlane, ⁸ 1994	Case report	1	5	8 wk after	Unspecified	Mechanical dermabrasion: full face (extra-coarse diamond fraise)	Hypertrophic scarring
Bagatin et al, ⁹ 2010	Case series	7	4	Concomitant	10-40 mg	Manual dermabrasion: all patients: 1-cm ² area of depressed facial scars (cheek, forehead, nose, temporal area)	Normal healing (180 d follow-up)
Picose et al, ¹⁰ 2012	Prospective cohort	10	2	1-3 mo prior	122-161 mg/kg	Manual dermabrasion: manual (sandpaper) preceded by TCA, 35%	Normal healing
Mahadevappa et al, ¹¹ 2016	Prospective cohort	18	2	Concomitant or prior to	10-40 mg	Microdermabrasion: microdermabrasion (aluminum), 44 sessions	Normal healing
Hernandez-Perez et al, ¹² 2000	Randomized clinical trial	120	1	Concomitant	10-20 mg 3 times weekly	Chemical peels: resorcinol	Normal healing (45 peels)
Picose et al, ¹⁰ 2012	Prospective cohort	10	2	1-3 mo prior	122-161 mg/kg	Chemical peels: TCA 35%	Normal healing (10 peels), followed up for 180 d
Kar et al, ¹³ 2013	Prospective cohort	60	2	Concomitant	20 mg	Chemical peels: SA, 20%, every 2 weeks for 16 weeks	Normal healing (240 peels), followed up for 16 weeks
Gerber et al, ¹⁴ 2014	Case report	1	5	3 wk prior	10 mg 3 times weekly	Chemical peels: GA, 70%	Erythema, erosions, PIH ("repetitive treatments" for several months)
Mahadevappa et al, ¹¹ 2016	Prospective cohort	80	2	Concomitant or prior to	10-40 mg	Chemical peels: GA (147 peels), salicylic acid (30 peels), TCA (4 peels), combination (65 peels)	Normal healing (237 peels), keloid (1 incidence, GA peel), transient erythema (8 incidences, GA and combination peels)

Abbreviations: GA, glycolic acid; PIH, postinflammatory hyperpigmentation; TCA, trichloroacetic acid.

whom were concomitantly taking isotretinoin, the remainder having recently completed therapy. In this study, microdermabrasion (epidermal ablation without extension into the dermis using a handheld device that streams tiny crystals across the skin) was performed 44 times without adverse effects¹¹ (Table 1).

Consensus Recommendation

On the basis of existing literature, abnormal scarring may be associated with mechanical dermabrasion in the setting of recent isotretinoin use and is not recommended. In contrast to mechanical dermabrasion, there is insufficient evidence to delay manual or microdermabrasion for patients who are concurrently receiving or have recently completed isotretinoin therapy. Additional prospective, well-controlled clinical trials are recommended (Table 2).

Chemical Peel

Many trials have reported favorable outcomes for patients taking systemic isotretinoin while undergoing a chemical peel. Two cohort trials describing chemabrasion using TCA, 35% (10 patients, discussed in the Dermabrasion subsection), and serial salicylic acid, 20%, peels (30 patients, treated every 2 weeks for 16 weeks while taking isotretinoin) reported favorable cosmetic outcomes in the setting of isotreti-

noin use, without adverse effects on healing.^{10,13} Forty-five resorcinol peels performed on 20 patients concomitantly treated with low-dose isotretinoin demonstrated statistically significant cosmetic improvement of aging compared with patients not taking isotretinoin.¹²

There are a few reports of unfavorable outcomes. Persistent hyperpigmentation, erosions, and scarring following a glycolic acid, 70%, peel was reported in a patient who had discontinued her unmonitored, unregulated course of isotretinoin use 3 weeks prior to treatment.¹⁴ Mahadevappa et al¹¹ performed 246 chemical peels in the setting of concomitant or recent isotretinoin therapy: 147 glycolic acid peels, 65 combination peels, 30 salicylic acid peels, and 4 TCA peels. One patient developed keloids on the face and the untreated chest following a glycolic acid peel. The only other sequela noted was transient erythema following 6 glycolic acid peels and 2 combination peels (Table 1).

Consensus Recommendation

There is reasonable evidence to suggest that superficial chemical peels in the setting of low-dose isotretinoin treatment may not be associated with increased scarring or poor wound healing (contrary to previous extrapolations). Additional prospective, well-

controlled clinical trials investigating all depths of peels in the setting of a wide dose range of isotretinoin treatment are recommended (Table 2).

Cutaneous Surgery

Patients treated with a variety of cutaneous surgical procedures while receiving systemic isotretinoin have been reported to heal without sequelae: 12 blepharoplasties, 9 liposuctions, 9 fat transfers, 9 face-lifts, 8 skin biopsies, 7 subcisions, 2 excisions, and 2 punch elevations of scars.^{11,12} A 2016 systematic review of oral isotretinoin use and surgical procedures concluded that the current data on coagulation disorders, liver toxic effects, kidney toxic effects, arrhythmia, and infection associated with isotretinoin use indicate that it is safe to operate on patients taking isotretinoin (as long as they are healthy and preoperative blood test results fall within normal limits).¹⁵ Regarding the specific setting of major reconstructive surgery requiring the mobilization of muscle flaps, patients taking isotretinoin and presenting with creatine phosphokinase (CPK) levels higher than 2-fold of normal may "present an unusual risk factor for muscle flap failure: rhabdomyolysis." Consequently, the authors suggested that, "if possible, surgery should wait until the patient displays normal CPK levels or, at least, CPK levels below twofold of normal."^{15(p146)} However, no references for this specific recommendation were provided in the report, and a thorough review failed to reveal literature specifically addressing this warning. In addition, a nonblinded, observational cohort study of patients taking acitretin (a second-generation retinoid with a mechanism of action similar to that of isotretinoin) contributes to the body of surgical evidence. Twenty-nine organ transplant recipients underwent Mohs micrographic or excisional surgery for skin cancer. Eleven patients with a total of 41 wounds were concomitantly treated with acitretin, and 18 patients with a total of 44 wounds were not taking systemic retinoids. The wounds were reconstructed via layered linear closure, full-thickness skin graft, or flap or allowed to heal by secondary intention. No statistically significant differences between the 2 groups were found regarding incidences of infection, dehiscence, hypertrophic granulation tissue, or hypertrophic scarring.¹⁶ It should be noted, however, that immunosuppressed transplant recipients are typically an older cohort compared with the adolescent acne population and may be less likely to develop hypertrophic scars. Low-quality safety evidence was contributed by case reports (Table 3).^{17,19-22}

Sharma et al¹⁸ reported a higher rate of postoperative alveolar osteitis among 26 patients who underwent wisdom tooth extraction while concomitantly taking isotretinoin or who had completed treatment 1 month prior to the procedure; however, a direct association with isotretinoin use could not be confirmed due to small sample size. All patients healed without further complications.¹⁸

Consensus Recommendation

There is insufficient evidence to delay cutaneous surgery for patients currently taking or having recently completed isotretinoin therapy. Testing preoperative CPK level is not warranted, particularly for cutaneous surgery not involving a muscle flap or pedicle, because elevated creatine kinase level is a common and most often benign phenomenon in patients taking isotretinoin.²³ Additional prospective, well-controlled clinical trials are recommended. This includes a rigorous evaluation of the aforementioned specific warn-

Table 2. Summary of Panel Recommendations

Procedural Intervention	Consistency of Evidence	Recommendation	Strength of Recommendation
Mechanical dermabrasion	Inconsistent	Not recommended	D
Manual dermabrasion and microdermabrasion	Consistent	There is insufficient evidence to delay manual or microdermabrasion	B
Chemical peel	Consistent	There is insufficient evidence to delay superficial chemical peels	B
Cutaneous surgery	Inconsistent	There is insufficient evidence to delay cutaneous surgery	D
Laser hair removal	Consistent	There is insufficient evidence to delay laser hair removal	B
Fractional ablative/nonablative laser	Consistent	There is insufficient evidence to delay fractional ablative or nonablative laser procedures. Fully ablative laser procedures are not recommended at this time	B

ing that muscle flap insertion should be delayed until the patient displays normal CPK levels or, at least, CPK levels below 2-fold of normal (Table 2).

Laser

Laser interventions represent the most studied procedural category in patients taking isotretinoin. Although scarcely mentioned in the literature in the 1980s and 1990s (1 patient with "keloidal tendencies" was reported to have developed keloids following argon laser therapy, as did 1 patient after pulsed dye laser therapy),^{6,24} in the past 2 decades hundreds of patients have been reported to have healed normally following treatment with lasers for the following indications: hair removal, acne scarring, and removal of superficial benign cutaneous lesions.

Laser Hair Removal

Four case series reported normal healing of a total of 30 patients concomitantly taking isotretinoin treated with diode, long-pulse flash lamp, and neodymium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet (Nd:YAG) lasers.²⁵⁻²⁸ In a 2012 research letter, Patwardhan et al²⁹ reported more than 10 years of experience treating patients who were taking isotretinoin with the alexandrite laser with "no untoward side effects." Exact numbers of patients, isotretinoin doses, or settings were not detailed in the letter.²⁹ Ten patients (5 concomitantly taking isotretinoin) underwent hair removal via Nd:YAG and diode laser, and intense pulsed light in a comparative, retrospective cohort study published in 2014. All healed normally.³⁰ In the 1-year interventional prospective study published by Mahadevappa et al¹¹ in 2016, no adverse effects were noted following 13 treatments with the long-pulsed diode laser, 4 with the long-pulsed Nd:YAG laser, and 9 with intense pulsed light (Table 4).

Consensus Recommendation

There is insufficient evidence to delay laser and light-based hair removal for patients who are currently taking or have recently com-

Table 3. Summary of Evidence of Surgery in the Setting of Isotretinoin Use

Source	Trial Design	Patients, No.	Quality of Evidence	Isotretinoin Use	Isotretinoin Dose	Type of Surgery	Outcome
Hernandez-Perez et al, ¹² 2000	Randomized clinical trial	120	1	Concomitant	10-20 mg 3 times weekly (60 patients)	Blepharoplasty (12), liposuction (9), fat transfer (9), facelift (9)	Normal healing
Tan and Tope, ¹⁶ 2004	Prospective cohort	29	2	Concomitant	Acitretin, 10-50 mg (11 patients)	NMSC excision; acitretin: 33 reconstructions, 8 secondary intention; control: 33 reconstructions, 11 secondary intention	No statistically significant differences between groups: infection, dehiscence, hypertrophic granulation tissue, or hypertrophic scarring
Allen and Rhee, ¹⁷ 2005	Case series	3	4	7 mo, 1 y, and 2 y after	Unspecified	Rhinoplasty	Skin thinning, nasal tip deformity
Sharma et al, ¹⁸ 2012	Retrospective cohort	26	3	Concomitant, or within 1 mo prior	Unspecified	Wisdom tooth extraction	Higher rate of alveolar osteitis (11% vs average cited rate of 3%-5%), otherwise normal healing
Larson et al, ¹⁹ 2012	Case report	1	5	4 mo prior	Unspecified	Wide excision of hidradenitis suppurativa	Normal healing of secondary intention wounds (axilla, scalp, genitalia, gluteal folds)
Huoh and Chang, ²⁰ 2013	Case report	1	5	Concomitant	Unspecified	Incision and drainage of MRSA lip abscess	Normal healing
Yew and Pan, ²¹ 2014	Case report	1	5	Immediately following	20 mg, tapered over 8 mo	Surgical debulking of genital warts	Normal healing
Wootton et al, ²² 2014	Systematic review, case report	1	1	Prior to, and immediately following treatment	20-80 mg	Shoulder arthroscopy	Normal healing
Ungarelli et al, ¹⁵ 2016	Systematic review	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	Skeletal muscle flaps may be compromised
Mahadevappa et al, ¹¹ 2016	Prospective cohort	20	2	Concomitant or prior to	10-40 mg	Excision (2), subcision (7), biopsy (8), punch elevation (2), dental extraction (1)	Normal healing

Abbreviations: NMSC, nonmelanoma skin cancer; MRSA, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; NA, not applicable.

pleted isotretinoin therapy. Additional prospective, well-controlled clinical trials are recommended (Table 2).

Ablative/Nonablative Fractional Laser

There are many case series and 1 randomized clinical trial demonstrating normal wound healing after treatment with ablative and nonablative fractional lasers in patients receiving systemic isotretinoin. In 2011, Leal and Cantu³¹ reported 60 patients treated with a 1550-nm nonablative fractionated erbium laser for acne scarring: 30 patients concomitantly taking isotretinoin and 30 patients who had completed a course of isotretinoin treatment more than 6 months prior. There was no difference in either the recovery process or the final cosmetic improvement between the 2 groups.³¹ Three case reports of successful, uncomplicated treatment with a 10 600-nm carbon dioxide (CO₂) laser were published between 2012 and 2014: facial resurfacing with an ablative fractionated CO₂ laser following a 6-month course of isotretinoin, CO₂ laser ablation of multiple eccrine hidrocystomas performed immediately following a 6-week course of isotretinoin treatment, and clearance of sebaceous hyperplasia with 3 CO₂ laser treatments (type unspecified) followed immediately by isotretinoin treatment.^{32,33,36} Twenty patients (Fitzpatrick skin types III and IV; 18 concomitantly taking isotretinoin, 2 who had completed treatment 4 weeks prior) underwent 1 to 6 full-face fractional ablative CO₂ laser resurfacing treatments. All patients healed with normal postprocedural reepithelialization and no evidence of scarring at 6-month follow-up.³⁵ A randomized clinical trial of 35 patients taking low-dose isotretinoin with a control group of 18 patients not taking isotretinoin reported no hypertrophic scarring or keloids following 2 to 7 fractionated nonablative

1550-nm erbium laser treatments for acne scarring. On the basis of a quantitative global acne scarring classification, the group taking low-dose isotretinoin showed a more effective (but not statistically significant) response.³⁴

There are limited reports of complications experienced by patients receiving systemic isotretinoin during treatment. In a retrospective study of 110 patients (100 of whom underwent microneedling, CO₂ laser, or microneedle radiofrequency; half of the patients were taking isotretinoin), 2 patients experienced postinflammatory hyperpigmentation. Otherwise, there was no difference in wound healing and no evidence of atypical scarring in either group.³⁰ Mahadevappa et al¹¹ reported no incidences of keloid formation, hypertrophic scarring, or delayed healing following 102 fractional erbium:yttrium-aluminum-garnet (Er:YAG) laser resurfacing procedures, 19 fractional CO₂ laser resurfacing procedures, and 19 full-face CO₂ laser resurfacing procedures in patients concomitantly taking isotretinoin or who had recently completed therapy. All cases of postinflammatory pigmentation (15) or prolonged erythema (1) resolved without further sequelae.¹¹ Last, a single patient was spot treated with 3 modalities (a 1540-nm diode nonablative fractional laser, an Er:YAG 2940-nm fractional ablative laser, and an Er:YAG 2940-nm laser in fully ablative mode) while taking isotretinoin. On biopsy 6 months later, the patient was noted to have normal healing at both fractional nonablative and fractional ablative sites, but had developed a scar at the fully ablative treatment site.³⁷ This finding may be explained by the different wound healing response seen with use of a fully ablative laser compared with the fractionated modalities; fully ablative laser is nearly analogous to mechanical dermabrasion performed

Table 4. Summary of Evidence of Laser Procedures in the Setting of Isotretinoin Use

Source	Trial Design	Patients, No.	Level of Evidence	Isotretinoin Use	Isotretinoin Dose	Type of Laser	Outcome
Zachariae, ⁶ 1988	Case series	1	4	Concomitant	60 mg	Argon	Development of keloids
Bernestein and Geronemus, ²⁴ 1997	Case report	1	5	Concomitant	Unspecified	PDL 585 nm	Development of keloids
Khatri, ²⁵ 2004	Case series	7	4	Concomitant	20-80 mg	Diode 810 nm	Nonscarring bullae in 1 patient (resolved), otherwise normal healing (36 procedures)
Cassano et al, ²⁶ 2005	Case series	6	4	Concomitant	0.5-1 mg/kg, decreased to 0.3-0.5 mg/kg	Diode 810 nm	Normal healing (each patient underwent 4-9 treatments)
Khatri and Garcia, ²⁷ 2006	Case series	6	4	Concomitant	40-80 mg	Long-pulse flash lamp	Normal healing (25 procedures)
Khatri, ²⁸ 2009	Case series	11	4	Concomitant	0.5 mg/kg	Nd:YAG 1064 nm	Normal healing (131 procedures)
Leal and Cantu, ³¹ 2011	Prospective cohort	60	2	Concomitant (30 patients); >6 mo prior (30 patients)	20 mg, average duration 11.4 mo	Fractionated erbium	Normal healing in both groups (each patient underwent a mode of 5 procedures)
Kingsley et al, ³² 2012	Case report	1	5	4 mo prior	"Complete 6 month course"	Fractionated CO ₂	Normal healing (facial resurfacing)
Patwardhan et al, ²⁹ 2012	Opinion	NA	5	Concomitant	Unspecified	Alexandrite, Nd:YAG, erbium	Normal healing
Park et al, ³³ 2013	Case report	1	5	"Immediately" prior	20 mg for 6 wk	Ultrapulse CO ₂	Clearance of multiple eccrine hidrocystomas, normal healing
Yoon et al, ³⁴ 2014	High-quality randomized clinical trial	35	1	Concomitant	10 mg	Erbium 1550 nm	Normal healing (108 procedures)
Chandrashekar et al, ³⁰ 2014	Retrospective cohort	110	3	Concomitant	0.5 mg/kg/d	CO ₂ (25 sessions); Nd:YAG 1064 nm, IPL, diode 980 nm	PIH in 3 patients (2 taking isotretinoin), otherwise normal healing
Kim et al, ³⁵ 2014	Case series	20	4	Concomitant, or 4 weeks prior	10-40 mg	CO ₂ fractional ablative	Normal healing (each patient underwent 1-6 procedures)
Noh et al, ³⁶ 2014	Case report	1	5	Immediately following	150 mg/kg	CO ₂	Normal healing; no recurrence of sebaceous hyperplasia
Khatri et al, ³⁷ 2015	Case report	1	5	Concomitant	80 mg	Nonablative fractional; 1540 nm, ablative fractional (erbium:YAG 2940 nm); fully ablative (erbium:YAG 2940 nm)	Nonablative and ablative fractional with normal healing; scar development following fully ablative
Mahadevappa et al, ¹¹ 2016	Prospective cohort	71	2	Concomitant or prior to	10-40 mg	Laser hair procedures: long-pulsed Nd:YAG, IPL, long-pulsed diode; fractional ablative laser procedures: fractional Er:YAG (2940 nm, 100 J), fractional CO ₂ (30 mJ), full-face CO ₂ (3-mm spot, ultrapulse, 500 Hz, 250 μs)	26 Laser hair procedures healed normally; 141 fractional ablative procedures resulted in 15 incidences of PIH, 1 of transient erythema

Abbreviations: CO₂, carbon dioxide; Er, erbium; IPL, intense pulsed light; NA, not applicable; Nd, neodymium-doped; PDL, pulsed dye light; PIH, postinflammatory hyperpigmentation; YAG, yttrium aluminum garnet.

in the 1980s and as such is rarely chosen by laser scar experts when fractional ablative and nonablative lasers are available (Table 4).

Consensus Recommendation

There is insufficient evidence to delay fractional ablative and nonablative laser treatment for patients who are currently taking or have recently completed isotretinoin treatment. Based on limited evidence, fully ablative laser procedures are not recommended in the setting of recent isotretinoin use. Additional prospective, well-controlled clinical trials are recommended (Table 2).

Discussion

After objectively reviewing the published body of literature on the topic, this group of experts did not find sufficient, compelling evidence to support the current recommendation to delay manual dermabrasion, superficial chemical peels, cutaneous surgery, laser hair removal, fractional ablative, and fractional nonablative laser resurfacing for patients who are concomitantly taking or for 6 to 12 months following isotretinoin therapy. The reports reviewed in this article suggest that these specific procedures may indeed be safe

in the setting of recent isotretinoin use, and additional high-quality prospective studies are recommended. On the basis of the available evidence to date, mechanical dermabrasion and fully ablative laser procedures are not recommended in the setting of isotretinoin use at this time (Table 2). As a secondary recommendation, the well-known result of moderately to severely inflammatory acne is disfiguring, life-altering scarring, which should be treated as soon as possible. The current practice of avoiding procedural interventions for 6 to 12 months in patients treated with systemic isotretinoin for moderately to severely inflammatory acne is in direct conflict with current approaches to early intervention of scars and effectively delays treatment for many patients who experience the physical and mental sequelae of acne scarring.

For more than 3 decades, many clinicians have delayed or avoided a variety of procedural interventions for patients treated with systemic isotretinoin on the basis of a small number of case reports of delayed healing and scar formation. In our consensus-based assessment, these initial cases presented a hypothesis to be tested, rather than the foundation for medical dogma on which more than 30 years of clinical practice was built. Since the 1980s, the body of literature has grown and procedural interventions such as scar-ameliorating technology afforded by fractional ablative laser resurfacing have

evolved, further widening the research-practice gap. This gap may be explained by the phenomenon of *medical evidence evaluation bias*, wherein physicians are more willing to abandon a potentially harmful practice with little evidence of harm than to adopt a potentially beneficial one.³⁸ This bias was illustrated in a recent survey of nationally recognized experts in laser surgery regarding the treatment of patients taking or within 6 months of isotretinoin therapy. In this report, 70% of respondents affirmed that medical-legal concerns guided their decision making regarding this patient population, 69% were concerned about atypical or poor wound healing, 66% about scarring, and 49% about hypertrophic or keloidal scarring, despite 76% having never seen any complications in their own clinical practice.³⁹

Conclusions

With the information presented in this article, physicians may have an evidence-based discussion with patients regarding the known risk of cutaneous surgical procedures in the setting of systemic isotretinoin treatment. For some patients and some conditions, an informed decision may lead to earlier and potentially more effective interventions.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Accepted for Publication: May 6, 2017.

Published Online: June 28, 2017.

doi:10.1001/jamadermatol.2017.2077

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Author Contributions: Drs Spring and Krakowski had full access to all of the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. Drs Spring and Krakowski served as co-first authors, each with equal contribution to the manuscript.

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Conflict of Interest Disclosures: Dr Alam serves as a consultant to Amway. Dr Cohen serves on the advisory board of Allergan, Galderma, Merz, and Sciton; and as a clinical researcher for Allergan, Galderma, Merz, Leo, Valeant, and Lutronic. Dr Del Rosso is a consultant, researcher, and speaker for Sun Pharma, and a consultant, researcher, and speaker for Promius Pharmaceuticals. Dr Dover serves on the advisory board and as a consultant for Lumenis, Cynosure, Candela, and Cutera. Dr Kelly serves as a researcher for Syneron Candela, and received clinic equipment from Thermi and Sciton. Dr Leyden serves on the advisory board of Allergan, Galderma, Avon, PhotoSonix, and Sienna, and as a consultant for Unilever, Rodan Fields, Foamix, and Cutanea. Dr Zaenglein serves as a PI and consultant for Sun Pharma/Ranbaxy, and as a consultant for Dr Reddy. No other disclosures are reported.

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Department of the Navy, Department of Defense, nor the US Government. Drs Spring and Shumaker are military service members; this work was prepared as part of their official duties and as such is not eligible for copyright protection.

Additional Contributions: Lauren Pellman, MD, Department of Emergency Medicine, University of Nevada Las Vegas, provided assistance with the initial literature search. No compensation was received for this assistance.

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