

Case Report

Not peer-reviewed version

Five Cases of Skin Graft Scar Treatment Using the Pinholxell Method: A Dual-Mode 10,600-nm CO₂ Laser Approach

[Jung Kwon Seo](#) *

Posted Date: 2 June 2025

doi: 10.20944/preprints202506.0087.v1

Keywords: Pinholxell; pinhole columns; CO₂ laser; fractional laser; skin graft; graft scar; hypertrophic scar; scar contracture



Preprints.org is a free multidisciplinary platform providing preprint service that is dedicated to making early versions of research outputs permanently available and citable. Preprints posted at Preprints.org appear in Web of Science, Crossref, Google Scholar, Scilit, Europe PMC.

Copyright: This open access article is published under a Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 license, which permit the free download, distribution, and reuse, provided that the author and preprint are cited in any reuse.

Case Report

Five Cases of Skin Graft Scar Treatment Using the Pinholxell Method: A Dual-Mode 10,600-nm CO₂ Laser Approach

Jungkwon Seo *

Hope Burn Scar Clinic, Seoul 06606, Republic of Korea*

* Correspondence: misolaser@gmail.com

Abstract: Despite advances in surgical and laser techniques, skin graft scars remain challenging to treat, and conventional interventions frequently yield limited outcomes. The Pinholxell method is a hybrid laser approach that combines a pinhole procedure—utilizing a CO₂ laser to create deep columns measuring 1 mm in diameter—with an immediate fractional CO₂ laser overlay. By simultaneously inducing deep dermal remodeling and superficial epidermal regeneration, this technique may offer superior outcomes in managing hypertrophic scars and graft-related contractures. This study presents five cases of patients with skin graft scars treated using the Pinholxell method. The treatment protocols included repeated sessions of Pinholxell therapy administered at 2-month intervals, supplemented with additional fractional CO₂ laser procedures as clinically indicated. The number of treatment sessions was determined based on the severity and characteristics of the scar, including the degree of hypertrophy and the presence of keloidal features. On average, patients underwent 5 to 10 sessions of Pinholxell therapy, along with 7 to 10 sessions of adjunctive fractional CO₂ laser treatments, tailored to enhance epidermal resurfacing and promote comprehensive dermal remodeling, particularly in cases with extensive fibrosis, elevated vascularity, or nodular keloidal architecture. The treatment period ranged from 18 months to 4 years and 4 months. All patients exhibited marked clinical improvement in the pigmentation, thickness, surface texture, and pliability of the scar, along with the alleviation of symptoms such as pruritus, pain, and functional limitations caused by contracture. No complications were observed, and patient satisfaction was high. These findings suggest that the Pinholxell method may be a safe and effective therapeutic strategy for skin graft scar management, offering both structural and symptomatic improvement through targeted tissue remodeling and regeneration.

Keywords: Pinholxell; pinhole columns; CO₂ laser; fractional laser; skin graft; graft scar; hypertrophic scar; scar contracture

Introduction

Skin grafting plays a pivotal role in the surgical reconstruction of extensive wounds, including deep burns and full-thickness skin loss, by providing essential coverage and facilitating re-epithelialization [1]. In clinical practice, large-area skin grafts are often indispensable for managing severe burns or traumatic injuries involving significant tissue loss. However, despite their utility in wound closure, grafted sites are frequently associated with long-term complications, notably scarring-related issues such as hypertrophy, rigidity, pigmentary disturbance, and contracture formation, which can substantially compromise both function and cosmetic outcomes [2]. Conventional dermatologic interventions, such as CO₂ laser resurfacing and intralesional corticosteroid injections, can reduce scar height and tension, thereby improving the appearance of certain scars; however, outcomes are frequently suboptimal [3–5].

The Pinholxell method is an innovative laser-based treatment technique that combines two distinct yet complementary modalities. First, vertically oriented pinhole -columns are created in the

scar tissue using a focused CO₂ laser in a pinhole configuration. This is immediately followed by the application of a fractional CO₂ laser over the same area, which enhances both epidermal resurfacing and dermal remodeling. This dual-step approach is designed to maximize regenerative signaling while minimizing thermal damage to the surrounding tissue [6,7]. This combined technique, by simultaneously targeting deep dermal remodeling and superficial epidermal renewal, induces the coordinated restoration of the dermal and epidermal architecture [8].

This case series presents the clinical outcomes of five patients with post-skin graft scarring treated using the Pinholxell method. The treatment protocol involved multiple sessions, with long-term follow-up exceeding three years. In all cases, the Pinholxell technique demonstrated substantial improvements in scar appearance, including the normalization of pigmentation, a reduction in textural irregularities, and an increase in pliability. Furthermore, patients experienced meaningful symptomatic relief, including the resolution of pruritus, a reduction in pain, and an improved range of motion in affected areas. These findings suggest that the Pinholxell method may serve as an effective and safe treatment modality in the management of complex graft-related scars.

Case Description

The Pinholxell treatment was carried out in two sequential stages to promote synergistic dermal remodeling and epidermal resurfacing.

In the first stage, deep vertical pinhole columns measuring 1 mm in diameter were created in the scar tissue using a DS-40U CO₂ laser (DSE, Seoul, Republic of Korea). The laser was set to a pulse duration of 200–500 μ s with a repeat interval of 5 ms, allowing for precise and controlled thermal ablation into the deeper dermis. These microcolumns served as focal zones for initiating localized tissue regeneration.

In the second stage, a fractional CO₂ laser overlay was immediately applied using the eCO₂® system (Lutronic Corporation, Goyang, Republic of Korea) with parameters of 26 mJ and a density of 100 spots/cm². This overlay targeted the superficial layers and the intact zones between pinhole columns, facilitating re-epithelialization and optimizing the regenerative response.

Figure 1 illustrates the formation of pinhole columns, while Figure 2 depicts the resulting treatment pattern on the face following the dual laser application.

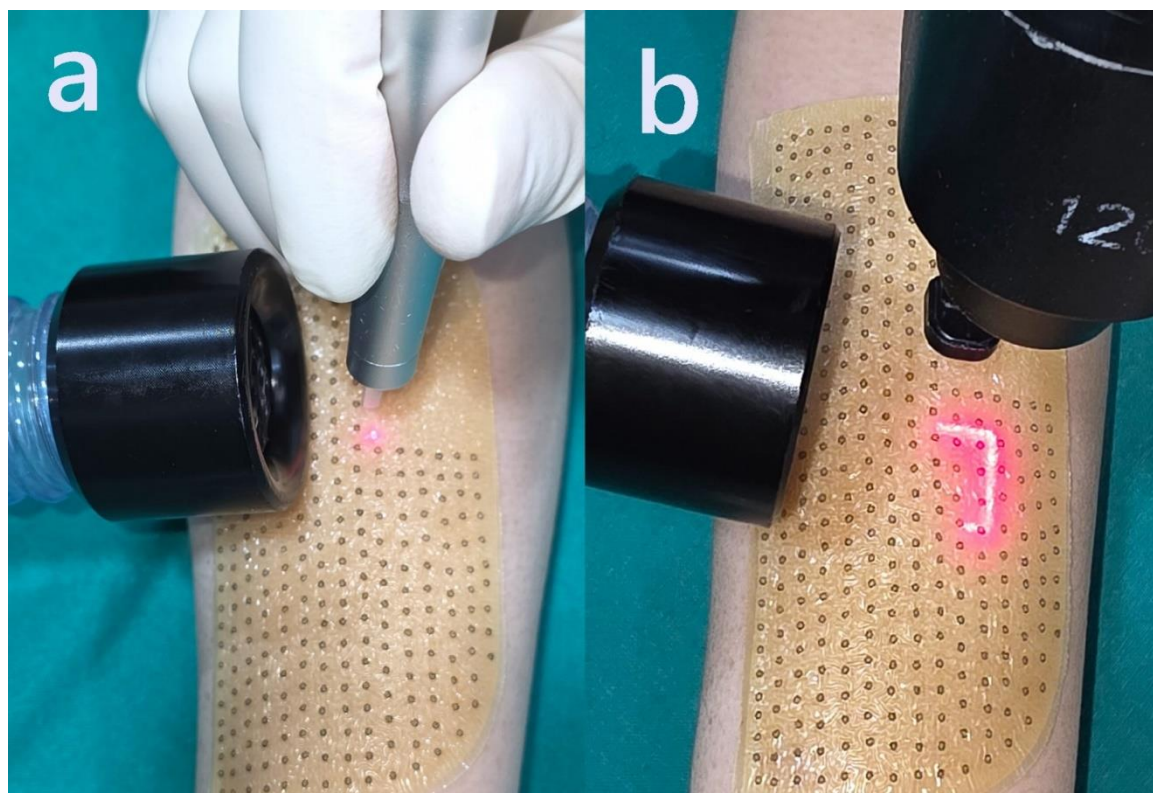


Figure 1. Demonstration of the Pinholxell method. (a) A CO₂ laser is used to create 1 mm-diameter pinhole columns arranged in a dot-matrix configuration. (b) A fractional CO₂ laser overlay is subsequently applied over the grid of preformed pinhole columns. Purpose of the simulation, a hydrocolloid dressing was used in place of human skin.

Topical anesthesia was achieved with a 5% lidocaine cream applied for one hour prior to each session. In clinical experience, extending the application time of the anesthetic cream was generally associated with improved patient comfort, suggesting a time-dependent reduction in procedural pain. Postoperative care included the application of petrolatum gauze for up to three days, followed by the use of a moisturizer and the intermittent application of clobetasol cream (0.05%). Pinholxell treatments were performed at two-month intervals, while fractional CO₂ laser procedures were conducted every two to four months. The treatment schedule has been organized into a table, as shown in Appendix A. The patients provided informed consent regarding the risks, benefits, and treatment options, and the protocol used was in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration's ethics guidelines.

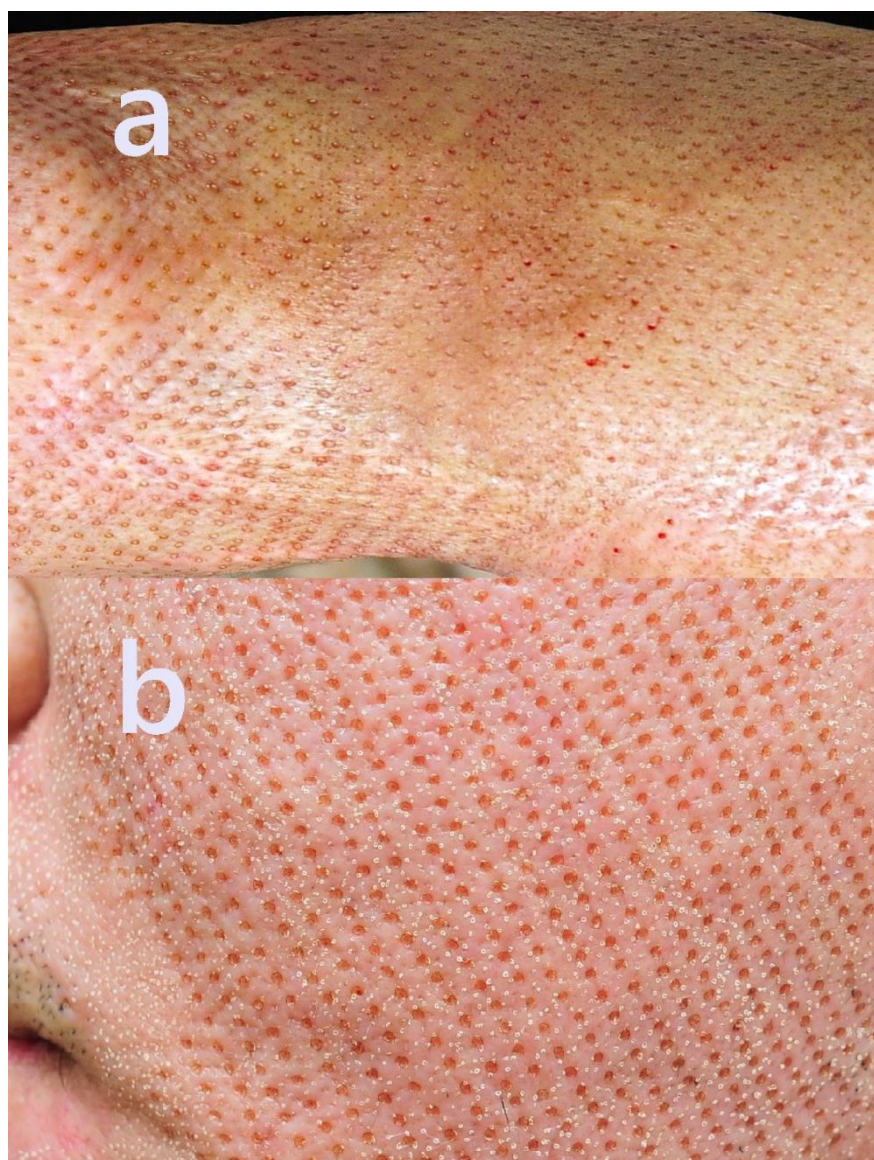


Figure 2. Demonstration on human skin, illustrating the application pattern of the Pinhole method. (a) right arm area; (b) left cheek region. Larger openings correspond to pinhole columns, while smaller white dots indicate the fractional CO₂ laser overlay. The patient provided informed consent for the use and publication of these images.

2.1. Case 1

A 67-year-old male presented with early hypertrophic and keloid scarring 4 months after undergoing a skin graft for a chemical burn sustained 5 months prior. The graft site, located on the medial aspect of the foot and ankle, exhibited raised, darkly pigmented keloid tissue with irregular texture, surface scaling, and prominent nodular borders. The patient experienced severe pruritus, persistent pain, and difficulty walking due to tissue tightness and contracture at the ankle joint.

Total treatment time was 18 month.

- The pigmentation of the scar significantly normalized. The previously dark violaceous and reddish discoloration diminished, blending more seamlessly with the surrounding skin.
- There was a marked reduction in scar thickness and protrusion. The previously elevated, nodular keloidal margins flattened considerably, resulting in a more even surface contour.

- The texture of the skin improved noticeably. The rough, scaly, and irregular surface observed before treatment became smoother, with improved elasticity and a healthy sheen.
- Subjective symptoms, including persistent itching and pain, were fully relieved. The patient reported no discomfort during rest or ambulation following treatment.
- Functional recovery was also observed. The initial gait disturbance caused by contracture and scar tightness around the ankle was resolved.

The patient regained the ability to walk unaided, indicating a significant improvement in mobility and joint flexibility.

When keloid formation accompanies the early stage of skin graft healing, the treatment becomes significantly more complex. The symptoms and scar thickness tend to fluctuate, alternating between improvement and worsening. However, with careful and experienced clinical judgment, timely interventions have been made, allowing the patient to recover steadily without complications. Pre- and post-treatment images are displayed in Figure 3.

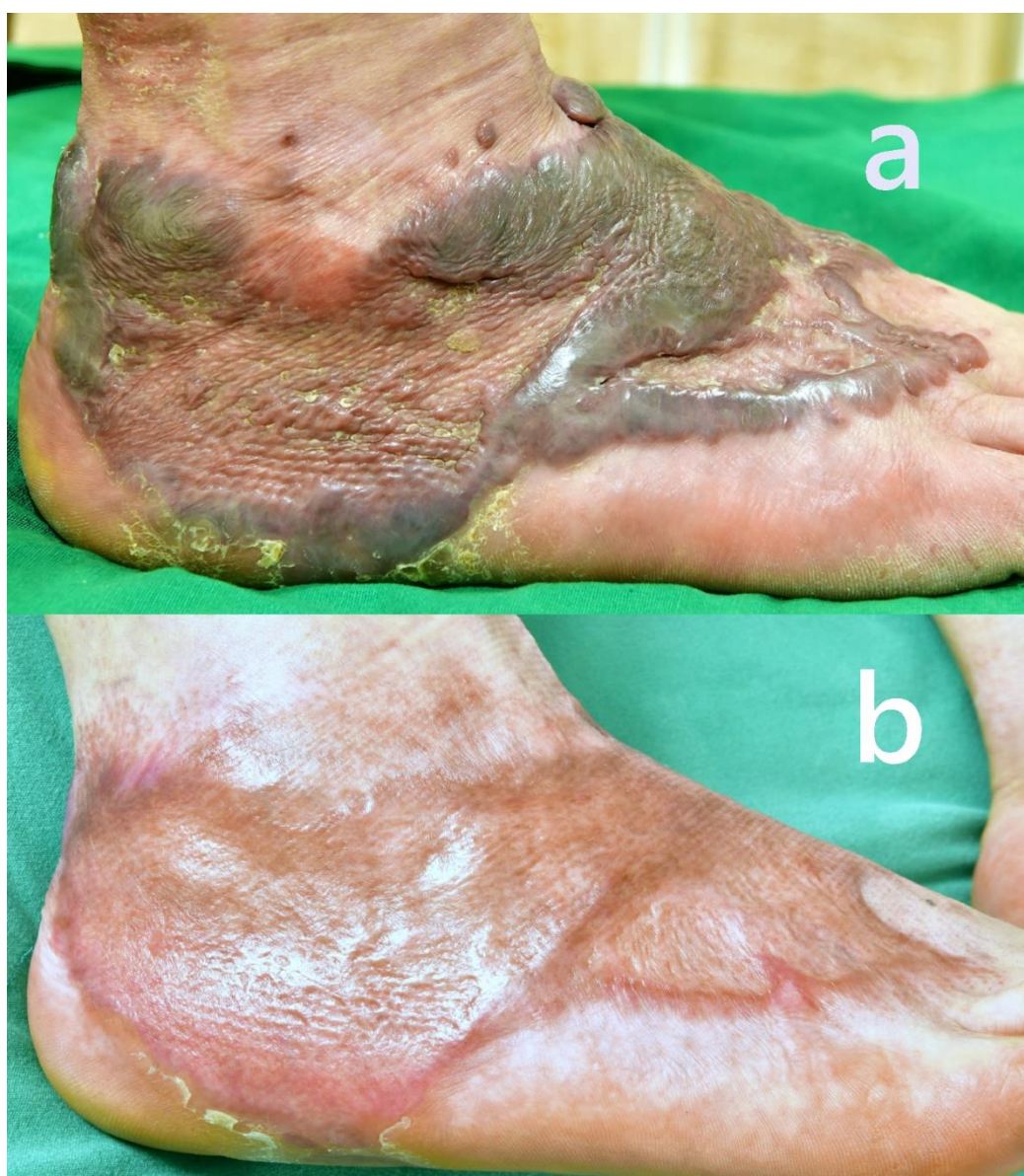


Figure 3. Scar photographs taken at baseline (a) and after completion of treatment (b).

2.2. Case 2

A 38-year-old woman presented with hypertrophic changes at a forearm skin graft site one year following graft surgery for a childhood burn scar caused by candle wax. The distal margin of the graft exhibited keloidal scarring extending toward the dorsal aspect of the wrist. The patient experienced ongoing pruritus and pain, with the elevated scar tissue contributing to restricted wrist mobility secondary to contracture. She underwent five Pinholxell sessions and ten fractional CO₂ laser procedures.

The total treatment time was 4 years and 4 months.

- Scar thickness and firmness reduced noticeably, showing a smoother and more uniform texture.
- Skin tone normalized, with reduced redness and the demarcation blended with the surrounding tissue.
- Pain and itching completely resolved.
- Wrist flexibility and range of motion improved significantly.

The patient reported being satisfied, and no complications occurred. Pre- and post-treatment images are displayed in Figure 4.



Figure 4. Scar photographs taken at baseline (a) and after completion of treatment (b).

2.3. Case 3

A 29-year-old man underwent facial skin grafting 10 years ago. The procedure was performed to address post-traumatic deformities resulting from a traffic accident sustained 25 years prior. Despite the prolonged interval, the skin graft remained incompletely integrated with the underlying dermis, and the grafted patches remained clearly demarcated. He underwent twelve consecutive Pinholxell sessions, followed by eight fractional CO₂ laser procedures.

The total treatment time was 3 years and 3 months.

- The scar surface became significantly flatter and less fibrotic, with a marked improvement in contour integration and reduced skin tension.
- The hard, bumpy texture softened, and the demarcation lines visibly blended.
- The color of the scar blended more harmoniously with the adjacent skin.
- Overall facial symmetry improved, with perioral movement appearing more natural.

The treatment was well tolerated, with no reported complications. The patient expressed satisfaction with the results. Pre- and post-treatment images are displayed in Figure 5.



Figure 5. Scar photographs taken at baseline (a) and after completion of treatment (b).

2.4. Case 4

A 17-year-old woman presented with a forearm skin graft performed 4 years prior, following a hot water burn sustained 7 years ago. The graft was characterized by mild hypertrophy, surface irregularity, dark brown pigmentation, and hypopigmented suture lines. She underwent seven Pinholxell sessions and seven fractional CO₂ laser procedures. Additionally, three sessions of 1064 nm Q-switched Nd:YAG laser were performed over a five-month period, concurrently with the fractional laser treatments.

The total treatment time was 3 years and 3 months.

- The surface texture of the scar normalized significantly, with a marked reduction in rigidity and a more uniform appearance.
- The hyperpigmented areas and keratotic features largely resolved, reflecting substantial improvement in both pigmentation and overall color uniformity.

- Elevated, hypopigmented suture lines at the scar margins became less prominent and blended more seamlessly into adjacent tissue.
 - The reduced skin thickness alleviated wrist movement discomfort, improving flexibility.
- The patient experienced no adverse events and expressed overall satisfaction with the results. Pre-, mid-, and post-treatment clinical images are provided in Figure 6.

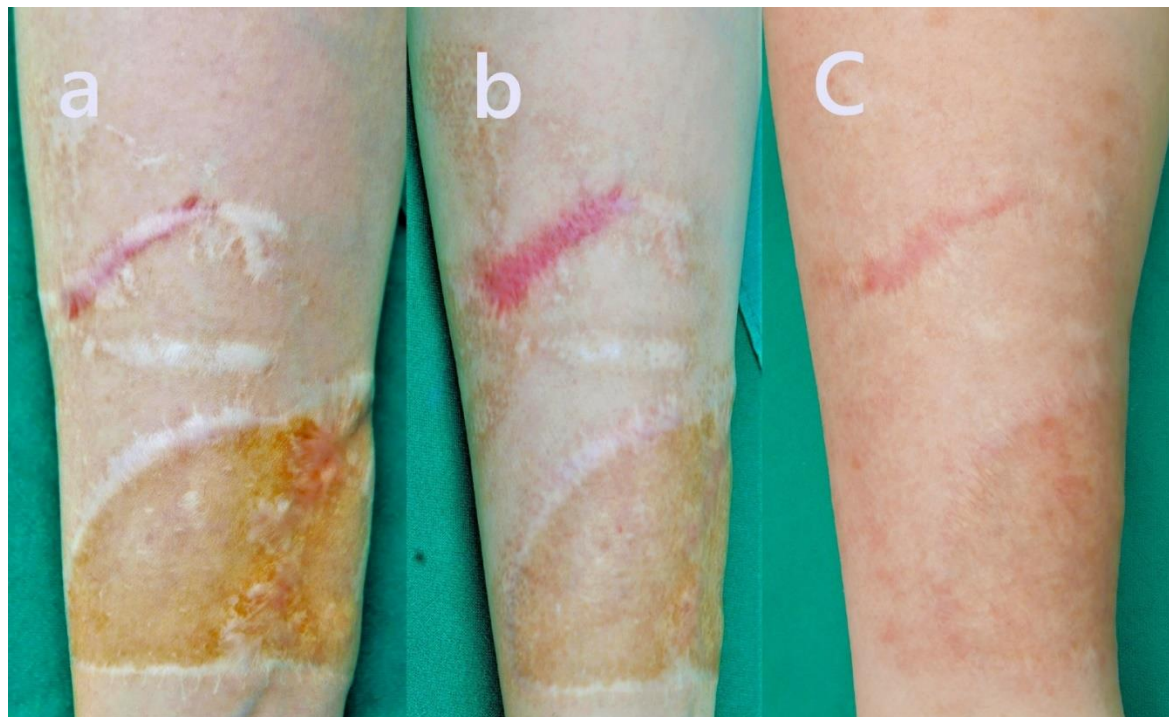


Figure 6. Serial photographs of the scar throughout the treatment course. (a) Baseline image prior to treatment initiation; (b) interim image following three treatment sessions (Pinholxell); (c) final image after the completion of treatment. .

2.5. Case 5

A 60-year-old female patient presented with a large hypertrophic scar on the lower extremity, resulting from a childhood burn injury. During hospitalization in early childhood, a **mesh-type split-thickness skin graft** was applied. The grafted area exhibited significant textural irregularity, fibrosis, and visible mesh pattern remnants.

The total treatment time was 2 year.

- **Scar thickness and stiffness were markedly reduced**, resulting in a significantly flatter and less fibrotic surface. **Mesh-pattern ridges characteristic of split-thickness grafts became less visible**, indicating dermal remodeling and integration with surrounding tissue.
- **The previously elevated and indurated texture softened**, leading to smoother surface contours and improved tactile quality.
- **Scar color transitioned toward a more natural skin tone**, demonstrating pigment normalization and better chromatic blending with adjacent skin.
- **Scar boundaries became less defined**, suggesting successful contour integration and edge softening.
- **Overall cosmetic appearance improved**, enhancing patient satisfaction and restoring a more natural visual skin landscape.

The patient underwent an uneventful two-year course of Pinholxell therapy with steady improvement. However, the treatment was concluded before full maturation of the scar, leaving some room for refinement. Additional fractional CO₂ laser sessions may have further improved texture and brought the scar closer to normal skin quality.

Pre- and post-treatment clinical images are provided in Figure 7.

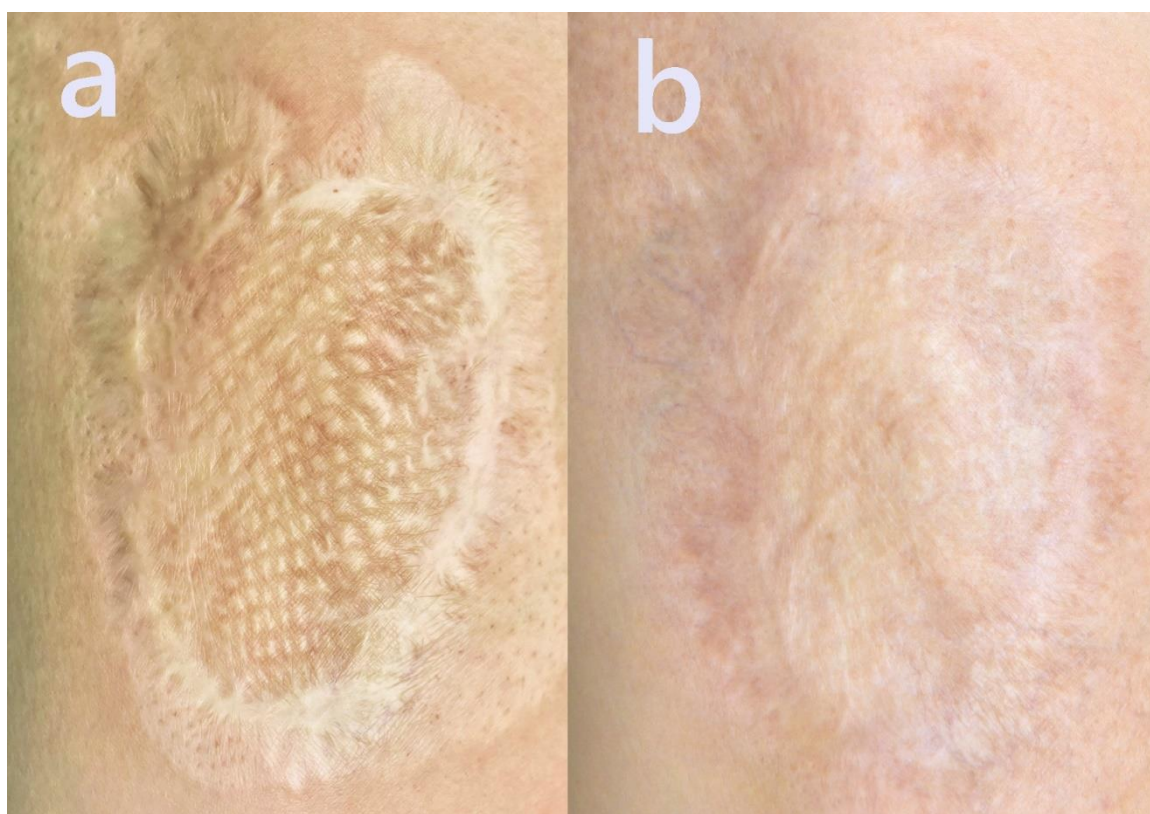


Figure 7. Scar photographs taken at baseline (a) and after completion of treatment (b).

The patient 1 A severe keloidal scar was observed on the dorsum of the foot, arising from a previously grafted site. In such cases, where keloid formation occurs in the early post-grafting phase, **continuous and uninterrupted Pinholxell treatment is critical** to prevent further progression and promote effective remodeling. This patient underwent **five consecutive sessions of Pinholxell therapy**, resulting in marked clinical improvement in scar texture, pigmentation, and contracture. **Patient 2** presented with significant hypertrophic and persistent keloidal changes. An initial course of three Pinholxell sessions was administered to target the most active keloidal areas, followed by a short treatment hiatus during which fractional CO₂ laser monotherapy was performed. Upon partial symptomatic improvement, Pinholxell therapy was resumed to further enhance tissue remodeling. This case demonstrates that the treatment regimen can be safely adjusted in response to the clinical behavior of evolving or refractory scars. **Patient 3** exhibited poor graft integration, accompanied by moderate fibrosis. A successive series of Pinholxell treatments resulted in gradual adaptation into the adjacent skin, promoting structural cohesion. **Patient 4** showed post-graft hyperpigmentation and hypertrophic, hypopigmented suture lines. Due to personal circumstances, treatment was intermittently paused. During this period, maintenance sessions of fractional CO₂ laser were continued. The Nd:YAG laser was introduced after the completion of all Pinholxell sessions to address residual pigmentary issues [12]. The favorable response, despite treatment interruption, highlights the efficacy and adaptability of the Pinholxell-based approach. **Patient 5** exhibited characteristic features of a **mesh-type split-thickness skin graft**, including an irregular surface texture, patchy post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation, and sharply demarcated scar margins along the suture lines. After multiple sessions of Pinholxell therapy, the **surface contour became more uniform**, pigmentation discrepancies diminished, and the graft boundary softened considerably. However, treatment was concluded before full scar maturation was achieved. With additional sessions, **further improvement in texture and integration with the surrounding skin** may have been possible, underscoring the importance of extended therapy in such cases.

These five clinical cases collectively support the Pinholxell method as a safe and effective treatment modality for a wide range of graft-related scars. Across all cases, patients demonstrated consistent improvements in **color blending, contour integration, and dermal pliability**, along with relief from distressing symptoms such as **pruritus, tightness, and functional limitation**. These therapeutic gains were not only visible but **durable**, remaining stable over extended follow-up periods without complications. Importantly, this cumulative clinical experience highlights the **regenerative potential and procedural adaptability** of the Pinholxell method. By inducing deep dermal remodeling while preserving surrounding tissue integrity, the technique offers an **innovative paradigm shift** in the treatment of complex post-graft scarring—balancing **precision, safety, and long-term efficacy** in a manner not readily achievable with conventional therapies.

Discussion

The Pinholxell method presents a novel and targeted approach to the treatment of hypertrophic and post-graft scars, leveraging the synergistic effects of two sequential CO₂ laser modalities. By first generating vertically oriented pinhole columns with a focused CO₂ laser and subsequently applying a fractional CO₂ laser overlay, this technique enables simultaneous deep dermal remodeling and superficial epidermal regeneration. Such a dual-action mechanism is designed to optimize scar remodeling outcomes while mitigating the risks commonly associated with more invasive or monomodal interventions [9–11]. The results from the five presented cases highlight the clinical utility of the Pinholxell method in managing scars resulting from skin grafts. Skin graft scars often involve a combination of surface irregularity, color mismatch, stiffness, and underlying fibrotic changes that can interfere with both appearance and function, particularly when located near joints or visible areas [1,2]. The five representative cases demonstrate the adaptability and therapeutic potential of the Pinholxell method in addressing varied presentations of post-graft scarring. Treatment plans were supplemented and modified as needed based on individual scar morphology.

The pinhole method proposed by Lee et al. in the mid-2000s demonstrated improvements in hypertrophic burn scars. The pinhole columns are thought to disrupt irregular and dense collagen bundles while facilitating the uniform deposition of collagen and elastin. Furthermore, the spacing between columns minimizes the risk of overheating and excessive thermal injury, enhancing treatment safety and effectiveness [6,7]. Li et al. applied a CO₂ laser to split-thickness skin grafts in a porcine model and found that a combined dual-scan protocol, consisting of high fluence–low density and low fluence–high density settings, yielded the most significant improvements in scar thickness and pigmentation [8]. This protocol bears similarity to the Pinholxell method in its delivery parameters and therapeutic intent.

Nonetheless, the scope of the findings is constrained by the limited sample size and retrospective design. All patients included in this case series were Fitzpatrick skin types III to V (Korean), which may limit the generalizability of the findings to populations with lighter or darker skin tones. Given the known differences in pigmentation response and the risk of post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation among different skin types, further investigation is required to evaluate the safety and efficacy of the Pinholxell method across a broader range of phototypes. The absence of a control group further limits the ability to generalize the results. Future studies with larger cohorts and standardized assessment criteria are necessary to establish clinical guidelines and determine the reproducibility of these outcomes.

Conclusions

This case series demonstrates that the Pinholxell method is a promising treatment option for scars following skin graft procedures. By targeting both the superficial and deeper layers of scar tissue, it promotes effective remodeling that leads to improvements in texture, color, elasticity, and patient comfort. The treatment was well tolerated, yielded high patient satisfaction, and resulted in

no observed complications, even over extended follow-up periods. These findings support its potential role as a safe and efficacious tool in the long-term management of skin graft scars.

Author Contributions: All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Ethical review and approval were waived for this study due to the retrospective nature of the publication and written patient consent.

Informed Consent Statement: Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study. Written informed consent was obtained from the patients to publish this paper.

Data Availability Statement: The original contributions presented in this study are included in the article; further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Appendix A

Appendix A.1

Treatment timeline of the patients.

Table A1. Treatment timeline.

Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
2023.12.12 #1 Pinholxell	2015-04-21 #1 Pinholxell	2021-11-10 #1 Pinholxell
2024.02.06 #2 Pinholxell	2015-06-18 #2 Pinholxell	2021-12-30 #2 Pinholxell
2024.04.04 #3 Pinholxell	2015-10-13 #3 Pinholxell	2022-02-22 #3 Pinholxell
2024.07.07 #4 Pinholxell	2016-05-18 eCO2	2022-04-19 #4 Pinholxell
2024.08.07 eCO2*	2016-07-22 eCO2	2022-06-07 #5 Pinholxell
2024.10.23 #5 Pinholxell	2016-10-18 #4 Pinholxell	2022-08-26 #6 Pinholxell
2025.01.17 #6 Pinholxell	2017-03-21 #5 Pinholxell	2022-10-26 #7 Pinholxell
2025.03.14 eCO2*	2017-06-07 eCO2	2022-12-15 #8 Pinholxell
2025.05.16 eCO2*	2017-08-25 eCO2	2023-02-24 #9 Pinholxell
	2017-11-03 eCO2	2023-04-18 #10 Pinholxell
	2018-02-28 eCO2	2023-06-20 #11 Pinholxell
	2018-06-04 eCO2	2023-09-19 #12 Pinholxell
	2018-10-01 eCO2	2023-11-22 eCO2
	2019-02-12 eCO2	2024-01-24 eCO2
	2019-08-26 eCO2	2024-03-22 eCO2
		2024-05-13 eCO2
		2024-08-26 eCO2
		2024-10-21 eCO2
		2024-12-09 eCO2
		2025-02-24 eCO2

* eCO2 refers to fractional CO2 laser sessions.

Table A2. Treatment timeline.

Case 4	Case 5
2019-02-11 #1 Pinholxell	2018.08.13 #1 Pinholxell
2019-04-11 #2 Pinholxell	2018.1.08 #2 Pinholxell
2019-06-07 #3 Pinholxell	2018.12.11 #3 Pinholxell
2019-08-16 #4 Pinholxell	2019.03.04 #4 Pinholxell
2019-11-21 #5 Pinholxell	2019.05.14 #5 Pinholxell
2020-01-29 eCO2*	2019.07.17 eCO2
2020-03-06 eCO2	2019.08.29 eCO2
2020-05-07 eCO2	2019.11.26 eCO2
2020-08-12 #6 Pinholxell	2020.01.30 eCO2
2020-10-30 #7 Pinholxell	2020.04.08 eCO2
2020-12-28 eCO2	2020.07.09 eCO2
2021-03-05 eCO2	
2021-06-11 eCO2, Nd:YAG **	
2021-08-12 eCO2, Nd:YAG	
2021-10-08 eCO2, Nd:YAG	
2022-01-03 eCO2	
2022-05-30 eCO2	

** Nd:YAG refers to 1064 nm Q-switched Nd:YAG laser treatment.

References

1. Aleman Paredes, K.; Selaya Rojas, J.C.; Flores Valdes, J.R.; Castillo, J.L.; Montelongo Quevedo, M.; Mijangos Delgado, F.J.; de la Cruz Duran, H.A.; Nolasco Mendoza, C.L.; Nunez Vazquez, E.J. A Comparative Analysis of the Outcomes of Various Graft Types in Burn Reconstruction Over the Past 24 Years: A Systematic Review. *Cureus* **2024**, *16*, e54277. <https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.54277>.

2. Harrison, C.A.; MacNeil, S. The mechanism of skin graft contraction: An update on current research and potential future therapies. *Burns* **2008**, *34*, 153–163. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.burns.2007.08.011>.

3. Baumann, M.E.; Clairmonte, I.A.; DeBruler, D.M.; Blackstone, B.N.; Malara, M.M.; Supp, D.M.; Bailey, J.K.; Powell, H.M. FXCO2 laser therapy of existing burn scars does not significantly improve outcomes in a porcine model. *Burn. Open* **2019**, *3*, 89–95. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.burnso.2019.04.004>.

4. Zhuang, Z.; Li, Y.; Wei, X. The Safety and Efficacy of Intralesional Triamcinolone Acetonide for Keloids and Hypertrophic Scars: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Burns* **2021**, *47*(5), 987–998.

5. Leszczynski, R.; da Silva, C.A.; Pinto, A.C.P.N.; Kuczynski, U.; da Silva, E.M. Laser Therapy for Treating Hypertrophic and Keloid Scars. *Cochrane Database Syst. Rev.* **2022**, (9), CD011642.

6. Lee, S.J.; Yeo, I.K.; Kang, J.M.; Chung, W.S.; Kim, Y.K.; Kim, B.J.; Park, K.Y. Treatment of hypertrophic burn scars by combination laser-cision and pinhole method using a carbon dioxide laser. *Lasers Surg. Med.* **2014**, *46*, 380–384. <https://doi.org/10.1002/lsm.22247>.

7. Whang, S.W.; Lee, K.-Y.; Cho, S.B.; Lee, S.J.; Kang, J.M.; Kim, Y.K.; Nam, I.H.; Chung, K.Y. Burn scars treated by pinhole method using a carbon dioxide laser. *J. Dermatol.* **2006**, *33*, 869–872. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1346-8138.2006.00198.x>.

8. Li, J.; Ng, S.K.-H.; Xi, W.; Zhang, Z.; Wang, X.; Li, H.; Su, W.; Wang, J.; Zhang, Y. Efficacy and safety of a dual-scan protocol for carbon dioxide laser in the treatment of split-thickness skin graft contraction in a red Duroc pig model. *Burn. Trauma* **2021**, *9*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/burnst/tkab048>.

9. Cox, C.; Bettiol, P.; Le, A.; MacKay, B.J.; Griswold, J.; McKee, D. CO2 laser resurfacing for burn and traumatic scars of the hand and upper extremity. *Scars Burn. Heal.* **2022**, *8*, 20595131211047694. <https://doi.org/10.1177/20595131211047694>.

10. Klifto, K.M.; Asif, M.; Hultman, C.S. Laser management of hypertrophic burn scars: A comprehensive review. *Burn. Trauma* **2020**, *8*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/burnst/tkz002>.
11. Shirakami, E.; Yamakawa, S.; Hayashida, K. Strategies to prevent hypertrophic scar formation: A review of therapeutic interventions based on molecular evidence. *Burn. Trauma* **2020**, *8*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/burnst/tkz003>.
12. Poetschke, J.; Gauglitz, G.G. Hyperpigmented Scar. In *Textbook on Scar Management: State of the Art Management and Emerging Technologies*; Téot, L., Mustoe, T.A., Middelkoop, E., Gauglitz, G.G., Eds.; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2020; pp. 505–507. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-44766-3_58.

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.