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To some degree, cellulite affects up to 80% of post-pubertal women of all ages and ethnicities. Collagenase clostridium histolyticum (CCH) is composed of two purified collagenases derived from bacteria that hydrolyze type I and II collagen causing an enzymatic metabolization of the fibrous septae. Disrupting these septae can create a skin-smoothing effect. CCH has generally been well tolerated in the treatment of Peyronie's disease and Dupuytren's contracture, and in July of 2020, under the name of QWO, it was granted FDA approval for "moderate to severe cellulite in the buttocks of adult women." It is expected to be available in spring 2021. A randomized, double-blind study in 375 women with moderate to severe cellulite on the buttocks or posterior thighs showed that a significant number of those treated experienced 1-level (44.6%) or 2-level (10.6%) improvement at day 71 after receiving up to three injections (*Dermatol Surg.* 2019;45(8):1047-56).

**The majority of treated patients were "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with treatment results. Injections were generally well tolerated; the most common adverse events (bruising, pain, nodule formation, pruritus, discoloration, swelling and warmth) were self-limited and remained localized to the injection site. However, more severe hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, have occurred with CCH and known allergy to collagenase is a contraindication to use.**

Although a benign condition, this new and novel ambulatory procedure has potential for treating a condition that nonetheless has historically been problematic for many female patients.

How do patients feel about virtual care? In the 1930s, 40% of medical care in the United States was delivered in the home via house calls. COVID-19 has hastened the transition back to in-home medical care as telemedicine has become a more common form of health care delivery. 83% of Americans say they expect to make telehealth visits after COVID-19 has ended. This is especially interesting since only 8% of patients had experienced a telemedicine appointment prior to the pandemic (*Medical Economics.* 2020: 97(16)37-8). In addition to utilizing telemedicine, patients are turning to health care apps more frequently. There are more than 165,000 mobile health apps available. Smartphone medical apps and other digital tools can be a way for physicians to help patients monitor their behavior or follow medical instructions after their visit, but questions about data storage linger. Also, the traditional method of communicating via telephone is in a state of transition. Many patients do not answer their phone and 19% never check their voicemail. Texting is the preferred way to communicate. 47% of patients would prefer to be able to text back and forth with their physician, but privacy issues are a big concern. **There are many areas to address as virtual care increases. There are also many opportunities to enhance the patient experience. DW**

## There's an app for that?



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