

SKIN & SCARS

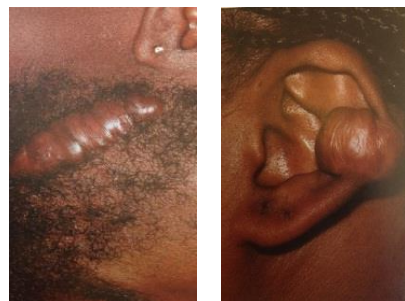
After an injury, the complex healing process begins, however in some cases when the skin heals, we can observe extra scars growing far beyond the borders of the original injury. This is called a **Keloid Scars**. While keloid scars can appear on any skin type, these scars are more common in people with dark skin, such as people from Africa.

1. Keloid Scars

At the origin of keloid scars is the hyperproliferation of collagen which leads to an extra production of granulation tissue in the deepest skin layers. Keloids scars will keep on evolving for 2 years.

Keloid scars are NOT contagious.

Keloid scars can be very visible, unsightly, itchy and painful, keloid scars and therefore can lead to confidence concerns for the person.



Factors that increase the likelihood of Keloids Scars:

- **Genetics**
- **Skin type** (dark skin)
- **Blood type** (type A)
- **Age** (15-30)
- **Externals factors** (sun, pollution...)
- **Wound gravity** (Burns, piercing, cuts, bites...).
- **Pathologies** (acne...)
- **Mechanical Trauma**

2. Prevention

Keloids scars are difficult to treat so it is better to prevent them from appearing by adopting good care gestures when you are healing a skin injury.

1. **Maintain natural hydration:** Avoid aggressive agents that disturb the skin microbiome, favor physiological saline or soap to clean, opt for a bandage that breathes. Gently clean without any mechanical tools, do not use fishnet, brushes, harsh scrubs.
2. **Maintain skin flexibility:** Use a moisturizer to massage the skin and break the fibrosis, this will make the scar more flexible and flatter. Use pressure dressing.
3. **Limit sun exposure :** Avoid the high sun exposure, use sun protecting accessories (shade, cap, umbrellas...), use sunscreen.

**For advanced treatment options, contact your
L'ORÉAL dermatologist.**