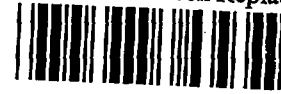


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HAIR REMOVAL DEVICE AND METHOD

This application in part discloses and claims subject matter disclosed in my earlier filed pending application Serial No. 07/783,789 filed 10/29/91. This invention relates to devices and methods for hair removal and in particular to the use of laser devices for hair removal.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The principal methods presently used for hair removal involve the use of electrolysis techniques or chemical depilatories. These techniques involve some pain, are time consuming, and demand a fair degree of expertise in their application and normally do not guarantee a permanent effect.

Laser use in medicine is well known. For example, lasers are used in surgery for both cutting and cauterization. Lasers have been used for many years for removing tattoos under the surface of the skin. In this case a laser beam penetrates the skin and is absorbed by and destroys the ink particle. A similar procedure has been used for years to remove birth marks where the laser is matched to an absorption peak of the erythrocyte's hemoglobin in the tiny capillaries under the skin to destroy the capillaries.

The prior art of hair removal also includes attempts at removing hair with laser beams. Three such techniques are described in the following United States patents: Weissman et al., Method for Laser Depilation Device and Method, Patent No. 4,388,924; Sutton, Depilation Device and Method, Patent No. 4,617,926; and Mayer, Depilation by Means of Laser Energy, Patent No. 3,538,919. All of these devices and methods teach the removal of hairs one hair at a time with a narrowly focused laser beam. Therefore, they are relatively inefficient and time consuming. A recent patent by Zaias, Patent No. 5,059,192 issued 10/22/91 discloses a process for using a laser beam matched to the melanin found at the base of the hair follicle and papilla.

It has been known for at least 20 years in the medical profession that selective absorption of laser radiation can sometimes be enhanced by the technique of staining pathological tissues with various vital dyes. (See Goldman U.S. Patent No. 3,769,963.)

What is needed is a simple, harmless device and method for removal of hair over a relatively broad area of skin.

2276-PA

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Present invention provides a device and process for the permanent removal of unwanted human hair. The hair or the skin tissue feeding or surrounding the hair on a section of skin is contaminated with a substance having high absorption of a frequency band of light. The section of skin is illuminated with light at this frequency band at sufficient intensity and duration to kill the follicle or the skin tissue feeding the hair. Specific embodiments produce death of the follicle or the tissue by heating or by photochemical reaction.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a drawing of a section of human skin showing a growing hair.

FIGS. 2 A, B and C show a cross section of skin and 3 hairs during 3 stages of a process of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 shows qualitatively the paths of the photons of a laser pulse showing absorption in a carbon-oil suspension.

FIG. 4 A and B show the temperature distribution near a typical hair during the process of a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 shows qualitatively the paths of the photons of a laser pulse showing absorption in hair dye.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention can be described by reference to the figures.

COAT AND HEAT METHOD

Skin Preparation

A section of human skin showing a cross section of one hair is shown in FIG. 1. A first preferred embodiment of the present invention can be described by reference to FIGS. 2 - 4. FIG. 1 shows the hair shaft 33, a nerve ending 34, a sweat gland 35 and arteries 36 and veins 37. First, a laser absorbing carbon suspension is prepared of carbon powder in peach oil. The particle size of the powder preferably is about 10-20 nm and its concentration preferably is about 15% to 20% by volume.

2276-PA

2

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A clean section of skin is depicted in FIG. 2A. This suspension is rubbed on the skin with a massaging action so that portions of the carbon suspension infiltrates the hair ducts of the hair that is to be removed as shown in FIG. 2B. Ultrasound with frequencies in the range of 3.5 to 10 MHz at a power level of about 0.1 to 0.2 with 4 to 5 minutes could be used to help force the suspension into the ducts. Next the surface of the skin is cleaned preferably with an alcohol pad to make the skin surface clean but to leave the hair pores contaminated with the carbon suspension as shown in FIG. 2C.

Laser Application

The laser device used in this preferred embodiment is a CO₂ pulse laser which has the spikes in the range of 10.6 microns. Light in this range will pass through the outer layer of the surface of the skin and is readily absorbed in carbon. Laser parameters such as pulse width repetition rate can be selected to best fit the skin and hair types of the patients. The parameter for two specific examples which I have utilized with good results for hair removal are shown in Table 1:

Table 1. Parameters Preferred.		
	First Example	Second Example
Pulse Width	275 ns	200 ns
Repetition Rate	30 Hz	8 Hz
Laser Spot Size	1 cm ²	1 cm ²
Energy per Pulse	0.1 Joule	0.2 Joule
Scanning Rate	20 seconds per 10 cm ²	30 seconds per 10 cm ²

Each point on the skin receives illumination for about 2 seconds and each square centimeter receives about 6 Joules. Some of the light is reflected. Of the light which is not reflected a significant portion of the energy of each pulse is absorbed in the carbon.

FIG. 3 shows a simplified view of a section of human skin and qualitatively the paths 12 of some of the photons of a laser pulse illuminating a section of skin 2 containing a hair duct with a hair 4 contaminated with carbon suspension 6. A few of the photons travel directly through the skin and are absorbed in the carbon (depicted by photon 14). Some are reflected from the

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skin surface (depicted by photons 16). Some are absorbed in the skin (depicted as photons 14) and a portion of the photons are absorbed in the carbon.

Operating within the parameters specified is important. They have been chosen to preferentially heat the carbon suspension which in turn heats the hair follicles and the blood vessels feeding the follicles to temperatures high enough to kill the hair follicles and/or the tissue feeding the follicles but to minimize the heat to the rest of the skin tissue. The energy application time is a most important parameter. It must be chosen so that a large amount of energy is deposited in the suspension quickly so that the temperature of the suspension rises rapidly to about above 70 - 80°C. This temperature applied for about 1 second is high enough to kill the follicles and/or the vessels feeding the follicles. During this short period heat transferred to the skin tissue is not enough to damage the skin tissue except that tissue immediately surrounding the follicle. A good practice is to start out with the power densities specified. It will be evident when enough energy is being supplied because the hair shaft will begin to curl. If curling is not achieved the power density could be increased up to about 2-3 Joules per square centimeter or until sufficient energy is delivered to deutilize the hair.

I have performed hair removal experiments using the parameters shown in Table 2 with excellent results. There is no significant pain. The hair is permanently removed and there is no apparent detrimental effect.

I performed a qualitative mathematical analysis in order to estimate heat absorption and temperature distribution in the hair and skin tissue. This analysis is shown in Table 3.

Thus, under these assumptions each pulse would heat the carbon oil suspension roughly about 5°C. (The reader is cautioned that the above analysis is not to be relied on as a quantitative description of the process of heating the carbon oil suspension in the hair duct. For example, for many people the assumption that 1/4 of the energy of each pulse goes into the hair duct is probably too high.)

Each pulse will also heat the skin in general. I do not have a good estimate of the portions of the energy of the pulse reflected, absorbed in the hair ducts and absorbed in the skin in general. However, we have assumed for this qualitative analysis that about 1/2 of the energy the laser pulse reflects, 1/4 is absorbed in the hair ducts and 1/4 is absorbed in the skin in general. If we assume that the skin is heated fairly uniformly to a depth of 0.2 cm, a skin density of 1 gm/cm³ and a specific heat for the skin, of 4 J/gm°C the 0.025 J pulse will heat this typical skin section

2276-PA

4

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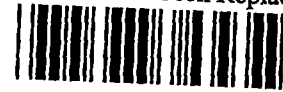


Table 2. Heating of hair and carbon oil suspension in hair duct.

Repetition Rate	33 pulses per second
Time between pulses	about 0.03 seconds
Hair duct diameter	0.1 mm
Energy per Pulse	0.1 J
Energy per second	$(0.1 \text{ J}) (33) = 33 \text{ J/sec} = 3 \text{ W}$
Beam spot	1 cm^2
Hair spacing	130 hairs/cm ²
Distance between hairs	0.1 cm = 1 mm
Assume 1/4 of energy goes into hair duct	
Energy per hair per pulse	$(0.1 \text{ J}/130)/4 = 0.00016 \text{ J}$
Volume of hair duct	
Length 1 mm	
Diameter 0.1 mm	
$\text{Vol.} = l \pi \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 =$	$(0.1 \text{ cm}) \pi \left(\frac{0.01}{2}\right)^2 = 0.0000078 \text{ cm}^3$
Density of oil and hair =	0.9 gm/cm ³
Mass of oil & hair	0.000007 gm
Specific heat of oil & hair assume	4 J/gm° C
Temperature rise per pulse, $\Delta T = \frac{Q}{mc}$	$\frac{0.00016 \text{ J}}{(0.000007 \text{ gm}) 4 \text{ J/gm}^\circ \text{C}} = 5^\circ \text{C}$

about 0.04 degrees C. Based on these assumptions, the 60 pulses over about 2 seconds will give a general heating of about 2°C. Therefore, heat deposited generally to the skin would be negligible. (Again, the reader is cautioned regarding the qualitative nature of this analysis. In practice I believe much of the energy from the pulse CO₂ laser is absorbed in a very thin area of the surface possibly as thin as 0.1 mm depending on the dryness of the skin. In some cases a very thin layer of the skin is actually vaporized in the process, but this is usually the layer which consists of essentially dead cells which naturally flake off the skin surface. Also, since the epidermis is such a poor heat conductor the underlying layers of skin is typically protected from damaged except those portions very close to the carbon oil suspension.)

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However, heat from the hot carbon oil suspension will be transferred by conduction to the tissue surrounding the hair duct. I used the following relationship (see note 10 of Zwig & Wibber, IEEE Journal of Quantum Electronics, Vol. QE-23, No. 10 Oct. (1987), Mechanical and Thermal Parameters In Pulsed Laser Cutting of Tissue) to estimate the heat spread from the hot carbon oil suspension in the duct:

$$\delta = \sqrt{K\tau}$$

where δ represents the thickness of a heated zone during a time τ . K being the heat of conduction. Assuming $K = 1.44 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{S}$ and using 0.03 sec as the time interval between pulses, we estimate that the heat spreads out by about 0.007 cm from the hair duct between each pulse. This is about equal to the radius of the hair duct so we assume that about one half of the temperature rise from each pulse is transferred to the surrounding tissue during the 0.03 second following each pulse. This means that the net increase in the temperature of the carbon-oil suspension from each pulse will be roughly 2.5°C.

Thus, as depicted in FIG. 4 in about 2/3 second the temperature of the carbon-oil suspension in the hair duct has risen from a normal temperature of 37°C to about 90°C, a temperature high enough to kill the follicle and the tissue cells immediately surrounding the hair follicle (i.e., within about ± 5 hair diameter). In a little more than one second the temperature has risen to about 140°C which I currently propose as the upper range. At this point the patient would begin to feel pain. Therefore, the illumination should be applied so that no spot is illuminated longer than about one or two seconds during one scan. FIGS. 4A and 4B shows a rough approximation of the temperature distribution between ± 8 millimeters of the center for a typical hair duct after 20 and 40 pulses.

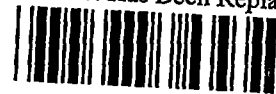
For this process I illuminate a 10 cm² area by making 2 or 3 passes over each spot during a 20 second scanning period. For each spot the temperature will have dropped from the range of about 100°C - 140°C to below about 50°C during the approximately 7 seconds between scans.

As a result of the illumination, I estimate that for many patients essentially all follicles will be killed or will die within 2 weeks because of reduced nourishment due to the destruction of the tissue surrounding the hair duct which feed the follicle. I also estimate that the destroyed tissue is confined to within about 3-6 millimeters (about 6-12 hair diameters) of the center of the hair. Although I list this as a preferred embodiment, it does not work well on all persons. In

2276-PA

6

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some cases pain and some surface burning is experienced before the hair tissue is destroyed. For these persons, one of my alternative embodiments is recommended.

NEAR INFRARED LASER METHOD

This process is the same as the first embodiment described above except the laser wavelength is 1.06 microns, the pulse duration is about 1000 times less (i.e. in the range of 25-30 pico seconds), the energy per pulse is about 100 times less or about 3-6 mJ and the spot size is about 0.1 to 0.3 cm². At this wavelength the skin penetration is maximum. In this case much less energy is required because a much larger percentage of the energy is absorbed in the contaminant.

STAIN METHOD

A second embodiment involves the use of dyes to stain the hair follicles. A pulse laser beam of light having a wavelength corresponding precisely to a resonance frequency of the dye illuminates the hair and skin area where the hair is to be removed. The dye and laser beam are chosen so that there is very little absorption by the skin tissue but great absorption by the dye. As indicated in FIG. 5 the photons will undergo diffuse reflection in the skin. But when a photon intersects the hair it is absorbed.

To stain the follicles, dye is mixed to form a solution which will penetrate into the follicles. A good substance used to form this solution is hydropertis. In one embodiment, I use commercial hair dye #124 (deep black with blue) and India ink which already contains such a solution. It is rubbed on the skin and hair and let stand for 30 minutes. The dye will migrate through the hair all the way to the root. India ink could also be used.

The skin is cleaned using standard dye removal solution. This India ink and dye #124 have an absorption peaks at ~ 694 nm and ~ 587 nm which matches perfectly with the wavelength of 587 nm dye laser. Dye #124 also has a resonance of 531 and 584 nm corresponding to the output of a copper vapor laser supplied by Spectra Physics.

For this embodiment I use a pulse width of 150 ns ruby laser and 200 μ s dye laser. With a beam cross section diameter of 0.4 cm, the energy density is 2.5 - 8.5 J/cm². There are many other dye-laser combinations available which will be obvious to persons skilled in the laser art. The secret is to match the laser wavelength with a resonance peak in a dye which can be applied

2276-PA

7

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to and absorbed in the follicles. Inida ink (essentially the same as tattoo ink) has a high absorption from UV up to IR.

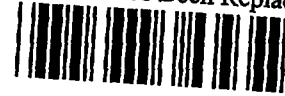
I have described below a good general procedure for hair removal practicing the stain method.

1. Discolor hairs with hydrogen peroxide 1 hour prior to staining hairs.
2. Cut or shave hairs leaving about 1 mm of hair above the skin.
3. Stain hairs with the ink or dye (red or orange, preferably). More ink or dye would be located around the hair and its pores because of the liquid surface tension near the hair.
4. Leave substance covered for 40-50 minutes.
5. Wash skin surface several times with alcohol, until the skin surface returns to its normal color, except hair pores.
6. Make 3-4 spots for the test with different power densities to choose individual optimal dose for the patient.
7. Start lasering in 3-6 hours after the staining procedure, one laser shot per spot.
8. Cover the area irradiated with Aloe Vera Gel or Laser Cream after the procedure.
9. Give these instructions to the patient:
 - use Bicycline ointment topically first three days;
 - spare the area irradiated when taking shower, don't use hard sponges;
 - protect the area from direct sunlight by sunscreen or dress;
 - take Tylenol if there is any discomfort;
 - call if necessary.
10. Examine the skin in 1, 2 and 3 weeks.

2276-PA

8

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11. Repeat the procedure if necessary for the hairs which were in Anagen or Catagen phases during the laser HR.

Titanium-Sapphire laser could be used. This laser covers the parameters of Ruby laser. penetrates human skin about as well as the Ruby laser and has a wider band of radiation within the absorption spectrum of these dyes.

PHOTO CHEMICAL DESTRUCTION

A third embodiment for practicing this invention is to apply a photosensitizer to the hair so that it is absorbed along the full length of the hair to the root. The skin area is then illuminated with laser light which readily penetrates the skin but is absorbed resonantly by the photosensitizer. The photosensitizer undergoes a chemical reaction which is deadly to the hair follicles.

A good specific example of this embodiment of the present invention is to apply a 20% solution of hemotoporphin derivatives topically to the skin over where the hair to be removed has been recently shaved. The solution is absorbed into the portion of the hair remaining under the skin by capillary action. The skin is then cleaned thoroughly with an alcohol pad. Next the skin area is illuminated with an argon dye laser at 632 nm. The energy required is about 5-10 Joules per square centimeter. In this case, the time period is not very important. It could be several minutes per square when the laser energy is absorbed in the hemotoporphin derivatives, singlet oxygen is produced as a result of photochemical reaction. The singlet oxygen is toxic for protein and phospholipids in the hair follicles and the follicles are thus killed.

SKIN COVER METHOD

This method is essentially the same as the Coat and Heat Method described above except that the surface of the skin is not cleaned after the application of and massaging in of the carbon-oil suspension. The skin surface appears like that shown in cross-section in FIG. 2B instead of 2C for the irradiation step. In this case the carbon-oil suspension serves as a shield for the skin surface preventing the CO₂ laser light from penetrating the skin to any significant extent. The carbon oil is heated in the process to very high temperatures for very short periods of time. Heat is transferred by conduction down the hair ducts through the carbon-oil suspension to kill the tissue immediately surrounding the hair. The outermost surface of the skin being a very good insulator prevents any substantial heat transfers to the lower layers of the skin and

2276-PA

9

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prevents any significant damage to the skin. The outermost cells of the skin usually flakes off after the procedure but this is a normal process and is completely harmless.

ORAL AND INTRAVENOUS CONTAMINATION OF HAIR OF TISSUE

It is also possible to contaminate orally or intravenously the hair or tissue feeding the hair. A preferred method for oral contamination is as follows:

A solution of disodium fluorescein 2-5% concentration given orally. Within 3 to 72 hours a significant portion of the disodium fluorescein will be concentrated in the body hair of the patient. Sections of the skin containing the hair to be removed is irradiated with a laser pulsed at a wavelength matched to NaFl. Preferred laser sources are HeCd (441 nm), Nd:YAG (1.064 nm) frequency shifted to about 500 nm and Er:Glass (1.54 μ s) tripled to 513 nm. Other sources with wavelengths from 370 nm to 520 nm would be satisfactory. Preferred power levels are between 5 to 15 J/cm² depending on hair depth, type of skin Disodium Fluorescein metabolism, etc. Preferred pulse duration is 1 μ s or less.

OTHER CONTAMINANT - LASER COMBINATIONS

There are many other chemicals which can be used in the stain method and the photochemical method. I have listed in Table 3 some of these along with a corresponding recommended laser for the illumination.

OTHER EMBODIMENTS

It is very important for all of these embodiments and in other embodiments which will be apparent to persons skilled in the art that the light absorbing substances have a very high absorption coefficient at frequencies which pass readily through the surface of the human skin. An illumination source is matched to this frequency. The substance used can be one with a high resonance peak at the frequency or it can be one with a high broad absorption coefficient over a wide band continuing the illumination frequency. The important thing is to use a light of a frequency which defuses through the skin and has a relatively low absorption in the skin and to use an absorber for contaminating the hair which will provide very high absorption of the light. Persons skilled in the art will recognize that certain frequencies will be preferred for light

2276-PA

10

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skinned persons and other frequencies may be preferred for dark skinned persons. The preferred beam size is about 1 square centimeter but could be as large as about 5 square centimeters.

Table 3. Dyes and matching laser.	
DYE	LASER
Hematoporphyrin derivatives	Argon Dye (630 nm)
Indocyanine Green	Diode Laser (785 nm)
Microcyanine	Cooper Vapor (540)
Photophrin II	Argon Dye (630)
Chlorin -E6	Dye (660)
Chlorophyll derivatives	Argon Dye (630)
Black Ink	Ruby Laser (694)
Any of the above dyes	Tunable titanium-sapphire

While the above description contains many specifications, the reader should not construe these as limitations on the scope of the invention, but merely as exemplifications of preferred embodiments thereof. Those skilled in the art will envision many other possible variations within its scope. Accordingly the reader is requested to determine the scope of the invention by the appended claims and their legal equivalents, and not by the examples which have been given.



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I claim:

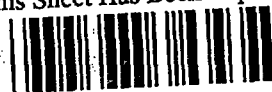
1. A process for the permanent destruction of plurality of hair growing on a section of human skin comprising the steps of:
 - (a) applying to said hairs and skin section a contaminant having a high absorption at least one frequency band of light,
 - (b) illuminating said skin section with said light at said at least one frequency band so as to damage said plurality of hairs so as to cause death to the follicles the skin tissue feeding the hair.
2. The process as in Claim 1 wherein said high absorption at said at least one frequency is a resonance peak for said contaminant.
3. The process as in Claim 1 wherein said contaminant is comprised of an oil and absorber suspended in said oil.
4. The process as in Claim 1 wherein tissue surrounding said plurality of hairs is damaged in order to cause death of the follicles over a period of a few days.
5. The process as in Claim 3 wherein said absorber is carbon powder.
6. The process as in Claim 1 wherein said contaminant is a hair dye.
7. The process as in Claim 5 wherein said frequency band of light is produced by a laser.
8. The process as in Claim 5 wherein said frequency band of light is a band centered about 10.6 microns (wavelength) and is produced by a CO₂ laser.
10. The process as in Claim 6 wherein said frequency band is matched to an absorption peak in said hair dye.
11. The process as in Claim 10 wherein said hair dye is standard commercial hair dye #124 and the source of the light is a 587 nm dye laser.

2276-PA

12



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12. The process as in Claim 1 wherein said contaminant is a photosensitizer and said frequency band is matched to resonance peaks in said photosensitizer.
13. The process as in Claim 1 wherein the contaminant and matching frequency band of light is chosen from the following groups:

CONTAMINANT**LASER**

Hematoporphyrin Derivation
Indocyanine Green
Microcyanine
Photophrin II
Chlorin -E6
Chlorophyll Derivatives
Black Ink
Carbon Powder in Oil
Any of the above dyes

Argon Dye (632 nm)
Diode Laser (785 nm)
Cooper Vapor (540 nm)
Argon Dye (630 nm)
Dye (660 nm)
Argon Dye (630)
Ruby Laser (694 nm)
CO₂ Laser (10.6 microns)
Tunable titanium-sapphire

14. Equipment and materials for the permanent removal of human hair comprising:

a laser means for producing a laser beam having a cross sectional area of about 1-5 square centimeters at a frequency or frequencies which will pass through the surface of human skin,

a quantity of a hair contaminant having a very high absorption coefficient of light at said frequency or frequencies.

an application means for applying said contaminant to a skin area so as to preferentially contaminate with said contaminant the hair growing in said area.

a control means for controlling said laser beam to assure that when said skin area is illuminated with said laser beam, a major portion of the hair in said skin area is killed without substantial permanent damage to the skin in said skin area.

15. Equipment and material as in Claim 14 wherein said contaminant and corresponding laser means are chosen from a group consisting of the following combinations:



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**CONTAMINANT**

Hematoporphyrin Derivation
Indocyanine Green
Microcyanine
Photophrin II
Chlorin -E6
Chlorophyll Derivatives
Black Ink
Carbon Powder in Oil
Any of the above dyes

LASER

Argon Dye (632 nm)
Diode Laser (785 nm)
Cooper Vapor (540 nm)
Argon Dye (630 nm)
Dye (660 nm)
Argon Dye (630)
Ruby Laser (694 nm)
CO₂ Laser (10.6 microns)
Tunable titanium-sapphire

2276-PA

14