Letter to the Editor

A new device for the treatment of localized adiposity

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Among the various therapies available today for the treatment of localized adiposity, we find a device called Michelangelo, produced by Renaissance, Italy.

Michelangelo is formulated to carry out four fundamental actions. The device contains the following active ingredients: Phosphatidylcholine and Deoxycholic acid, which act on localized fat; Carnitine and Caffeine, both active in improving microcirculation and local draining; Lipoic acid and NAC, which promote an improvement in skin structure.

Phosphatidylcholine activates the release of lipases by adipocytes (1), and Deoxycholic acid has lytic cellular activity (2). The association of both improves their final lipolytic effect (3). Carnitine is L-carnitine, an endogenous substance that has, among other things, the ability to improve microcirculation and, therefore, to promote local drainage (4). Caffeine, a methylxanthine, stimulates lipolysis by inhibiting the enzyme phosphodiesterase (5). Lipoic acid acts as an antioxidant (6), and NAC, N-acetylcysteine, is also an antioxidant and anti-inflammatory and causes vasodilatation (7).

Our team did not find any noteworthy side or negative effects during a preliminary approach. Patients treated showed a reduction of fat deposits and diameter on the thighs, an improvement in skin appearance, and an improvement in the sensation of heaviness in the legs (Fig 1).

Fig. 1. *Some treated patients, before and after.*

In our opinion, Michelangelo seems to be a valid therapeutic aid for treating localized adiposity, but other studies will be needed to confirm its effectiveness.

As is known, some people do not like to use preparations containing phosphatidylcholine. Therefore, Renaissance has developed a further formulation containing botanical extracts. This product appears to be as effective as Michelangelo's. This innovative formulation could also be used to tackle some facial imperfections. We are awaiting its release on the market to study its composition, evaluate its clinical results and observe its action on patients' faces.

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