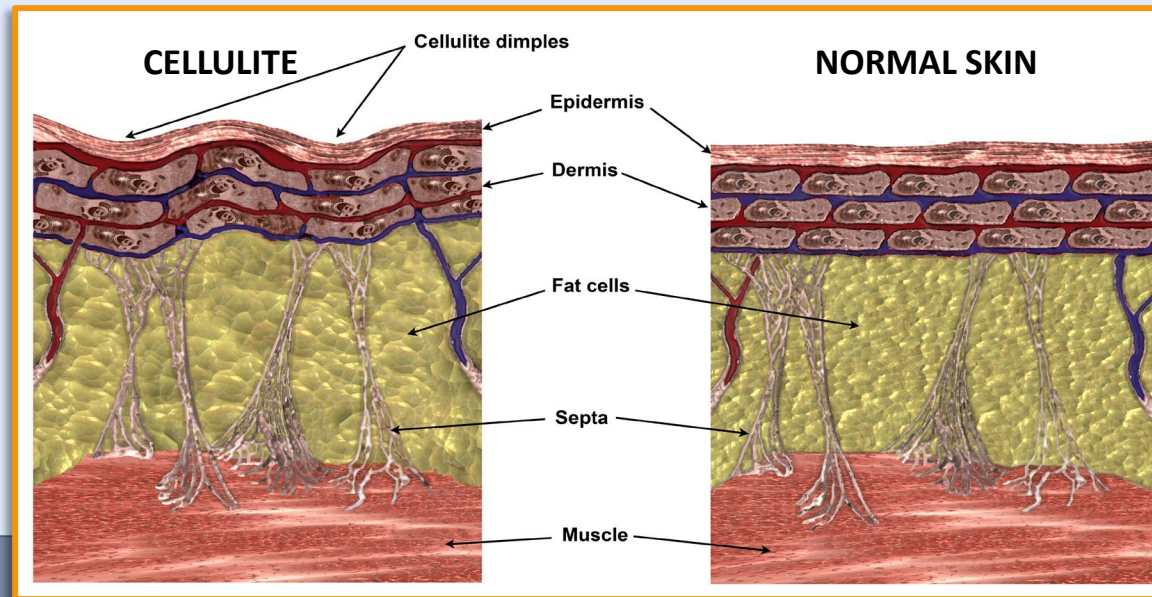


Anatomy of Cellulite

- Collagenous septa in subcutaneous tissue attach skin to deep fascia¹
- In women, septa in cellulite-prone areas are usually perpendicular to skin¹
 - Tether skin during swelling/expansion of subcutaneous fat
 - Underlying fat herniates, resulting in characteristic surface dimpling of cellulite^{2,3}



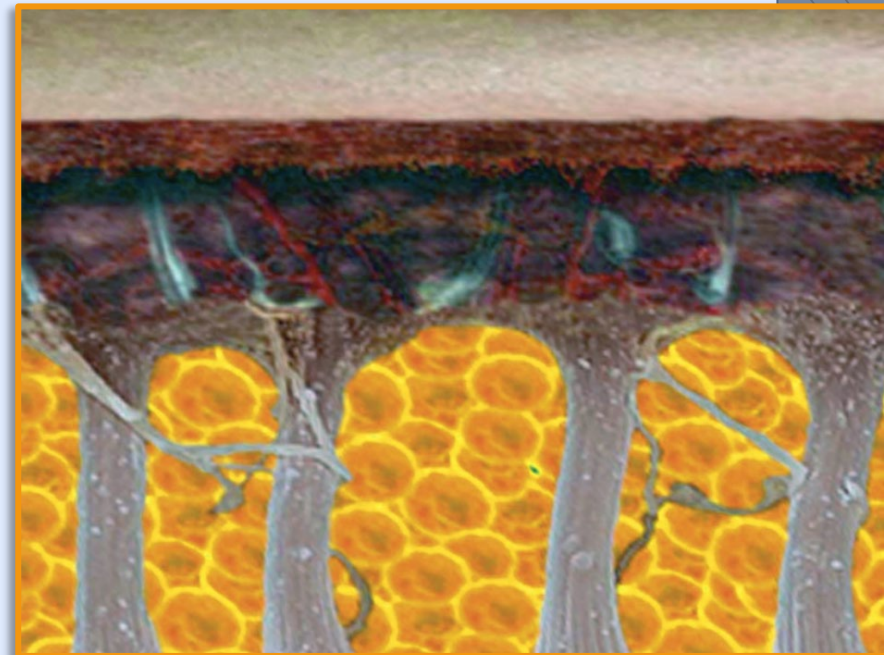
1. Hexsel D et al. *Dermatol Surg.* 2009;35(10):1-7. 2. Khan MH et al. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2010;62:373-384.

3. Querleux B et al. *Skin Res Technol.* 2002;8:118-124.

Septa



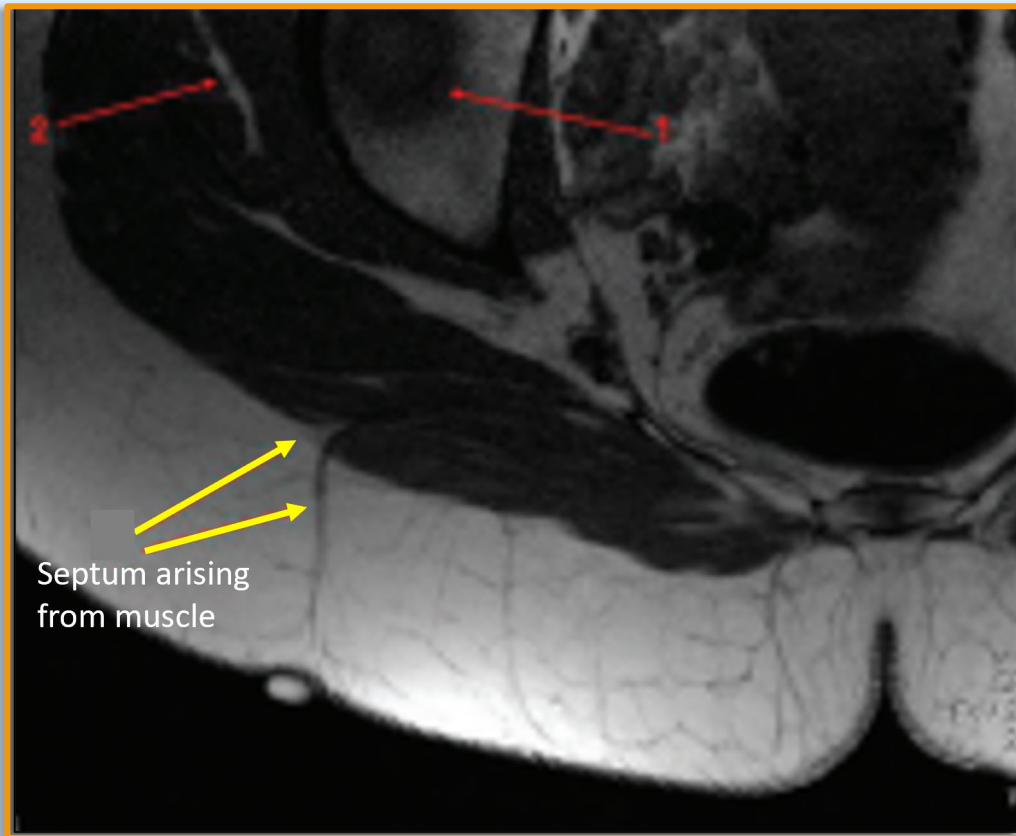
- Subcutaneous tissue consists of a network of fine, fibrous, collagenous septa that envelope clusters of adipocytes¹
- These strands of connective tissue normally tether dermis to deeper muscular layers²
- Density and orientation of septa varies among patients and correlates with cellulite grading¹



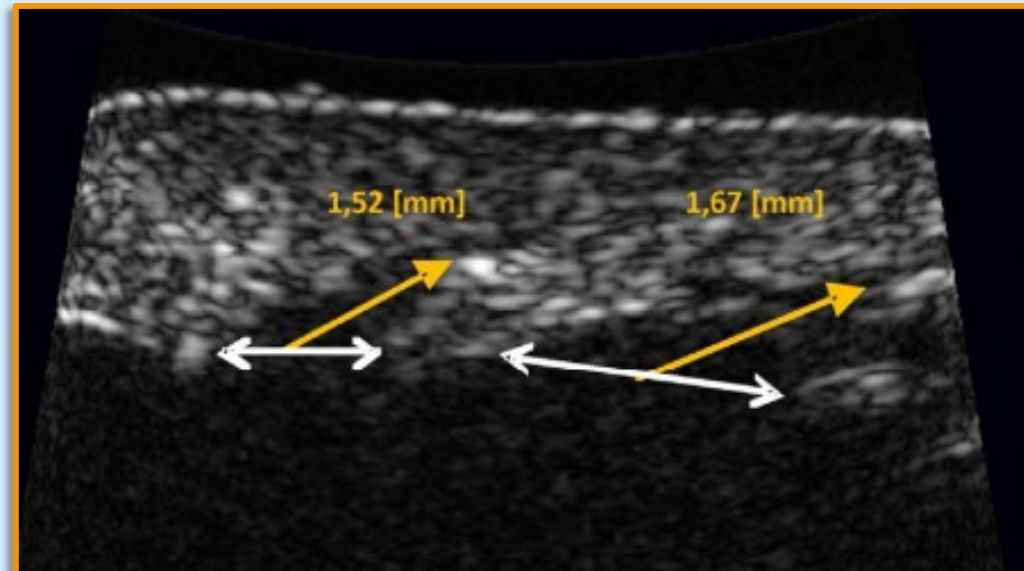
Septa on MRI and HF Ultrasound



MRI



High Frequency (HF) Ultrasound



3 “Pillars” of Cellulite



Septae



Thinned
dermis



Herniating
fat



Impact of Gender

- Women with cellulite have higher percentage of thinner, perpendicular hypodermal septa than unaffected women and men¹
- In men, septa are oriented obliquely, allowing for displacement of subdermal adipose tissue²

