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ScaNova Pro

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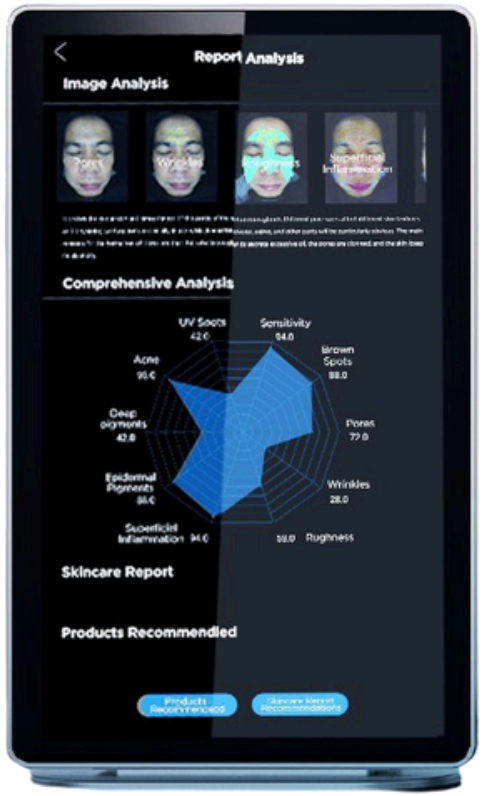
Skin Detection Principle

Multiple light source imaging technology can qualitatively, qualitatively and precisely analyze multiple skin problems such as skin pigments, deep spots, sensitivity, wrinkles, pores, acne black and white heads, superficial vascular, fluorescent, etc. With a multi point positioning system and live image overlay, it is extremely simple to repeatedly capture the same view, allowing you to clearly document your patients' progress over time.

5 Advantages

4 Light Sources

Big Data Comparison
Precise Analysis



35 Million Pixels

Self Development
New Algorithm

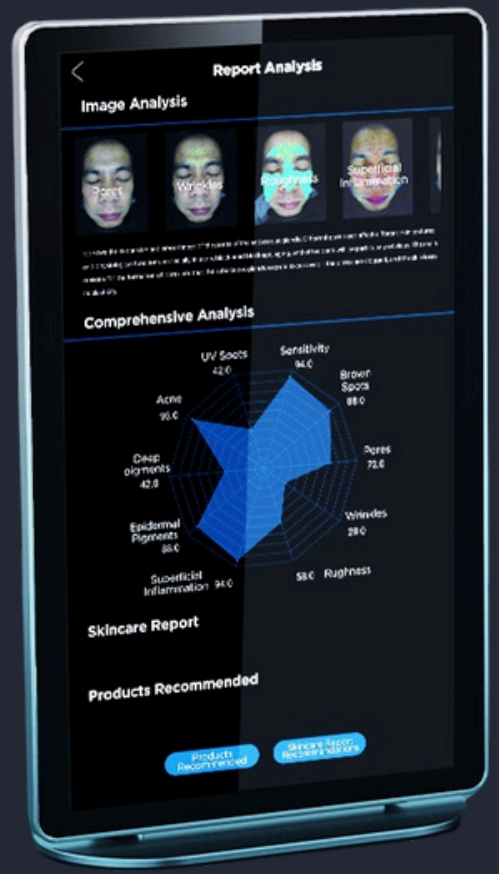
10 Spectrums

Found 6
Skin Problems

Wrinkles

Pigments

Sensitivity



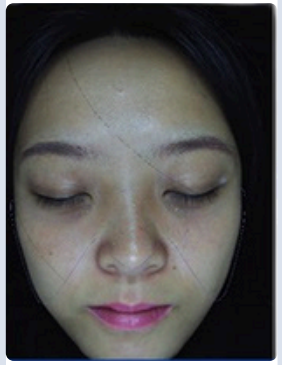
Pores

Deep Spots

Acne

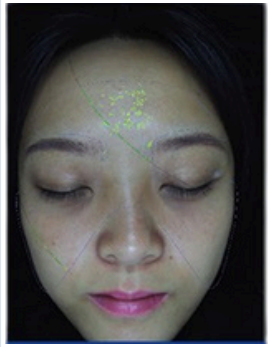
10 Intelligent Image Modes

PL Vibration Pore Imaging



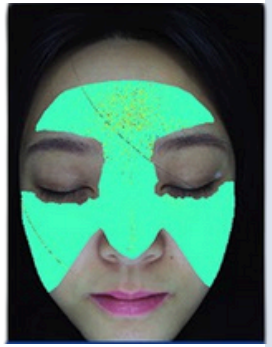
Pores

PL Vibration Wrinkle Imaging



Wrinkles

RBG Roughness Imaging

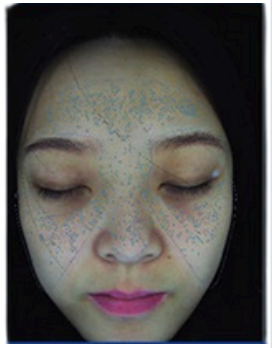


Roughness

Super Inflammation Imaging

Super Inflammation

Cross-polarized epidermal pigment Imaging

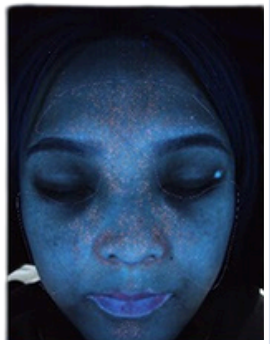


Epidermal Pigment

UV Light Deep Pigment Imaging

Deep Pigmentation

UV porphyrins Imaging



Acne

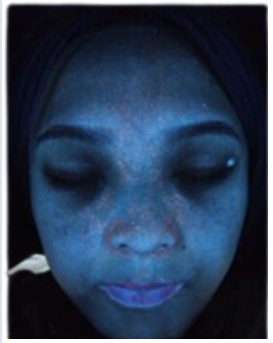
Red Zone Imaging

Sensitive

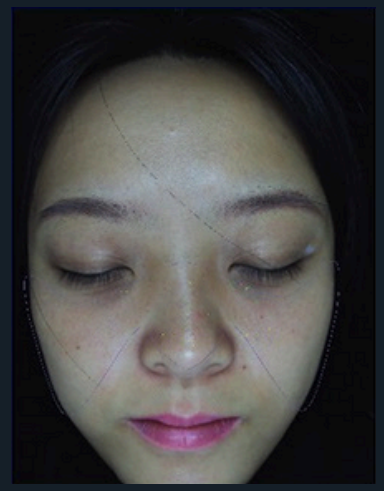
Brown Zone Map Imaging

Brown Zone Spots

UV Light Ultraviolet Spot Imaging

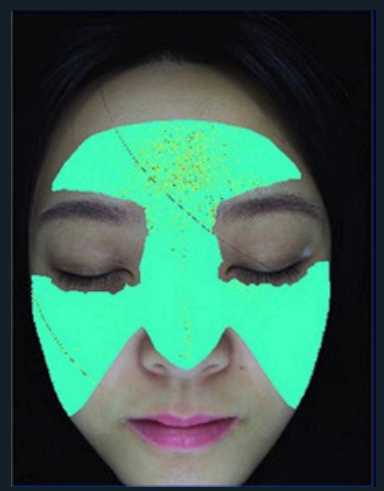


UV Light



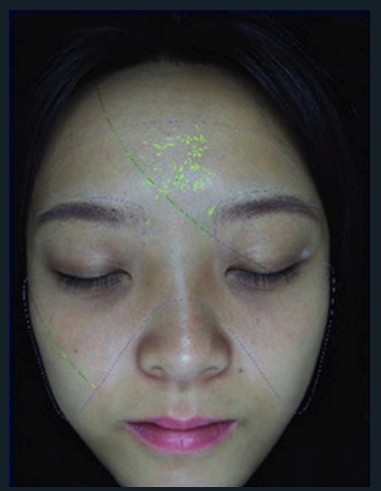
Pore

It shows the expansion and smoothness of the pores. Different pore sizes affect different skin textures and physiological functions, especially in acne, black- heads blockage, aging and other parts. Pores are formed, the main reason is that the sebaceous glands secrete too much oil, the pores are clogged, and the skin loses its elasticity



WRINKLE

Static wrinkles appear. Due to the lack of water or collagen, the elastic fibers continue to decrease, resulting in weakened skin elasticity and local irreversible creases, including fine lines, dry lines, and the static lines.,such as static wrinkles persist, any big changes will be brought about by its development

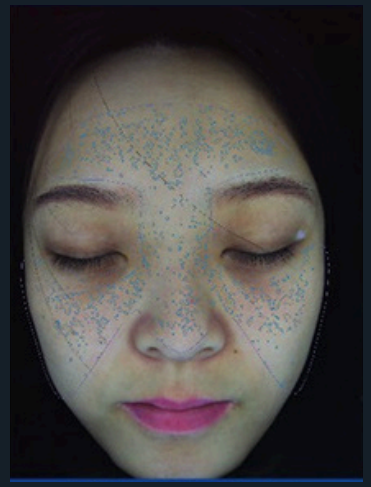


Roughness

Skin texture, fine texture, refers to shallow and thin skin grooves, small and smooth skin mounds, fine texture, and small pores. Due to the degeneration and fracture of collagen fibers, the texture is deepened, the skin is rough and not smooth, the surface is uneven, and the luster is lost, which affects the appearance

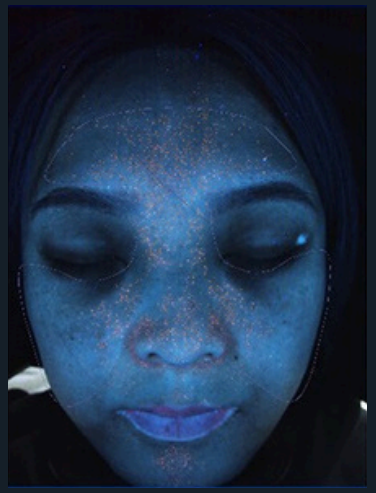
SUPERFICIAL INFLAMMATION

Inflammation is a pathological reaction of human skin to various stimuli. It is characterized by sudden or repeated erythema, papules, and desquamation. Or purple, in the form of red spots, dots, lines or star-shaped lesions, such as inflammatory acne, red blood streaks, rosacea, seborheic dermatitis, sensitive skin, etc.



SUPERFICIAL INFLAMMATION

Epidermal pigmentation is the spots and pigmentation on the skin surface. It is caused by the increase of pigment in the basal layer of the epidermis. Due to sun exposure, slowing down of pigment metabolism, and endocrine changes, the color is mostly light brown tan/dark brown, and shallow spots are morecommon: Sun damage such as sun-bum, freckles, inflammation and pig-mentation.



Acne

UV purple porphyrin, cell secretions and skin colonies interact to produce fluorescence effects and produce fluorescence imaging. For example: red fluorescent dots are porphyrins, porphyrins, which are metabolites of some bacteria parasitic on hair follicles, can reflect thesecretion of sebaceous glands in the skin, and are often related to the onset of acne.

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Specifications

Product Name	Scannova Pro
CPU	RK3588
Pixels	35 Million Pixels
System Language	English
Display Resolution	1920 x 1080
Operation System	Android

Contact Us

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