THIN-JECTIONS

FOR THOSE WHO PREFER TO FINE-TUNE THEIR FIGURE IN A DOCTOR'S OFFICE RATHER THAN AT THE GYM, NEW FAT-DISSOLVING INJECTIONS OFFER A SCALPEL-FREE ALTERNATIVE. BUT ARE THEY SAFE? ADA LEIENRING INVESTIGATES WHETHER THESE METHODS ARE WORTH A SHOT

What's injected, is illicit, and can cause braining and weight loss! Unlike the infamous narcotic that first comes to mind, mesotherapy solution and Lipostabil won't land you in jail While these two fat-targeting injectables are unapproved by the FDA, their use has become a body debated topic among doctors seeking a nonsurgical alternative to liposuction. Rampant success stories—one waistless ballsmla claims she developed curves in 26 hours—models have been getting "fixed" before swimuit shows, are turning ordinary people into jimmies. Both techniques originated in Europe and work the same way: Doctors inject "fat dissolving" blends into the subcutaneous layer of skin, which over a series of sessions allegedly causes fat cells to shrink. The difference between mesotherapy and Lipostabil is largely what doctors put in that 4ml syringe.

INSIDE INFORMATION

Mesotherapists create a cocktail of up to seven ingredients tailored to each patient's goal (cellulite reduction, weight loss, or body sculpting). Components usually include lidocaine, an anesthetic; various vitamins that are said to help tone; amino-collagen, an asthma drug normally taken orally and topically, and a beta-blocker that supposedly inhibits the fat-burning receptors of cells. All are FDA-approved for other uses, but none is approved for use as a fat-reducing injection. Lipostabil—also known as liposolve—contains soy lecithin (the same antioxidant found in much lower dosages in multivitamins), which is used in Germany and Italy to treat clogged arteries via injection. Unlike mesotherapy's ingredients, injectable soy lecithin is not approved for any use in the U.S., so doctors get their stash overseas.

THE PROMISE

"I have a patient who lost 13 inches from her waist in 20 sessions," says mesotherapist Lionel Bissoon, a mesotherapist who prac-
tices in L.A., New York City, and Palm Beach. There are enough similar anecdotes to keep the roughly 20 U.S. mesotherapy doc-
tors—only physicians can perform mesotherapy—double booked (New Jersey-based mesotherapist Marion Shapiro treats 150 clients a week). The treatment isn't painless, though: To ensure that weight loss is evenly distributed, mesotherapists administer multiple injections, one inch apart. The overweight may require thousands of shots over as many as 30 weekly treatments, but Shapiro reports that 20 percent of her patients find that their pants are looser after one visit of roughly 70 shots. "In general, patients drop one size after four sessions," she says. But some doctors believe it's meso-
therapy's requisite diet and exercise plan that makes the difference. "If you refuse to diet and exercise, I won't treat you," Bissoon says.

While mesotherapy has been touted as an option for treating obesity and sculpting the body, Lipostabil targets only small amounts of fat, like patches of cellulite, love handles, and fat under the eyes and chin. Manhattan-based plastic surgeon Thomas Loeb, MD, who has been administering Lipostabil shots for one year, says he smooths cellulite with a "diluted formula because I still don't know the nature of lecithin. What if it shrinks other types of cells?" New York City dermatologist Howard Sobel, MD, won't administer Lipostabil: "What if you get Lipostabil in your thigh, then you stand up and it gravitates downward, affecting other fat cells and creating an indentation?"

DANGEROUS CURVES

Considering that mesotherapy has been around for more than 50 years and Lipostabil for nearly five, there's a surprising lack of data backing either: No independent, controlled studies or published, peer-reviewed articles exist in the U.S. to prove their effectiveness (mesotherapy research has been published in France). Anecdotally, mesotherapy fares better than Lipostabil. In Brazil (where Lipostabil is now banned), Lipostabil patients complained of lumpiness, nodules, and necrosis, a breakdown of the skin that leads to open sores. In the U.S., one woman, injected under the eye, experienced two months of swelling and vision problems. "If it's illegal in Brazil, you know there's something wrong with it," Sobel says of the country known for its leniency in regulating plastic surgery.

While mesotherapy may have a better repu-
tation than Lipostabil, many doctors question the logic behind choosing it. "Why spend $10,000 for 10 weeks of bruising when you can pay $5,000 for liposuction and do it in one hour with only five days of bruising?" Sobel asks. Even Loeb, who uses Lipostabil, admits, "Liposuction is far a better method."

THE CONTENDER

A safe, effective fat-dissolving injectable would be a magic bullet—a vaccine against America's expanding waistline. One that's showing potential is collagene, an enzyme said to break down fat. While the product isn't currently used for body sculpting, Long Island-based plastic surgeon Zachary Gurin, MD, has conducted FDA-approved research on its effects on lipomatus (benign fat tumors encapsulated by connective tissue). So far, the results are promising: With an injection of collagene, 10 out of 12 patients experienced a 50 to 80 percent reduction in size of the tumors within a few months. It's also deemed safe: Collagene is naturally occurring in the body, so even if it entered the bloodstream, it would immediately dilute throughout the body and leave the system," says Gurin. Mesotherapists and Lipostabil-using doctors are already dialing him up to ask when it'll be available. "I'm sorry, I'm not at liberty to say," Gurin responds. Until his findings are published, the best ways to downsize are lipo-
suction and, of course, good old-fashioned dieting.