

Non-Invasive Treatment Addresses GLP-1 Associated Body Skin Laxity

By Lisette Hilton, Contributing Editor

As aesthetic providers grapple with how to treat “Ozempic face” in patients taking glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists, they realize another arguably bigger cosmetic concern is lurking: body skin laxity.

While body skin laxity doesn't yet have a catchy name, the effects of significant GLP-1-associated weight loss range from a mild cosmetic concern to an aesthetic nightmare.

Body Skin Laxity Defined

Body skin laxity results from a combination of collagen and elastin degradation, reduced fibroblast activity, and structural changes in the extracellular matrix. This process is often accelerated by aging, photo-exposure, hormonal changes, and rapid weight loss, such as that with GLP-1 therapies, said dermatologist Ramon Tardin, MD, of the Ramon Tardin Clinic, São Paulo, Brazil.

“Clinically, patients most often notice it in the abdomen, arms, inner thighs, knees, and gluteal area. These regions have less structural support and are more susceptible to mechanical stress and gravitational forces,” Dr. Tardin added.

Monopolar Radiofrequency Provides Effective Skin Tightening and Contouring

One way in which aesthetic providers worldwide, including Dr. Tardin, combat body skin laxity is via radiofrequency (RF) technology. Authors of a review in *Health Science Reports*¹ wrote that RF technology stimulates collagen production and remodeling, which improves skin texture and firmness, as well as addresses things like skin sagging. In particular, monopolar RF devices generate “uniform

volumetric heating in the deep dermis and subcutaneous tissue. This thermal stimulation triggers immediate collagen contraction and delayed neocollagenesis, making it particularly effective for skin tightening and contouring.”

This Technology Stands Out for Treating Body Skin Laxity

Dr. Tardin pointed to proven outcomes with Volnewmer (EVERESSE by Classys, Inc.), a 6.78 MHz monopolar RF technology that delivers controlled volumetric heating to the dermis while protecting the epidermis through integrated cooling.

“This leads to immediate collagen contraction followed by progressive remodeling, with neocollagenesis and improved dermal organization over time. Clinical data on monopolar RF consistently show improvements in skin laxity, texture, and firmness, with results evolving over three to six months and high patient satisfaction due to its non-invasive profile,” Dr. Tardin said. “By stimulating new collagen formation and improving dermal structure, patients tend to experience greater firmness and better tissue support, with a noticeable reduction in the loose and elastic skin quality often reported after weight loss.”

Volnewmer delivers full shots to the papillary and reticular dermis, while safeguarding the epidermis. The “double depth approach” triggers greater tissue coagulation and new collagen production, according to company literature.

The technology's continuous water-cooling reduces pain while delivering targeted thermal precision. The water-cooling system also optimizes RF thermal energy accumulation.

The device has tips for treating the eyes, tightening and lifting the midface, and also offers the S Tip for the body, a 16 cm² large tip to address the abdomen, arms, thighs, and other areas, according to Classys.

Monopolar RF Advantages

A key monopolar RF advantage is that there is essentially no downtime, according to Dr. Tardin.



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“Compared to other technologies, the treatment is also significantly more comfortable. It is generally less painful than microneedling RF or ablative lasers such as CO₂ or erbium, resulting in a much more tolerable post-procedure experience,” Dr. Tardin said.

Most patients benefit from one to three sessions, spaced four to eight weeks apart. When properly performed, with an adequate number of pulses and correct technique, clinical outcomes can be highly effective and, in selected patients, comparable to or even superior to those of other energy-based modalities, Dr. Tardin shared.

Ideal Candidates

The ideal candidate for Volnewmer treatment has mild to moderate skin laxity and is looking for a nonsurgical, natural improvement, according to Dr. Tardin.

“A common profile today includes patients after GLP-1 related weight loss, who often report drier skin and reduced elasticity. On examination, there is frequently delayed recoil on pinch testing, even without significant excess skin,” he said.

On the face, this includes patients with early brow descent and submental laxity. On the body, those who perceive loss of firmness rather than clear skin redundancy tend to respond best, Dr. Tardin added.

Patients with more advanced laxity may require surgical approaches.

Volnewmer Differentiators

Monopolar RF provides uniform, volumetric and more superficial dermal heating compared to the more focal or depth-specific technologies, such as micro-focused ultrasound.

Compared to microneedling RF, monopolar RF is non-invasive, does not disrupt the skin barrier, and involves less discomfort, which improves patient tolerance and recovery.

Combination Treatments

In aesthetic practices that treat skin laxity, these technologies (monopolar RF, micro-focused ultrasound and RF microneedling) are often



58-year-old female treated with a single Volnewmer full-face and neck session after 18 kg weight loss, resulting in improved skin quality, reduced lower-cheek laxity, softened perioral wrinkles, and a brighter, rejuvenated appearance

Photos courtesy of Ramon Tardin, MD

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complementary. Using device combinations allows for a multilayered approach to skin laxity that addresses both structural support and dermal quality, according to Dr. Tardin.

“At our practice, we also consider it a form of technological biostimulation, offering patients collagen remodeling without the need for needles or cannulas, which is particularly relevant for those who prefer to avoid injectable treatments,” he said.

Reference:

1. Zhang, B., Tan, X., Zhang, Q. and Wu, M. (2025). The Landscape of Radiofrequency Technology for Skin Rejuvenation. *Health Science Reports*, 9(1). doi:<https://doi.org/10.1002/hsr2.71575>.