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Introduction

Modern day skin laser surgery began with the publication of the now classic paper on "Selective Photothermolysis" by Anderson and Parrish in 1983 in the journal *Science*. Within 4 years, the first commercially available pulsed dye laser was approved by the US Federal Drug Administration. It was developed for the treatment of Port Wine Stains but it rapidly gained acceptance as a treatment for hemagiomas, telangiectasia as well as scars, striae, and even warts. The next major development in the field was the introduction of pulsed lasers for the treatment of pigmented lesions and tattoos. This was followed by the introduction of pulsed lasers for laser skin resurfacing and shortly thereafter by lasers for hair growth reduction. The most recent major development in the field of cutaneous laser surgery was Nonablative Rejuvenation, the subject of this issue of *Seminars in Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery*.

Based on early work by Brian Zelickson in Minneapolis, MN, and Suzanne Kilmer of Sacramento, CA, performed independently, pulsed-dye lasers were found to improve both epidermal and dermal changes of photoaging. This seminal work has paved the way for the field of Nonablative Rejuvenation, which is expanding at warp speed. The simple concept is that a variety of visible and infrared light and laser sources can be used gently to stimulate collagen and elastin production and in some cases to decrease the pigmentary and vascular components of photodamage.

In this issue of Seminars a variety of topics within this exciting new field are addressed from basic concepts to clinical aspects of nonablative treatments. We hope you enjoy it.

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