

Q.FACE Four Week Case Study

Photographic findings and exploratory image analysis

32-year-old female | Three sessions | Week 4 follow-up

BASELINE

August 18, 2026



WEEK 4

After three weekly sessions



Figure 1. Left facial view at baseline and week four. Follow-up timing is based on the corrected case history.

At week four, fine texture contrast in the selected cheek photographs was 14.8% lower on the left and 14.0% lower on the right. Color shifts were modest and partly shared by the forehead. These are exploratory image measurements; pores, brown spots and residual texture remain visible.

Single-participant, uncontrolled observation. The photographs document appearance and do not establish that Q.FACE caused the changes or predict typical results.

Participant record and treatment timeline

A 32-year-old female completed three Q.FACE sessions, one each week, beginning August 18, 2026. Follow-up photography was taken four weeks after the start, according to the corrected case history. The purpose of this case study is to document changes in visible facial appearance across the two time points.

Table 1. Case characteristics from the case history and VISIA reports.

Case detail	Record
Participant	Female, 32 years
Product used	Q.FACE
Treatment course	Three sessions, one each week
Observation period	Baseline to week four
Photographic record	Left and right facial views; enlarged right-side view
Assessment	Photographic review and exploratory image analysis

Reported schedule

Table 2. Weekly schedule reconstructed from the confirmed start and intervals.

Time point	Calendar timing	Case event
Week 0	August 18, 2026	Baseline and first Q.FACE session
Week 1	About August 25	Second weekly session
Week 2	About September 1	Third weekly session
Week 4	About September 15	Follow-up photographs

August 18 is the confirmed start date. Later calendar dates are calculated from the reported weekly schedule and four-week follow-up, rather than independently verified appointment dates.

Correction to the imaging dates

The source exports display August 27, 2026 for the later images. The case history identifies that label as inaccurate and places these images at week four. This report uses the corrected interval; the original PDFs remain unchanged.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Right cheek appearance at week four

The right cheek looks more even at follow-up, with some surface detail less conspicuous. Image analysis measured lower texture contrast and a modest shift in the red-green color measures. Localized marks and visible texture persist.

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Figure 2. Right facial view at baseline and week four. Images were extracted from the VISIA report without skin retouching or color adjustment.

Visible changes

Some uneven areas and pink-red coloration are less conspicuous. The more consistent numerical finding is lower fine texture contrast across both selected cheeks. A reliable percentage change in clinical redness cannot be inferred from these photographs.

Brown spots and pore openings remain visible. Differences in head position, reflected light and skin surface shine limit how precisely texture can be compared; the photographs do not measure pore size or scar depth.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DETAIL

Closer views of the cheeks

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Figure 3. Left cheek detail from Figure 1. Equal-size image crops show the appearance of redness and surface texture; they are not pixel-registered measurements.

The left cheek has a less red appearance at week four. The contrast around some uneven areas is softer, while scattered brown marks and shallow depressions are still apparent.

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Figure 4. Right cheek detail from the supplied enlarged right-side report. Both crops use the same pixel dimensions and display scale.

The right-side detail shows the same general reduction in visible redness. Pores and irregular texture remain present, so the comparison supports an appearance change rather than a claim of complete clearance or structural repair.

EXPLORATORY QUANTITATIVE FINDINGS

Measured change in the cheek images

The strongest repeatable image finding is lower fine texture contrast at week four. This means small light-dark details stand out less in the photographs. It does not quantify skin roughness in physical units, pore size, scar depth or collagen change.

Table 3. Measurements from the original pixels within anatomically matched cheek fields.

Measure	Cheek	Baseline	Week 4	Change
Fine texture contrast	Left	1.799	1.533	14.8% lower
Fine texture contrast	Right	1.689	1.452	14.0% lower
Red-green color axis a*	Left	13.32	12.43	-0.90 units
Red-green color axis a*	Right	13.20	12.28	-0.92 units
Red-green contrast index	Left	13.24	13.08	1.2% lower
Red-green contrast index	Right	13.20	12.70	3.8% lower

Area above a fixed red-pixel threshold

For each cheek, a threshold was set at the baseline 75th percentile of the red-green contrast index, then held fixed for the week-four image. This identifies comparatively red pixels within the chosen field; it is not a lesion count or a validated clinical redness threshold.

Table 4. Fraction of the cheek field above its baseline-defined threshold.

Cheek	Baseline area	Week 4 area	Absolute change	Relative change
Left	24.92%	21.96%	-2.95 points	11.9% lower
Right	24.99%	21.25%	-3.74 points	15.0% lower

Percentages in Table 4 describe image area. The threshold intentionally places about one quarter of baseline pixels above it. Brown marks, lighting and skin shine can influence this classification. Do not restate these values as percent acne, scar or inflammation improvement.

REGION SELECTION AND ALIGNMENT

Where the measurements were taken

LEFT | BASELINE



LEFT | WEEK 4



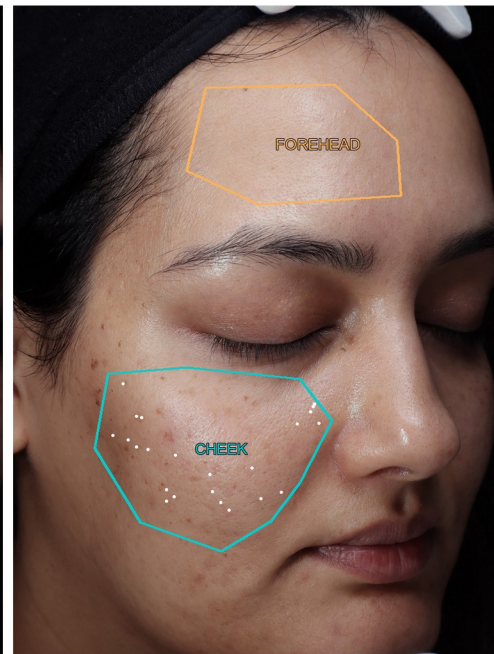
Cyan: cheek field Orange: forehead reference White dots: matched cheek landmarks

Figure 5. Left view. Cyan outlines the measured cheek; orange marks a forehead reference. White dots show matched cheek features.

RIGHT | BASELINE



RIGHT | WEEK 4



Cyan: cheek field Orange: forehead reference White dots: matched cheek landmarks

Figure 6. Right view. The reference region helps identify shared photographic changes; it is not an untreated control.

How stable are the measurements

Both cheek texture measurements remained lower when the field size, field position and alignment model were varied. The analysis tested 30 configurations per cheek: three field sizes, five position offsets and two alignment models. These ranges describe analysis sensitivity, not confidence intervals or treatment efficacy.

Table 5. Sensitivity to region and alignment choices.

Cheek	Fine texture contrast range	Change in a* units
Left	12.2% to 17.7% lower	-1.05 to -0.81
Right	11.9% to 15.5% lower	-1.15 to -0.73

Changing the Gaussian texture scale to reflect estimated image magnification gave 14.7-14.9% lower contrast on the left and 13.7-13.9% lower on the right. Excluding pixels outside the baseline 5th-95th lightness range gave 14.4% and 13.9% lower contrast. Separate 1/4-pixel and 4/16-pixel filters also gave lower contrast on both cheeks.

What the forehead comparison changes

Table 6. Within-image reference checks, using the same unscaled texture filter.

View	Forehead texture change	Cheek / forehead texture ratio	Cheek a* change minus forehead change
Left	0.1% lower	14.7% lower	-0.40
Right	6.6% lower	7.9% lower	-0.18

The right forehead also lost some texture contrast. Relative to that reference, the right cheek difference is smaller. The forehead may itself have changed with treatment or imaging conditions, so this adjustment is a sensitivity check, not a validated correction.

Both cheeks show about 0.9 units less red on the a* axis, but the forehead also shifts away from red. After subtracting that shared shift, the differences are only -0.40 units on the left and -0.18 on the right. The red-green contrast index gives smaller raw changes of 1.2% and 3.8%; after a lightness trim, the left change is nearly zero. The images therefore do not support one reliable percentage of clinical redness reduction.

What the measurements support

At the reported four-week follow-up after three weekly Q.FACE sessions, the selected cheek fields show lower fine texture contrast. Modest color shifts are also present, but vary by metric and are partly shared by the forehead. These measurements characterize one photographic comparison; they do not establish causation, biological repair or typical results.

Reproducible image method

Source pixels: original 1536 x 2048 JPEGs extracted from riya visia 1.pdf (left) and riya visia 3.pdf (right). The enlarged right-view PDF is used for visual context, not as another independent measurement. The source JPEGs contain no embedded ICC profile; sRGB is assumed for color conversion.

Alignment: SIFT features with square-root-normalized descriptors, mutual ratio matching and local affine RANSAC fits. There were 44 left-cheek and 40 right-cheek inlier matches; median fitted landmark residuals were 1.92 and 1.94 pixels. Homography fits were tested separately. Only region boundaries were transformed; metric samples came from native, unwarped pixels. Residuals describe fitted feature points, not a guarantee of exact tissue correspondence. [1]

Texture: $Y = 0.2126R + 0.7152G + 0.0722B$ using stored RGB codes. The primary contrast index is 100 times the region mean of $|G2(\log Y) - G8(\log Y)|$, where G is Gaussian smoothing and subscripts are pixel standard deviations. It measures fine image contrast, including texture, spots and highlights. Relative change = $100 \times (\text{week four} - \text{baseline}) / \text{baseline}$.

Color: mean CIELAB a^* after assumed sRGB/D65 conversion, plus mean $100 \times (R - G) / (R + G)$. The fixed area thresholds were 15.50 index points on the left and 15.45 on the right. Moving each threshold by ± 1 point changed the relative area reductions to 10.4-13.0% and 12.4-16.8%, respectively. These thresholds are exploratory and were not clinically validated. [2]

Limits of inference

No color calibration target, raw camera files, fixed physical scale, independent repeat captures or controlled lighting record were available. Skin curvature, head angle, focus, shine and product state can change the metrics. The reference forehead is not an untreated control. No p-values or confidence intervals were calculated; pixels and facial views are not independent participants.

Sources and analysis files

Case history and timing: age 32, female, Q.FACE, three weekly sessions starting August 18, 2026, with photographs after four weeks. The case owner corrected the inaccurate August 27 VISIA label. Original reports: I love My Look Aesthetics; riya visia 1.pdf, riya visia 3.pdf and riya right view.pdf.

[1] [OpenCV. Feature Matching and Homography.](#)

[2] [Sommers et al. Digital image analysis for skin color measurement.](#)

Audit files: analyze_qface_images.py; analysis/qface/qface-image-analysis.json; analysis/qface/qface-image-metrics.csv. Source hashes, region coordinates, alignment fits and sensitivity outputs are retained. Analysis and references reviewed September 25, 2026.