



## Alex TriVantage / AlexLAZR Treatment Guidelines English

This guideline sheet does not take the place of the Operator's Manual, Physician's Companion or reprints provided, but is a summary of the information listed in these references. For more details, please refer to these references.

<b>NANOSECOND PULSE DURATION MODE</b>				
<b>LESION</b>	<b>SPOT SIZE</b>	<b>ENERGY DENSITY</b>	<b>RETREAT</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
Lentigines, age spots, freckles, Café au lait birthmarks (other epidermal lesions)	<u>532nm</u>		4-6 wks	Start with lower energy and test; increase if no response.  Use spot size that best covers lesion.
	2mm	2 - 5 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	3mm	1.0 – 2.4 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	5mm	0.4 - 0.8 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	<u>755nm</u>			
	2mm	10 - 12 J/cm <sup>2</sup> *		
	3mm	5 - 6 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	4mm	3 - 4 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
Nevus of Ota (other dermal nevus/lesions)	<u>755nm</u>		8-12 wks	Test every patient at each visit to see what energy shows best result.  See Operator's Manual for selectable energy ranges.  Evaluate at next visit. If little change is noticed, increase energy in 1J/cm <sup>2</sup> increments as needed.
	2mm	10 - 12 J/cm <sup>2</sup> *		
	3mm	6 - 8.0 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	4mm	4 - 5.0 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	<u>1064nm</u>			
	2mm	4.6 - 10 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	3mm	4 - 5 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	5mm	0.8 – 1.6 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Tattoos</u></p> <p>Red or Brown Tattoos</p> <p>Blue, Black or Green Tattoos</p> <p>Blue or black Tattoos</p>	<u>532nm</u>		8-12 wks	Test lesion at first visit with multiple energy levels.  If excessive pinpoint bleeding occurs during treatment, decrease energy until little to no bleeding is present.  It is advised to perform test spots when using the 1064nm wavelength to treat darker skin types.  See Operator's Manual for selectable energy ranges.  At the second visit, treat with the energy that showed the best clearance or increase energy if little change.  Can use hydrogel dressing over treatment area to treat through to reduce scatter and contain bleeding.
	2mm	4.4 – 5 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	3mm	1.0 – 2.6 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	5mm	0.4 – 0.8 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	<u>755nm</u>			
	2mm	10 - 12 J/cm <sup>2</sup> *		
	3mm	6 - 10 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	4mm	4 - 5.5 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	<u>1064nm</u>			
	2mm	5 - 10 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	3mm	2.4 - 5 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		
	5mm	0.8 – 1.6 J/cm <sup>2</sup>		

- The 755nm wavelength in the nanosecond mode provides 10-18J/cm<sup>2</sup> with the 2mm spot size. The safety and effectiveness of fluences above 12J/cm<sup>2</sup> has not been established.

<b>755 nm MICROSECOND PULSE DURATION MODE</b>				
<b>LESION</b>	<b>SPOT SIZE</b>	<b>ENERGY DENSITY</b>	<b>RETREAT</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
Lentigines, age spots, freckles, Café au lait birthmarks (other epidermal lesions)	<u>755nm</u>  3 mm	20 – 24 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	8-12 wks	Start with lower energy and test; increase if no response.

- The 755nm wavelength in the microsecond mode provides up to 70J/cm<sup>2</sup> with the 2mm spot size and 44J/cm<sup>2</sup> with the 3mm spot size. The safety and effectiveness of fluences above 24 J/cm<sup>2</sup> have not been established.

**Suggestions for Treatment:**

- Perform a test spot on all patient lesions before proceeding with a complete treatment to determine what energy will provide the BEST clearance.
- It is strongly recommended to perform test spots when using the 1064nm wavelength to treat darker skin types (IV-VI). Neither the 532nm nor 755nm should be used on these darker skin types.
- Reduce energy when treating tattoo lesions if excessive pinpoint bleeding occurs during treatment or possible scarring will result.
- Start with LOWEST suggested energy levels until assured no untoward response will result.
- DO NOT DOUBLE PULSE
- When treating it is important NOT to linger in any area too long. This would be comparable to “double pulsing”.
- End point for tattoo treatment is: white flaking or red discoloration which may form crusts or scabs
- End point for epidermal lesion treatment is: white flaking or red discoloration which may form crusts or scabs.
- End point for dermal lesion treatment is: white flaking, red discoloration, blood blisters with slight pinpoint bleeding.
- A loud snapping noise will be heard during treatment when the target is melanin or tattoo ink.
- Do not treat recently tanned skin. Blisters or hyper / hypo-pigmentation may occur. Allow tan to fade prior to treatment.
- Caution: Some cosmetic tattoos/permanent make up may darken, turn black, or change color.
- Use caution at higher fluences (up to 10J/cm<sup>2</sup>) with the 3mm due to long pulse duration to avoid risk of dermal fibrosis (sub-clinical scar).

**Contraindications and Precautions:**

- Do not treat recently tanned skin. Blisters and hyper / hypo-pigmentation may occur. Allow tan to fade prior to treatment.
- With infected “target” tattoo site or adjacent areas
- With a personal history of skin cancer, such as melanoma.
- Accutane: Wait 6 months after the completion of Accutane therapy
- History of photosensitivity to infrared light.
- Pregnancy: Refer to Candela Corporation policy # 0920-23-0814.
- Seizure disorders: Do not treat patients with a history of light-triggered seizures.
- Medications and Supplements: Daily anticoagulation therapy, iron supplements, herbal supplements such as ginkgo, ginseng or garlic and fish oil supplements may bruise more readily.



- **Photosensitizing Medications:** Medications that induce photosensitivity or medications in or around the 532, 755 and 1064nm wavelengths range. Refer to Candela Corporation Drugs That May Cause Photosensitivity document # 0920-23-0011. Stop the medication if possible for 3-5 days prior to treatment.
- **Topical Medications and skin care products:** Stop 72 hours pre and post
- **HSV 1 & 2:** Do not treat if active lesion(s) are present within the intended treatment area. Patients with a known history of frequent HSV 1 & 2 lesions should begin prophylaxis prior to treatment as prescribed by their healthcare provider.
- **Poorly controlled Medical Conditions:** These patients should be carefully evaluated by their healthcare provider for medical clearance.
- **Active skin infection:** Avoid treatment of open wounds and skin that is actively infected.
- **Cold sensitivity:** Use caution when treating patients with Raynaud's phenomenon and using cold compresses or ice during treatment.
- **Keloid scarring:** Perform test spots prior to treating larger areas.
- **Implanted medical devices:** Pacemakers, cardioverters and other implantable devices or fillers consult healthcare provider.