

Quazar SDL15-C

Instruction Material for Quazar SDL15-C
Precision O.E.M. Laser Diode Module and Driver Unit

QUAZAR

Diode Module and Driver

Replacement Parts

Laser Eyewear
Eyewear # D-213-4600 Each \$99.95
Laser Handpiece Replacement
Laser Module # D-213-6700 Each \$699.95
Carbon Dye 200ml
Carbon Dye # P-213-2500 Each \$99.95
Laser Tattoo Post Treatment Gel
Stock # P-216-2500 Each \$49.99
Laser Capillary Post Treatment Gel
Stock # P-216-2600 Each \$49.99
Laser Post Treatment Aloe
Stock # P-216-2700 Each \$29.99
DermalCool Pre Treatment Gel
Stock # P-216-2606 Each \$29.99
DermalPlast Topical Desensitizing Spray
Stock # P-216-2606 Each \$29.99

Prices are subject to change without notification. To order on-line, go to <http://www.centre-biotechnique-avance.com>
For technical assistance beyond what this manual provides, please e-mail admin@centre-biotechnique-avance.com
Please allow 24 hours for processing.

Quazar SDL15 produces laser radiation which can be harmful to the eyes. Always wear protective eyewear while operating this equipment. Laser radiation has the capability to burn the skin if the technician does not closely observe the patient's reaction to the procedure. Laser electrolysis results in full destruction of the hair follicle and is **irreversible**. Always plan ahead before undertaking detail work such as eyebrow shaping or hairline contouring. Patch test a small area (no larger than 1X1 inch square) before full application. Allow 24 hours to determine the patient's reaction before applying full treatment.

ESD Handling Precautions: The laser module is extremely sensitive to electrostatic (ESD) discharge. The following steps should be taken to reduce the risk of damage to the diode.

1. Secure the laser accessory to the power system by tightening the exterior shroud (spanner nut) clockwise until it stops. If it is left unsecured, intermittent contact with the leads may produce a damaging power surge.

Always transport (or store) the laser in an ESD protected pouch. Static discharges from the hands can destroy the diode which would not be covered by warranty.

Quick Setup Guide

Read this guidebook first to set up your equipment for use.



Keep this manual in a convenient place for quick and easy reference at all times.

The product names in this guidebook are trademarks or registered trade marks of each specific manufacturer. In the interest of providing superior equipment, Quazar Industries reserves the right to modify or amend equipment specifications without notice or obligation.

Laser Hair Removal

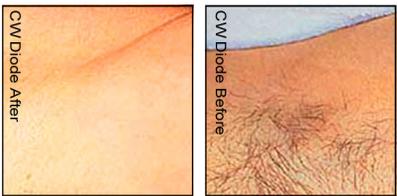
There are currently two standard variations for the permanent removal of unwanted hair by way of laser radiation. The first of which being referred to as laser 'shaving'. The second is 'deep tissue traumatization' which targets living melanocytes or carbon dye in the follicle organ.

Laser shaving has the distinct advantage of showing immediate cosmetic improvement. A new patient may walk into a laser hair removal office covered with unwanted hair then leave hairless and smooth a few hours later. Unfortunately for the patient (who may have spent \$5,000 or more for the visit) 95% of their hair will return in about 6 weeks. Progressive permanency has been established at about 5% per treatment with the marginally inefficient 'laser shaving' method. The average investment of treatments (quantitatively) is 10-12 applications before hair growth is permanently halted (providing they are a good candidate for the procedure, see below).

The limitations for achieving permanent results in a prompt and expedient manner by way of laser shaving are many. Most of the laser radiation is absorbed and blocked by the hair above the skin. The fraction left over will be reflected and absorbed by the skin itself (especially in cases where the patient has high levels of pigment in the dermis). As little as 10% of the original photon output reaches the papilla matrix to produce thermal damage to the live hair follicle itself.

Laser shaving procedures are covered in this instruction booklet and may be used for those patients who prefer that particular method; however, for the purpose of efficacy and speed for permanent results this manual will focus primarily on the deep tissue traumatization method.

With the deep tissue method, a full 98% of the laser energy is passed through the epidermis (no reaction takes place on or above the surface of the skin). Only 2-5% loss of energy per mm of tissue depth occurs, which leaves very high levels of laser radiation at the precise areas to create thermal damage to the follicle. The deep tissue method requires that the hair be shaved prior to treatment. The hair below the skin will remain as a target for the laser energy.



A variation to this procedure requires the follicle organ to be removed from the skin by tweezing or waxing. The empty follicle is then treated with a carbon based dye. The advantages of this 'carbon dye' protocol are substantial. Melanin in human hair is not an efficient receptor for laser energy. Even black hair has only a 20-40% efficiency rating for the conversion of photon energy to heat. Carbon dye has a 99.997% heat exchange conversion ratio. This produces far greater thermal damage to the follicle itself. The next advantage to the carbon dye method is that no hair debris (carbonized hair) is left in the skin. The 'burnt hair' is visible through the skin as a dark spot and is poorly absorbed by the immune system (sometimes taking months to disappear). This can create pimple-like protrusions and, in some cases, infections. The third advantage to using the empty follicle shaft/carbon dye protocol is that laser radiation will not react with blond, red or grey hair growth. There simply is not enough pigment to create heat. By using carbon dye, the entire process becomes controlled, highly efficient, and predictable.

Client Pre-Qualifications

The best candidate for laser hair removal has fair skin with dark terminal hairs. Skin typing for exposure to ultraviolet light can be categorized by the Fitzpatrick classification, developed by Dr. Thomas Fitzpatrick of Harvard Medical School.

Skin Type I: Never tans, always burns (extremely fair skin, blonde hair, blue/green eyes)

Skin Type II: Occasionally tans, usually burns (fair skin, sandy to brown hair, green/brown eyes)

Skin Type III: Often tans, sometimes burns (medium skin, brown hair, brown eyes)

Skin Type IV: Always tans, never burns (olive skin, brown/black hair, dark brown/black eyes)

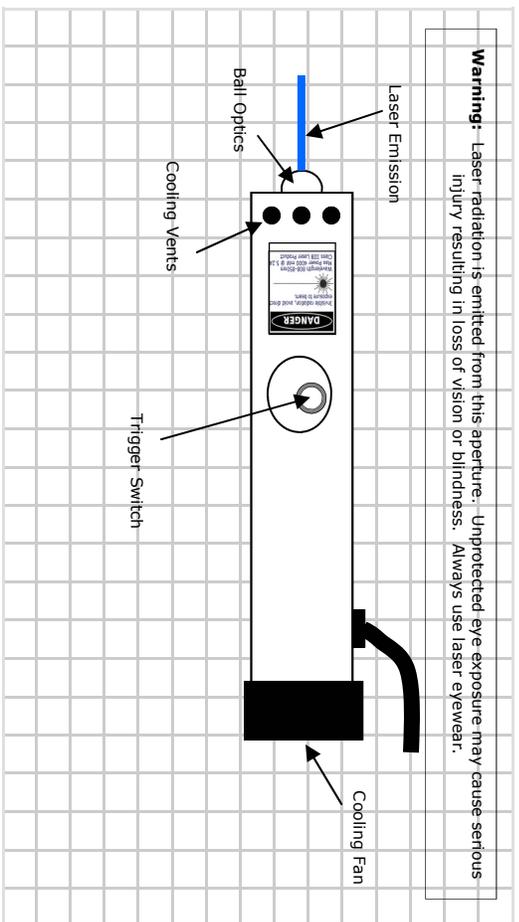
Skin Type V: (Black skin, black hair, black eyes)

Types 1 through 4 are outstanding candidates. Type 5 will have excellent results as well, but care must be taken to assure that the laser will not burn the skin. Type 6 should not undergo laser hair removal unless used in conjunction with skin bleaching due to the high risk of burning and hypo/hyper pigmentation issues.

References

1. Bjerring P, Grarners M, Egekvist H, Christiansen K, Troilius A. Hair reduction using a new intense pulsed light irradiator and a normal mode ruby laser. *J Cutan Laser Ther*. 2000; 2: 63-71.
2. Kauravi AN. Treatment of pseudofolliculitis with a pulsed infrared laser. *Arch Dermatol* 2000; 136:1343-6.
3. Krenia S, Li C, Newman N. Laser hair removal with alexandrite versus diode laser using four treatment sessions: 1-year results. *Dermatol Surg* 2001; 27: 925-9.
4. Gargi M, Aslan G, Akcoz T, Erdogan B. Comparison of alexandrite laser and electrolysis for hair removal. *Dermatol Surg* 2000; 26:37-41.
5. Bencini PL, Luca A, Galimberti M, Ferrarini G. Long-term epilation with long-pulsed neodymium:YAG laser. *Dermatol Surg* 1999; 25:175-8.
6. Lloyd JR, Milkov M. Long-term evaluation of the long-pulsed alexandrite laser for the removal of bikini hair at shortened treatment intervals. *Dermatol Surg* 2000; 26:633-7

SDL15-C Laser Instrument



The DMD1000 comes with a high output 54Jcm² adjustable pulse frequency (fixed pulse duration) instrument for superior operator control. To prolong the life of your diode laser emitters it is advisable to activate the cooling module in short bursts lasting no more than 1 second, while allowing an equal span of time of cooling between bursts. This will prevent overheating and potential damage to the laser crystals. The gallium arsenide laser diodes (emitters) are located inside the hand piece. Dropping or bumping the instrument may result in irreversible damage to the internal components and would not be covered by warranty.

WARNING: Do not operate the laser in CW mode on full power (setting 5) for more than 1 second at a time. The diode will overheat and may burn out. Failure to comply will void warranty.

Trouble Shooting

- Should you encounter technical problems with your Quazar DMD1000 Laser system, refer to the following guide for potential problems and their solutions:
- Unit is plugged into the wall, all accessories are correctly inserted into the unit but no laser output is being registered.
 - ++Check all connections. Plug and unplug each one being sure all contacts are sound.
 - ++Check all cords. Due to continual bending and fatigue, wires may fray or break resulting in full loss of power.
 - ++Check fuses: The Quazar unit has a fast-acting fuse mounted on the top panel of your unit to protect the delicate laser diode from voltage spikes, on-line power surges and electro-static discharge (ESD damage). Replace with 5 amp fast acting type only. Failure to comply with these specifications may result in serious damage to your laser and will void all warranties.
 - Unit hums or makes noises.
 - ++Unit needs servicing.
 - Laser output is weak.
 - ++Emitter output modules are blocked with carbonized debris (burnt hair etc.). Clean thoroughly with a cotton tipped applicator and alcohol. If the performance of the laser does not improve after cleaning the head your unit needs servicing by a qualified agent. Technical support for assistance.
 - No output from the laser is registered after all trouble-shooting suggestions listed above have been checked.
 - ++Probable diode failure. Unit needs servicing.



The meter may need re-calibration by adjusting the on-board potentiometer. Two resistors, Ra and Rb may be used in order to alter the full scale reading (F.S.R.) of the meter.

Digital LED Emission Meter

Specification	Min	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Reading	Settings	3m ²
Accuracy		0.05	0.1	%(+1 count)			
Linearity			+1	count			
Sample rate		3		Sample/sec			
Op. temp	0	50		°C			
Temp. Stbl.		150		Ppm/°C			

Laser Startup Procedure

Put on your laser eyewear before powering up your system. Wear the eye protection throughout the entire procedure.

1. Turn the key lockout switch from system status green (neutral) to system status red (enabled). At this time your digital power readout will show the available power for the operation of the laser. The emission indicator will need to be converted to joules per centimeter squared/seconds by using the table on the last page of this pamphlet.
2. Activate the laser pulse (turn to 'enabled'). The red LED will begin to flash which indicated that your laser is 'live'. By pressing the thumb switch on the hand piece you will be delivering pulses of laser radiation. Adjust the pulse frequency to the desired level.
3. Set power level for treatment. It is recommended to start out on setting 3 or 4. Setting 0 is off. Setting 5 is maximum.

Calibration and Measuring Laser Output Fluence

The laser hand piece has two settings, pulse and cw (constant wave) modes. While in pulse mode, the digital meter may not give accurate readings of power output (the pulses can be too fast to measure). You should switch to cw mode and press the thumb switch to gauge the output correctly (the laser must be emitting radiation for measurement). If the available power before pressing the thumb switch shows 265, it will drop to a lower number when measuring actual power draw (say 235). In this mode you may adjust the desired power (use table on last page of this pamphlet). You may switch back to pulse mode for treatment after completion with full knowledge of power level. Do not operate in CW mode for more than 1 second.

Testing the Laser

With the power setting on 4 or 5, place the laser head on the black test sheet included with your instruction material. Press the trigger switch in pulse mode for a brief duration (1 second or less). A series of brilliant laser flashes will be evident which will ignite the test pad producing vapor and smoke. If no reaction occurs, check power setting.

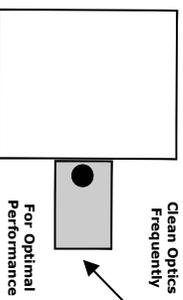
CW Mode and Diode Overheating

While using this laser in pulse mode on settings 1-4, there is little chance of overheating (which could lead to diode failure). However, using high power settings (#5) in either CW or LP mode may lead to excessive heat build up. Short bursts of 1 second with a 1 second wait before the next emission are best on setting 5. Pushing the laser beyond the limits of performance will damage the gallium arsenide crystals, resulting in loss of intensity, performance, life expectancy of the laser which would not be covered by warranty.

Laser Head Maintenance

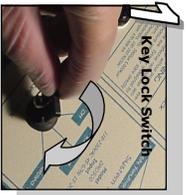
Clean the laser head and optics frequently. For light maintenance use acetone or alcohol on a cotton tip applicator. For more aggressive cleaning use an 'Exacto' to scrape any carbonized material from the laser head.

Carbonized debris (residue from vaporized hair) can obstruct the laser treatment by occluding the optics (lens) as well as the articulating arm bracket.

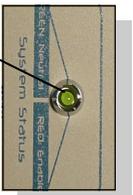


For Optimal Performance

Clean Optics Frequently



Key Lock Switch



Red 'Enabled'



Available Power



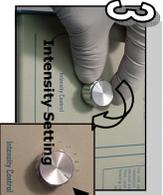
Pulse Switch



Pulse Frequency



Draw Power



Intensity Setting

Laser resurfacing is performed using a beam of laser energy which vaporizes the upper layers of damaged skin at specific and controlled levels of penetration. The procedure offers many advantages which others do not have. Unlike Microdermabrasion, the laser penetrates deeply into the dermis where production of collagen proteins can be stimulated. Chemical peels can be very unpredictable and dangerous while lasers can be dialed in to deliver precisely the right amount of radiation to produce safe and effective results.

Laser Resurfacing

All resurfacing treatments work essentially the same way. First, the outer layers of damaged skin are stripped away. Then, as new cells form during the healing process, a smoother, tighter, younger-looking skin surface appears.

For superficial or medium resurfacing, the laser can be limited to the epidermis and papillary dermis. For deeper resurfacing, the upper levels of the reticular dermis can also be removed. Varied penetration allows treatment of specific spots or wrinkles.

It's also important to consider the length of recovery when choosing among the skin-resurfacing alternatives. In general, the more aggressive the resurfacing procedure is, the more prolonged the recovery is likely to be. "Light" resurfacing procedures, such as superficial chemical peels or superficial laser resurfacing, offer shorter recovery times. However, these lighter procedures may need to be repeated multiple times to achieve results comparable to those achieved with more aggressive techniques.

General Dermatology

Treatment of additional skin afflictions such as Rosacea, Fine Wrinkles, Sun Damaged Skin, Acne Scars, Scars from CO2-laser resurfacing, Age Spots, Large Pores, Acne Prone Skin.



As the laser goes over the dermis, vascular spaces with hemoglobin in them absorb the laser energy thereby heating the surrounding tissue and stimulating the fibroblasts to produce type I collagen and dermal proteins. The treatment rearranges and/or replaces the solar elastosis in the upper dermis, resulting in NEW collagen formation.

What used to be loose, irregular collagen in the dermis is now tighter, refreshed and rejuvenated.

The benefits of each Diode Laser treatment over all other skin rejuvenation procedures include: Low downtime, non-surgical, little pain and discomfort, immediate results after 1 - 2 treatments, affordable, enhances your own collagen growth, produces more dermal proteins and treats all types of skin.

Treatment Procedure: Resurfacing and Wrinkle Reduction

Deliver 1 second pulses (approximately 120 joules) to each area of 1 cm square. Be very systematic and thorough, but resist the temptation to over treat. Applying more than 180 joules per cm2 may severely burn the skin.

Correct Hand Position for Treatments.

Figure 1 shows normal sagging and wrinkling of the skin which can be expected as humans age. Figure 2 shows excellent improvement on a 47 year old female after 6 treatments.



Apply 'Laser Post Treatment Facial Gel' (see back page of pamphlet for ordering information). This formula contains benzocaine, aloe and glycolic acid, which produces a very mild chemical peel. Call your patient back in for a follow up in 48 hours. Additional treatments may be applied in 2-4 weeks depending on the level of dermal trauma the patient experience and their rate of healing.

Always use caution when turning on and/or operating this system. The laser is very powerful and can cause serious eye or skin injury if used incorrectly.

Treatment Procedure: Rosacea

Deliver 1 second pulses (approximately 120 joules) to each area of 1 cm square. Be very systematic and thorough but resist the temptation to over treat. Applying more than 180 joules per cm² may severely burn the skin.



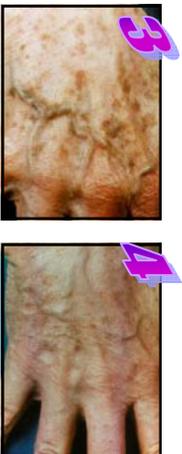
Figure 1 shows severe late stage Rosacea of a 70 year old female. Figure 2 shows the substantial improvement achieved with 16 treatments over 18 months. Spider veins and enlarged capillaries require more treatments overall than most other laser procedures.

Apply 'Laser Capillary Gel Post Treatment' (see back page of pamphlet for ordering information). This formula contains activated phyloquinone, which supports healthy regeneration of new capillaries (reducing the recurrence of future Rosacea) by strengthening the capillary walls.

Treatment Procedure: Age Spots

This condition is caused by melanin deposits in the skin which do not fade. Normal melanin will darken (proliferate) with exposure to sun, but will also fade over 4-6 weeks when the exposure is stopped. It is most common in the elderly but occurs in all ages. Laser treatments are remarkably effective for this affliction.

Deliver 1 second pulses (approximately 120 joules) to each area of 1 cm square. Fading of the age spots (also known as 'liver spots') will be evident after 4-6 weeks. Figure 3 shows moderate age spot activity on a 67 year old female. Note the improvement in figure 4 showing nearly complete regression of the skin disorder. This patient underwent 6 treatments over 4 months.



Apply the 'Laser Post Treatment Aloe' which contains benzocaine. This will speed healing and reduce any discomfort associated with the laser treatment.

Treatment Procedure: Scars and Lesions

This condition can be caused by any trauma to the skin from acne, sun burn, cuts, scrapes and surgical procedures. To reduce the appearance of the scar, it will be necessary to rebuild the collagen proteins in the skin with laser radiation. This process is extensive (especially in cases where severe scarring exists). It may take 15-20 treatments over 12-24 months to achieve desired results.

Deliver 1 second pulses (approximately 120 joules) to each area of 1 cm square. Remember, applying more than 180 joules per cm² may severely burn the skin.



Figure 5 shows a 28 year old female with acne scarring which was left over from teenage puberty. There are very deep pocks, which are the hardest to improve. In figure 6, the appearance of the scars (including the pock) has improved 90%.

Apply the 'Laser Post Treatment Aloe' which contains benzocaine. This will speed healing and reduce any discomfort associated with the laser treatment.

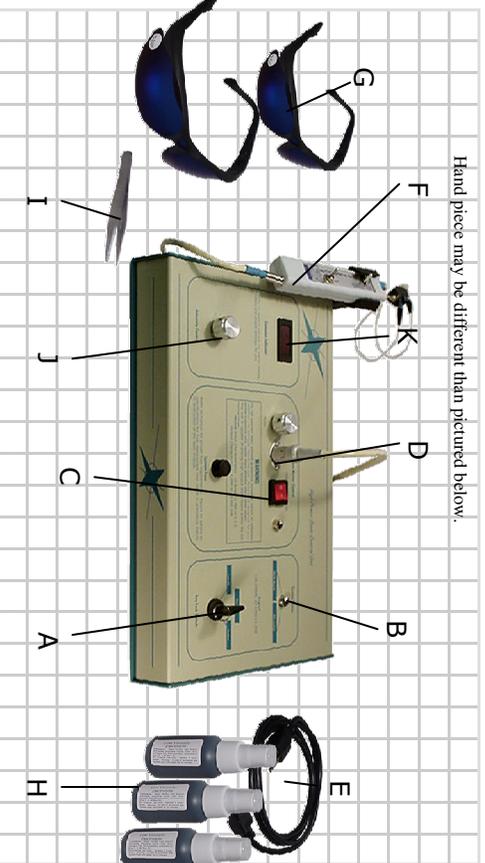
For a list of laser hair, tattoo, age spot and scar removal as well as general dermatology treatments, gel formulations which can aid in the management of discomfort associated with laser treatments, see the back page of this pamphlet.

Treatment around the eyes must be done with adequate protection. Exposure to laser radiation (even through the eye lid) can permanently injure the eyes up to and including blindness.

Photos are for example purposes only and may not indicate results which will be achieved on every patient. Medical laser treatments for dermatology purposes are rated by 'improvement' and not by 'cure'. Many skin conditions such as Rosacea may return and require future treatments to be controlled. Advise your patient to expect improvement but caution them as to which degree of improvement they will be able to achieve.

DMD1000 Control Locations/Feature Descriptions

Hand piece may be different than pictured below.



- A. **Key Lockout:** This feature is required by law on all high-power laser devices. The first step in the correct sequence to power-up your laser is to turn this lock clockwise using the special key included in your kit. The light (center LED lamp) will be green when the power system is off and red when the power system is on.
- B. **System Status LED:** This light will indicate system status (neutral or live). Green is neutral and red is live.
- C. **Pulse Control:** This allows the operator to set the number of laser pulses per second.
- D. **Laser Jack:** An eight-prong coaxial power jack for the diode laser hand piece.
- E. **Power Cord:** Rated for 60Hz, 120-240 V, 10 Amp with corresponding plug-style for country of destination.
- F. **Laser Instrument:** A 54Jcm² high intensity pulsed laser with thumb switch.
- G. **Eyewear:** This is an essential part of the treatment process. Direct or reflective laser radiation can seriously injure the eye. Both the technician and the patient must use the protective eyewear while the laser is enabled or activated. Eyewear is intended for **accidental** exposure only. Never stare directly into a laser beam.
- H. **Carbon Dye:** This is an 'atomized' form of molecular carbon which easily penetrates deeply into the follicle shaft. The dye adds pigment which gives a receptor for the photon/heat exchange reaction. The carbon atoms will capture the laser energy and convert it into heat for the rapid and efficient cauterization of tissue for the permanent destruction of the hair follicle organ.
- I. **High-Precision Tweezers:** Apparatus for the extraction of follicle prior to carbon dye application.
- J. **Intensity Dial:** Control feature for the regulated output of the laser module. Settings range from 0-5.
- K. **Emission Indicator:** Panel-mount digital display showing available current. Refer to the last page of this pamphlet for conversion to Jcm².

Equipment Warranty

We warrant to the original purchaser the equipment manufactured by us to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service. Our obligation under this warranty shall be limited to the repair or exchange of any part or parts which may prove defective under normal use and service within 12 calendar months from the date of shipment and which our examination shall disclose to our satisfaction to be thus defective. When necessary, purchaser shall apply for a Return Materials Authorization and instructions on proper return procedures from their original sales associate. The laser diode (head) requires special operating precautions which, if defied, may void warranty.

Warranty Extension Certification:

Customer Number _____ Authorization Number _____

Warranty Extension () years Warranty Type: A B C D

Laser Diode Tattoo Removal

To begin the process it will be necessary for you to scrub the skin over the tattoo with an abrasive applicator. This is will remove the outer layers of the epidermis which will allow for greater penetration of the laser radiation.

Using a depilatory wax or epilation paper, remove all hair from the tattoo area. Hair growth will block some of the laser radiation from entering the tattoo. Foliocles in the skin of the tattoo will also be permanently damaged by the radiation which may not be desirable to your patient.

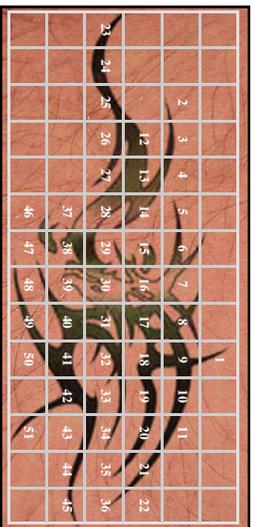
The Treatment Procedure

Carefully power up your laser (see page 4). Dial in full intensity on high pulse frequency. Place the emitter side down (in contact with the skin) on top of the tattoo as shown in figure 4. Deliver 1/2 to 1 second pulses (approximately 90-180 joules) to each area of 1 cm square (depending on color). Be very systematic and thorough, but resist the temptation to over treat.



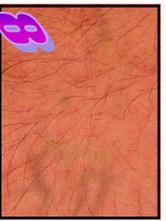
Applying more than 180 joules per cm2 may severely burn the skin. Black ink can be successfully treated with 100 jcm2. Blue and green normally requires 120 jcm2, and red requires up to 180.

The example tattoo at right required 51 pulses of 1 second each for a total of 5,000 joules.



Apply the post treatment cooling gel to the tattoo and allow to dry. This is a very important step which should not be omitted. Although the gel does contain the desensitizing compound benzocaine it will be quite common for the patient to feel some burning in the minutes and hours following the procedure. This is quite normal. If the patient requests extra relief, apply a cold pack as needed.

In picture number 5, you can see some of the redness, swelling and scabbing which may show up 1-3 days following treatment. In picture number 6 and 7, you can see some fading of the tattoo, but also a mild form of hypo pigmentation (loss of the patient's natural skin color). This condition is temporary and will subside as the melanin regenerates with natural healing. In picture number 7, you can see that the tattoo has faded to a point where it is not recognizable. This particular tattoo required 6 treatments over 7 months. It is always a good idea to take pictures of your patient's treatment areas to show them the steady improvement. This will help them to stay committed and motivated as the process requires a substantial investment of time.



Patient Group	Treatment Area	Tattoo Clearance (Average)	Notes
2 Patients Black Ink Only	Arms	90% after 3 mos.	5 treatment average
5 Patients Blue and Black Ink	Torso	90% after 3 - 12 mos.	8 treatment average

Pre-Treatment

Before applying treatment, remove all hair from the area by tweezing or waxing. Laser hair removal is most effective when applied to an empty follicle shaft. Human hair simply does not have enough pigment to allow for sufficient heat exchange to cauterize, desiccate and necrotize the cells which produce hair. To compensate for this lack of 'quantitative' and 'qualitative' photon targets, it will be necessary to place a high-density carbon dye inside the follicle prior to treatment.



Isolate the hairs to permanently destroy. It will be necessary to remove them by swiftly plucking (or waxing) in the direction of growth. Pulling slowly generally leaves most of the follicle tissue inside the pore which will block the dye.

Photo-Reactive Dye Application

Using a cotton-tipped applicator, completely cover the treatment area with the special dye included in your kit. Massage the dye into the follicle pore with a firm downward circular motion. Repeat 2-3 times to saturate the follicle pore. Use an **ethyl alcohol** based wipe (isopropyl alcohol will not dissolve the dye) to lightly clean the excess from the surface of the skin. At this point you will have all desired follicles **visibly highlighted** with a dark spot (as seen above) and are ready to power up your laser for treatment.



Warning: If your patient objects to having a depilatory process before the treatment, you may continue without the carbon dye. This alternate procedure is the equivalent of 'laser shaving' (for which long-term permanence is marginal). For best results, the use of a photo-reactive dye is highly recommended.

Dermal Coolant Application

Place a thin layer of laser dermal coolant spray on the treatment area prior to laser application. This will protect the surface of the skin from burning as well as improve the translucency of the skin (rate at which light can pass). Failure to use the dermal coolant prep may result in unnecessary discomfort for the patient during treatment and increase the likelihood of a surface burn. Should the liquid become dry, it will be necessary to re-apply frequently. The use of a humidifier in dry climates will substantially prolong the duration for which the dermal prep will retain its cooling properties.

The Treatment Procedure

Shine the red dot on the highlighted hair follicle. Adjust the distance of the laser head from the tissue to create a pin-point of focus (or if using a focal arm simply place the tip at the location for treatment). The optimal beam diameter for maximum intensity is roughly 2 mm. The follicle will begin to flash as the photon energy reacts with the carbon dye. It is also normal to see some gaseous emissions (vapor and smoke).

Use short 1/2 to 1 second photon bursts to destroy the follicle. It will normally take 2-3 repetitions to completely cauterize the tissue. *Do not over treat.* Applying laser radiation for more than 2 seconds may damage the skin. Applying too many photon 'bursts' may also damage the dermis. Start out with less, then increase as needed. Move on to the next follicle and repeat. Some patients may find the laser treatment uncomfortable. In these cases the use of a topical anesthetic such as lidocaine will reduce discomfort. A mild cryogenic (nitrogen-based) topical spray will also minimize any pain.



Treatment Around or Near the Eyes: Great care must be exercised when working near the eyes. The laser emission is powerful enough to actually penetrate the eyelid and permanently damage the eye. Having the patient close their eyes is not satisfactory protection. The use of a dark-colored damp wash cloth which is folded over four times will deflect the harmful radiation; however, only laser protective eyewear is recommended.

Treatment Around or Near Mucus Membranes: Laser radiation will severely damage the tissues inside the nose and ear canal. Treatment should be avoided in these areas altogether.

Treatment Around or Near the Genitals: Laser hair removal is safe for application to the pubic regions including the reproductive organs of both sexes. Care must be taken into consideration in these areas due to the increased level of neural sensitivity. The patient may find the process uncomfortable without a topical.

Post-Treatment: The skin surrounding the treatment area may experience short-term erythema (reddening) which will subside within 12 hours. Should the treatment area show signs of excess scabbing you may wish to reduce the overall treatment time or intensity. The application of a post-treatment cooling and healing gel (such as Aloe) is encouraged to speed healing and reduce sensitivity. Instruct the patient to refrain from applying cosmetics or sunbathing for at least 24 hours.

Treatment Efficacy

Permanent hair removal is a gradual process which takes 90 days or more for complete destruction of the follicle tissues. Each hair must go through its entire growth cycle for it to be effectively treated. Generally, it is only during the **early anagen** phase that it is vulnerable to destruction. The following chart will give you an accurate example of what the reduction in growth activity should look like from 30, 60 , and 90 days of treatments.



Important Considerations for Safe Laser Hair Removal Treatment

Treatment Around or Near the Eyes: Great care must be exercised when working near the eyes. The laser emission is powerful enough to actually penetrate the eyelid and permanently damage the eye. Having the patient close their eyes is not satisfactory protection. The use of a dark-colored damp wash cloth which is folded over four times will deflect the harmful radiation; however, only laser protective eyewear is recommended.

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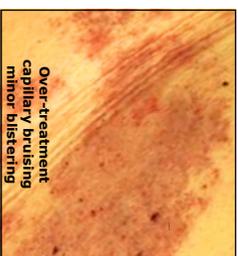
Treatment Around or Near the Genitals: Laser hair removal is safe for application to the pubic regions including the reproductive organs of both sexes. Care must be taken into consideration in these areas due to the increased level of neural sensitivity. The patient may find the process uncomfortable without a topical desensitizing spray.

Treatment Around or Near the Areola (nipple): Laser hair removal is safe and effective on hair growth which occurs from the areola of both sexes.

Post-Treatment: The skin surrounding the treatment area will experience short-term erythema (reddening) which will subside within 12-24 hours. Should the treatment area show signs of excess scabbing you may wish to reduce the overall treatment time or intensity. The application of a post-treatment cooling and healing gel (such as Aloe) is encouraged to speed healing and reduce sensitivity. Instruct the patient to refrain from applying cosmetics or sunbathing for at least 24 hours.

Over-Treatment: Each laser pulse sends photon 'bundles' deep into the skin where it damages the hair follicle tissues. This laser radiation also will have mild effects on capillaries and skin tissue. If too many laser pulses are administered the capillary network will begin to break down. This will create a bruise which will take several days to subside. Although the use of lasers to destroy capillaries in the skin is quite common (for spider veins, port wine stains, birth marks etc), it is not the intent of this treatment as outlined for hair removal to damage other tissues. For that reason the technician should carefully test and document how many laser pulses each patient can withstand before capillary breakdown (bruising) occurs. The general rule of thumb is to patch test the skin with 3 pulses (on full power) then send the patient home. Have them back in the office in 24 hours to observe the reaction. If there is no burning or bruising, administer the full treatment. It is not recommended to deliver more than 20 pulses to one stationary area at a time. If more than 10 pulses are delivered the technician should make a small circular motion with the laser head to avoid sending all the energy through the exact same entry points.

This laser can cause serious burns to the skin. All technicians should adopt the 'less is more' philosophy. It is far safer to have the patient come back for additional treatments than to administer too much radiation in one session resulting in tissue trauma and blistering.



Patient #	pre	post	number of treatments	percent	12 week clearance
1 Females, 2 males					
#1: laser shave procedure	274	9	12	97%	
#2: deep tissue with hair	327	19	8	94%	
#3: deep tissue with dye	187	2	6	99%	

Emitting wavelength (810 ± 10) nm

Classification: IV

Fluence

180J/cm2 max

Output power User-adjustable 0 to 180 Joules

Designation: OEM

Energy Instability

19% maximum

Generation modes LP/CW

Manufacturer: Quasar Industries, UK

Safety goggles

OD 8.0 @ 700-1000nm @ 2W CW (minimum) suggested.

Beam characteristic Semiconductor Diode

Warranty: 1 Year

Electrical requirements

100/120 VAC, 50/60 Hz nominal, 1.0 A max, nominal 1.2 A max.

Pulse duration Manual Adjust

Emission indicator: Yes

Ambient operating temperature

10°C to 30°C

Weight 15 kg max

Key Lock: Yes

Ambient storage temperature

-25°C to 70°C

Optics None

Beam Shutter: Yes

Dimensions 170 x 500 x 370 mm

ZIGR 1040, IEC 625-1:1993: No

Laser Diode Tattoo Removal

Nearly 1/2 of all people with tattoos eventually want them removed. Until recently these people had no viable (and safe) options available to them. In the mid 1980's lasers had been used experimentally to remove the pigment with encouraging success rates. By the 90's they were producing very consistent and reliable results. Surprisingly, lasers do not actually burn the ink out; they fracture it into tiny pieces which are then removed from the skin by your immune system.

On average, professional tattoos require 5-6 treatments, while amateur tattoos may require 3-4 treatments, spaced approximately 2-4 weeks apart. The number of treatments depends on the amount and type of ink used and the depth of the ink in the skin. Occasionally technicians have needed to treat a tattoo 10-20 times.

What should I charge for the procedure? The fee depends on the size of each tattoo, and how many treatments it takes to lighten or remove it to your satisfaction. Each tattoo treatment generally costs \$135 for the 1st square inch and \$25 for each additional inch. If more than one tattoo is being treated at the same time, you may offer pricing alternatives. A consultation fee of \$40-\$60 should be assessed for this quote.

What will the treatment be like? It is less painful to have a tattoo removed than getting it put on. A numbing cream should be applied an hour or two before the procedure. After the procedure the treated area may blister, swell, crust, scab, or bleed slightly. Care for the treated area daily in order to prevent infection and to get the best possible healing results. The tattoo will then gradually fade for 2-4 weeks when it can be treated again. You may see additional fading for as long as several months so you can space the treatments farther apart but not closer than 2 weeks.

Important Considerations for Safe Laser Tattoo Treatment

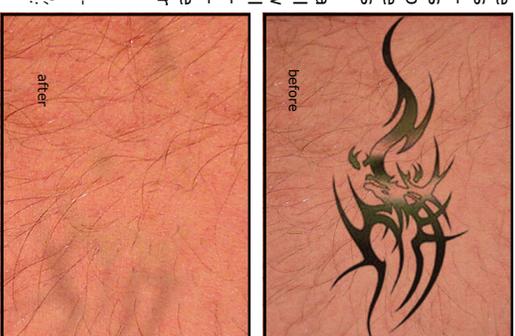
Treatment on Skin with Hair Growth: One of the major side effects of diode laser tattoo removal is destruction of hair follicles. If your client would like a tattoo removed from an area in which there is wanted hair growth, manually extract all follicles before treatment. The use of an aggressive depilatory wax is best. If the follicle is removed there will be far less damage to the papilla cells which produce growth. The hair follicle unit will regenerate in 4-6 weeks.

Treatment Around or Near the Genitals: Laser tattoo removal is safe for application to the pubic regions including the reproductive organs of both sexes. Care must be taken into consideration in these areas due to the increased level of neural sensitivity. The patient may find the process uncomfortable without a topical desensitizing spray.

Treatment Around or Near the Eyes: Great care must be exercised when working near the eyes. The laser emission is powerful enough to actually penetrate the eyelid and permanently damage the eye. Having the patient close their eyes is not satisfactory protection. The use of a dark-colored damp wash cloth which is folded over four times will deflect the harmful radiation; however, only laser protective eyewear is recommended.

Post-Treatment: The skin surrounding the treatment area will experience short-term erythema (reddening) which will subside within 12-24 hours. Should the treatment area show signs of excess scabbing you may wish to reduce the overall treatment time or intensity. The application of a post-treatment cooling and healing gel (such as Aloe) is encouraged to speed healing and reduce sensitivity. Instruct the patient to refrain from applying cosmetics or sunbathing for at least 24 hours.

REFERENCES
Nestor, Mark S., MD, PhD, "Laser Hair Removal: Clinical Results and Practical Applications of Selective Photothermolysis", Skin & Aging, January 1998.
Lask, Gary, MD, Elnan, Monica, MD, Starkline, Michael, PhD, Waldman, Amir, PhD, Rozenberg, Zvi, PhD, "Laser-Assisted Hair Removal by Selective Photothermolysis: Preliminary Results", the American Society for Dermatology Surgery, 1997.



- Black Ink absorbs all wavelengths of light and responds very well to diode laser treatments.
- Green and Blue Ink absorbs 670-890nm light best and responds very well to diode laser treatments.
- Red, Orange, and Purple Inks absorb 500-700nm light best and will only show marginal improvement with diode laser treatments.
- Turquoise responds variably, depending on the pigments in the ink.
- Yellow tends to reflect light and does not respond well to diode laser treatments.