



Treatment Protocol

I. Needles

Insulated Needles (Green Box) – Teflon coated

Fine capillaries – Cherry Hemangiomas

Milia – Salt Pearl

Hair Removal - Thermolysis

Sebaceous Hyperplasia - Blocked oil gland

Gold Needles (Gold Box) – Conductive

Skin Tags

Larger Lesions on the body

Spider Veins on the body

BE CAREFUL OF THINNER SKIN - 5-10 DAYS DOWNTIME

**CAUTION: Be careful of thinner skin 6-10 days of downtime – STAY ABOVE THE EPIDERMIS
Skin can dull the needle/probe; change probe during treatment if treatment becomes less effective
When in doubt (about whether or not to treat), don't be afraid to refuse treatment or refer to Dermatologist**

1. Energy - Light Bars at the top of the Thermo-Lo machine

- # 7 – top yellow, no red
- Good for sensitive skin, slow healer, mild diabetic, older, thin skin that does not heal well
- #8 – 1 red bar
- Spider veins, (telangiectasia) veins, nose veins, cherry hemangiomas, sun/age spots
- #9 – 2 red bars
- Leg veins, ankle veins (tiny red veins) – do not treat blue, green or varicose veins
- #10 – 3 red bars
- Skin tags

2. Tapping Protocol – tapping the (needle, probe or filament) and keeping foot pedal on at all times

- Veins – tap vigorously along surface – do not break skin - do not drag needle - start at smaller end of capillary and work towards bigger end
- Skin tags – tap vigorously along only where the skin tag is attached to the skin
 - Stay only on surface, parallel to skin; don't go below skin's surface
 - Bend needle to 45 degree angle (if needed to avoid penetrating below the skin's surface)

3. No Tapping Protocol – inserting the (needle or probe) first and then stepping on the pedal

- Salt pearls, cholesterol deposits, milia and whiteheads
- Insert needle at 45 degree angle (NO current), step on pedal once (set at # 8), release, step again, and pull out needle. Use sharp sterile tweezers to peel open, squeeze out or use comedone extractor.

This technique is removing all of the water and fat, leaving only the salt which results in a dry solid salt like particle. An example would be like cooking a raw egg and then resulting in a hardboiled egg.

4. No Tag Removal Suggestion

Spray regular water (not distilled) onto the skin where the tags are located. Make sure the tag is completely wet. Hold onto the tag with your tweezers in one hand and using a gold (non-insulated) needle insert into the skin tag and poke it until tag is completely white. The hard calloused tag can be left alone to fall off in a day or so or...you can use a sterile pair of scissors to remove the tag. Then you can cauterize any bleeding that may occur after the removal of the tag.

Hint: Try applying water only to treated area and then tapping with current on. Skin tags need to be poked on wet area (water applied) so that the skin will dry up rapidly with the increased conductivity.



II. Consultation

1. After and Home CARE for Electro-Coagulation (EC) Treatments explained
2. Consent form presented
3. Address downtime and realistic expectations.
4. Let them know it is a possibility that it could be a full week of downtime. Thinner skin could take longer.
5. Process – more than 1 treatment/visit may be necessary – you may not be able to eliminate all in one visit
6. Identify/Qualify – what you are treating. Example: stay away from moles and warts.
 - o Consent form reviewed and signed
 - o pictures from Dermatology book to help differentiate moles from skin lesions
 - o Mole vs. skin tag – mole solid, attached all the way around; skin tag attached at one small place
 - o DO NOT treat moles without a doctors permission
 - o DO NOT do warts!! Viral and can spread easily
 - o Schedule ample time to do treatment – no hurry up – be relaxed or do not do treatment!!
 - o Suggested Pricing – **Average national charge is about \$600/hour**
 - \$50 minimum (includes up to 2 cherry hemangiomas or 2 skin tags)
 - \$25 per skin tag (small to average size)
 - \$25 per cherry hemangioma (small to average size)

III. Treatment Techniques

1. Scratching – less invasive for sun/age spots (apply water on treated area will increase conductivity)
2. Tapping – Red veins, cherry hemangiomas, milia, pimples, etc.
 - o When tapping, be careful treating as area can hypo-pigment, especially darker skin or older patients
3. Inserting – salt pearl; also hair removal
 - o When inserting be careful to have needle fully inserted before applying current w/insulated needle only

Pre-Treatment:

- o Clean with Baby Wipes
- o Make sure to remove all oils (w/alcohol, Bactine, Witch Hazel, Sea Breeze)
- o Identify the treatment area
- o Qualify the treatment area

Topical Anesthesia

- o LMX – OTC (over the counter)
- o Be aware of blood vessels that can constrict
- o Use on tiny nose veins, upper lip and eyelid area where capillaries are located
- o Leave topical on areas that will need more conductivity (instead of adding more water)
- o Do not leave on more than 30 minutes

During the Treatment:

- o See above “Treatment Techniques” recommendations –

Post Treatment

- Options - Bacitracin (best choice), Neosporin, Polysporin, Benadryl lotion and ice (bagged)
- Kleenex as patient may sneeze or have watery eyes and nose
- Do not cover, let dry naturally and then leave alone...do not pick area!!!!
- Leave alone for 24 hours with only the above options applied to skin
- Goal is to have treated area dry up
- Makeup okay after 8 - 24 hours
- No pictures or blind dates...remind patient that they will look bad for a few days..2nd day worse

When in doubt (about whether or not to treat), don't be afraid to refuse treatment or refer patient to a Dermatologist or your medical director. Remember that you are only treating cosmetically not medically.