

MedLite® C6 Parameters:

Tattoos:

| Type of Treatment | Wavelength | Spot Size | Fluence J/cm ² |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dark blue, black or gray and blue • All Colors | 1064 nm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 mm 4 mm 6 mm 8 mm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5-8 J/cm² 3-8 J/cm² 2- Max J/cm² 1-Max J/cm² |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red, Purple, Orange, Brown • Sky Blue, Purple • Green • Difficult Inks - White, Yellow, Florescent Colors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 532 nm 585nm 650 nm 1064 nm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 mm 4 mm 2 or 3 mm 2 or 3 mm 3 mm 4 mm 6 mm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-5 J/cm² 1-3 J/cm² Max Energy Max Energy 5-8 J/cm² 3-8 J/cm² 2-Max J/cm² |

Treat each color individually. Treat with 30-50% overlapping passes. Use as much energy possible without disrupting the epidermis. Repetition Rate does not affect the clinical outcome. However, slower repetition rates seem to reduce pain, but treatment duration is lengthened. Larger spotsizes allow for deeper penetration into the tissue and less collateral tissue damage because the beam is more uniform at larger spotsizes. If the epidermis bleeds or fragments, decrease power.

All Skin type's V & VI should be treated with 1064nm for several treatments preceding the shorter wavelengths due to lower melanin absorption of the 1064nm wavelength. Darker skin types will get transient Hypopigmentation with 532, 585 and 650nm.

Typically, Sky Blue, Green, Purple and Yellow can be lightened with several treatments of 1064nm before resorting to the shorter wavelengths.

When treating tattoos it is best to stretch the treatment area to allow for deeper penetration of the light and a larger surface area target. Pre-cooling, post cooling and cooling the treatment area for the duration of the treatment can help reduce patient discomfort.

Treatment area should be keep sun blocked the entire treatment duration until the tattoo is clear.

Tattoo location:

Treat extremities and thinner skin areas more conservatively and extend treatment intervals.

Dark ink:

Dark color tattoo on skin type I to IV, 1064nm 3 J/cm² 6mm spotsize is a recommended starting point. For Skin Types V and VI start at 1.5 J/cm² 8mm spotsize. If the tattoo has a high concentration of ink, less energy may be needed. If it is a lighter tattoo more energy may be needed. Increase the Fluence on subsequent treatments as the tattoo fades. For tattoos with high concentrations of ink, blistering may occur, if treated too aggressively on the initial treatment. Use the largest spotsize available for the desired fluence level.

Tissue Response 1064nm

The first treatment should be a white frosting tissue response. After a few treatments the end point will be a tissue swelling and breaking up the ink in the dermis without damaging the epidermis.

Lighter ink:

Red, Orange, Brown and some purple color tattoos on Skin Type I-III, treat with 532nm 2.5 J/cm², match spotsize with the size of tattoo, largest spotsize available for desired fluence for deep penetration.

Red, Orange, Brown and some purple color tattoos on Skin Type IV-VI, treat with 532nm 1.5 J/cm², match spotsize with the size of tattoo, largest spotsize available for desired fluence for deep penetration.

Sky Blue or some Purple color tattoos on all Skin Types, treat with 585nm 3mm spotsize max energy.

Green color tattoos on all Skin Types, treat with 650nm 3mm spotsize max energy.

Tissue Response 532, 585 and 650nm

Immediate tissue effect should be a white, frost-like spot with no bleeding when using the 532nm, 585nm or 650nm. If spot is yellowish or brownish on the first treatment, increase the power slightly. For the 650nm you want to see more of a whitening of the ink rather than a whitening of the epidermis. Treatments with the shorter wavelengths usually results in blistering due to the high hemoglobin and Melanin absorption.

Treatment intervals:

Allow a minimum of 4 weeks between treatments. If there was no bleeding or scabbing on the prior treatment, go 6-8 weeks out. Higher power settings may be needed for subsequent treatments. It usually takes 6-15 treatments to resolve most tattoos.

Epidermal & Dermal Pigmented Lesions:

| Type of Treatment | Wavelength | Spot | Fluence J/cm ² |
|---|--|------------------------------|---|
| Epidermal Pigmented Lesions | | | |
| • Lentigines, Ephelids, Café-au-lait | 532 nm | 2 mm 3 mm 4 mm | 0.8-2.5 J/cm ² 0.8-2.5 J/cm ² 0.4-2.5 J/cm ² |
| • Epidermal Melanosis | 532 nm | 3 mm | 2-3 J/cm ² |
| • Deeper Ones | 1064 nm (also use 532 nm if epidermal pigment is present) | 3 mm 3 mm 4 mm | 4-8 J/cm ² 4-8 J/cm ² |
| • MedLite® Peel* See MedLite Laser Peel setting on next page for clarification. | 532 nm | 6 mm | 0.7-1.3 J/cm ² |
| Dermal Pigmented Lesions | | | |
| • Nevus of Ota, Becker's Nevus, Nevocellular Nevi, Mongolian Spot | 1064 nm (Note: recommended settings are similar to those used in tattoo treatment) | 3 mm 4 mm 6 mm 8 mm | 5-8 J/cm ² 3-8 J/cm ² 2-max J/cm ² 1- Max J/cm ² |

Epidermal Lesions:

Treating with smaller spotsizes(2 or 3mm) limits depth of penetration into tissue, therefore limiting the collateral tissue damage, lessening the occurrence of purpura. Also, using the PurpuraLite pushes the hemoglobin out of the skin lessening competing chromophore and collateral skin damage, therefore lessening the occurrence of purpura. Darker skin types, Type IV to VI, have a higher risk of transient Hypo or Hyper-pigmentation when treating with 532nm due to high hemoglobin and melanin absorption; therefore, topical pretreatment and test spots are recommended. Pulse stacking in 532nm also increases the risk of Hyper pigmentation, therefore slower repetition rates are recommended, treat lesion in a circular motion with a 10% overlap treating entire lesion without stacking pulses. Thicker lesions require higher fluence levels.

Tissue Response & Settings:

Epidermal pigmented lesion on skin Type I to III, 532nm, 2 or 3mm spotsizes(spotsizes should not be larger than lesion), .8-2.5 J/cm² the clinical end point is a slight graying or light whitening of the lesion. Lighter lentigines require higher fluence levels. When using 532nm, purpura may occur or patient may blister 24-48 hours post op.

Asian and type IV skin can be treated with 532nm or 1064nm for Epidermal lentigines. 532nm treat at .5 to 1.5J/cm² at a 2 or 3mm spotsizes and low rep rate. With 1064nm, see Non Ablative Skin Rejuvenation and Laser Toning section, multiple treatments may be necessary.

Black or darkly pigmented skin, Type V & VI should be treated with 1064 nm wavelength first. Generally requires 1-2 treatments for resolution, but lighter lesions may require more.

Treatment intervals:

Epidermal pigmented lesions treated with 532nm usually need only one treatment. Avoid sun exposure for 6 weeks after treatment. If residual pigment is found, retreat the area in 4-6 weeks. 1064nm treatments usually require several sessions.

Dermal Lesions:

Treat with 30-50% overlapping passes. Use as much energy possible without disrupting the epidermis. Repetition Rate does not affect the clinical outcome, nonetheless, slower repetition rates seem to reduce the pain, however, extend treatment duration. Larger spotsizes allow for deeper penetration into the tissue and less collateral tissue damage. If the epidermis bleeds or fragments, decrease power. Pre and Post Cooling of the treatment area can help to reduce discomfort.

Tissue Response & Settings:

Dermal lesion are treated similar to Dark tattoos, 1064nm and use the largest spotsizes available for the desired fluence. Fluence parameters vary depending on the amount of pigment in the lesion; Lighter Lesions require higher fluence levels and darker lesions require lower fluence levels. Skin Types V and VI require more conservative settings. If the pigment is deep in the skin the endpoint will be a swelling or breaking up of the pigment. Increase the fluence on subsequent treatments as the pigment fades.

MedLite Laser Peel:

| Type of Treatment | Wavelength | Spot Size | Fluence J/cm ² |
|--|------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Laser Peel Skin Type I & II | 532 nm | 6 mm | .7-1.3 J/cm ² entire face |
| <p>Indications: The MedLite Laser Peel treatment is directed at correcting the cutaneous signs of photoaging associated with long-term ultraviolet damage. The treatment is designed to improve cutaneous epidermal pigment irregularity, textural problems, and decrease pore size. The result is a clearly identifiable rejuvenation of the skin appearance and removal of epidermal lentiginos.</p> <p>Patient Selection: Patients are selected for appropriate indications based on Fitzpatrick skin type and degree and type of photoaging. Ideal patients fall into Fitzpatrick skin type I and II with significant photoaging. Fitzpatrick skin types III can be treated but require proper pretreatment care (bleaching cream & Retina) and conservative energy levels. Photoaging indications correspond to degree of pigment variation, pore size, and textural changes. Patients with significant pigment variation that manifest as epidermal solar lentiginos are ideal candidates. Textural changes of loss of translucency and pore enlargement are excellent indications for this treatment as well. Tan or Darker skin Type IV to VI patients are a contraindication and should not be treated until the tan is completely resolved.</p> <p>Preparation: Remove all makeup then wash and dry face. Apply topical numbing cream prior to treatment. Protective goggles are applied to the orbital area for protection from the laser irradiation. Because treatment very often extends to the eyelid skin, small tanning bed type eye shields are used to allow access to the periorbital region.</p> <p>Tissue Response & Settings: The 532nm wavelength with the 6 mm spot size and 10Hz at a setting of 0.7 to 1.3 joules. The procedure involves linear application of the energy at a slow even pace across the surface of the treatment area with approximately 10% overlap of the beam with each pass. Power setting is based on the skin response to the energy. Ideal response is noted as a slight erythema with a very subtle darkening of the solar lentiginos. It is helpful to use intense illumination of the procedure field as this helps identify the subtle skin changes that occur with application of the energy to the skin. Because this laser energy is applied in a low intensity manner, there are not the typical tissue changes of an intense white frosting that occurs with tattoo removal or isolated lentigine removal. It is essential to identify the exact location of the treated tissue so as to create slight overlap of each subsequent pass. If one fails to create a slight overlap then linear irregularities will appear after the procedure. If a slower repetition rate is used, even distribution of the energy is not going to be achieved and the end result will not be uniform. Some patients have an inflammation response immediately after treatment, applying ice packs post treatment will bring inflammation down.</p> <p>Post Treatment: Apply ice packs for 30-60 minutes until patient is comfortable. Apply cold aloe gel (dye & fragrance free). Avoid sun and cosmeceuticals for 48 hrs. Patient should avoid sun for 30 days and use sun block. Patients will have a sunburned looking face for 3 to 5 days. Sun damaged areas may darken and even scab up. Light manual exfoliation from day 5 on is encouraged to promote the rejuvenation process. Make up may be worn until the erythema has resolved and the pigmentation has exfoliated. This can take 5 to 10 days. Light manual exfoliation from day 5 on is encouraged to promote the rejuvenation process.</p> | | | |

Laser –Assisted Hair Removal:

| Type of Treatment | Wavelength | Spot Size | Fluence J/cm ² |
|---|------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Laser-Assisted Hair Removal | 1064 nm | 6 mm | 3.0-Max J/cm ² |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shave prior to treatment • Topical numbing cream is optional • Treatments repeated every 2 to 3 weeks for maximum results | | | |

Non-Ablative Skin Rejuvenation and Laser Toning:

| Type of Treatment | Wavelength | Spot Size | Fluence J/cm ² |
|--|------------|----------------------|---|
| Non-Ablative Skin Rejuvenation, Laser Toning for Wrinkles & Acne Scars | 1064 nm | 8 mm 6 mm 4 mm | 1.5-Max J/cm ² 3.0-Max J/cm ² entire face 5.0-5.7 J/cm ² limited areas |
| <p><u>Indications:</u> Non-ablative Skin Rejuvenation and laser Toning will build collagen, smooth; fine lines, acne scars, wrinkles while lightening & evening pigment, toning the skin and evening the skin texture.</p> <p><u>Patient Selection:</u> All Skin Types and even tan patients can be treated with the 1064nm wavelength. However, Skin types V & VI should be treated conservatively. Laser Toning patients should not be treated over areas with cosmetic tattoos.</p> <p><u>Preparation:</u> Wash face and remove all makeup prior to treatment. Proper patient eye protection is necessary. Topical numbing creams are optional but must be removed prior to treatment.</p> <p><u>Tissue response and Settings</u> On Skin Types I to IV use 1064nm with a 6mm spot size at 3-4 J/cm² at 10 Hz. Do 2-5 passes with 50 % overlap with a moderate redness/erythema endpoint. If hives, petechiae or pinpoint bleeding occur lower the energy. For sensitive patients the 8mm spot-size can be used at maximum energy. Using reduced energy for the 1st pass will remove debris or make up on the skin and in the pores. Subsequent passes during the same treatment session can be made at higher energy levels with much less discomfort for the patient. On Skin Types V & VI use 1064nm with a 6 or 8mm Spot size at 1.5-2 J/cm² at 10 Hz.</p> <p><u>Treatment Intervals</u> Treatments can be completed every 1-4 weeks.</p> <p><u>Post treatment</u> Do not cool or apply anything for an hour. Avoid sun and cosmeceuticals for 48 hrs.</p> | | | |

Vascular Lesions:

| Type of Treatment | Wavelength | Spot Size | Fluence J/cm ² |
|---|------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Vascular Lesions | | | |
| • Telangiectasia, | 532 nm | 3 mm | 2-3 J/cm ² |
| • Angioma, Port Wine Stains (Type 1 or 2) | 585 nm | 2 or 3 mm | Max Energy |
| <p>The laser produces the best results on vascular lesions that are 150 microns in diameter or smaller. Small telangiectasias and angiomas usually require only one treatment. The laser light at the 532 or 585nm wavelength is literally destroying the blood vessel. Port Wine Stains may require multiple treatments.</p> | | | |

Stretch Marks:

| Type of Treatment | Wavelength | Spot Size | Fluence J/cm ² |
|---|------------------|-------------------|--|
| Stretch Marks | | | |
| • White, > 3 years old | 1064 nm | 6 mm 4 mm | 3.0 – Max J/cm ² 2.5 – 4.0 J/cm ² |
| • Red, raised < 3 years old | 532 nm 585 nm | 3 mm 2 or 3 mm | 2.0 – 2.5 J/cm ² Max Energy |
| <p>Treat same as laser toning with the 1064. Treat like a tattoo with the 532nm, 585nm.</p> | | | |