|   | Direct<br>$\searrow \rightarrow \bigcirc \bigcirc \leftarrow$<br>$\swarrow$<br>1  Imed<br>Direct<br>1  Imed<br>2  Imed | ے<br>اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ | 5<br>7<br>10<br>14<br>20<br>27<br>27<br>27<br>50<br>POWER<br>Power Watts | Cur<br>Coac<br>Coac<br>Elect<br>Function | Mono/Bipolar | Electromaniple                              | Ø<br>0,08<br>0,10<br>0,15<br>0,20<br>0,30<br>1,5<br>Ø |
|---|---|--|--|--|--------------|---|---|
| Adipolysis<br>Adipolysis is a rapid, simple and inexpensive way to correct all small volume   | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 27-38  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 gray insulated                         | 0.15  |
| excesses in the face and body. Adipolysis no residual signs of fibrosis Venous lake (angioma of the lip)  | DIRECT  | 00   | 10   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 yellow                                 | 0.20  |
| The tip of the electrode is inserted into the angioma until it has completely coagulated.<br>Spider naevus (monopolar)  | TIMED   | 05   | 7  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 green                                  | 0.10  |
| The timed emissions coagulate the fine spider veins that branch off from the central vessel which is not coagulated. Spider naevus (bipolar)  | TIMED   | 99   | 7  | COAG                                     | BIPOLAR      | 2 EM10 green                                | 0.10  |
| The two electrodes enter the skin and are positioned near the ascending artery, below the<br>central blood vessel. A series of timed emissions causes electrocoaptation of the artery<br>at its origin in the subcutaneous tissue. The procedure does not leave residual scarring.                        |   |  |  |  |              | partially<br>insulated                      |   |
| After coagulating the spider veins that radiate from the central vessel, a monopolar  | DIRECT PULSED 5/29  | 00   | 7  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 green                                  | 0.10  |
| technique is used to externally coagulate the walls of the central vessel (the electrode does not enter the central vessel).  | TIMED   | 00   |  | 0040                                     | MONO         | 5M4 C                                       | 1.5   |
| Ruby angiomas<br>A blunt tipped electrode is positioned with slight pressure on the angioma<br>before generating the timed emission that vaporizes it.  | TIMED   | 09   | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| Punctiform ruby angiomas and extremely small neo-formations<br>The tip of the electrode is inserted into the formation accompanied by<br>the formation of extremely small formations timed emissions.   | TIMED   | 09   | 7 o 10   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 yellow                                 | 0.20  |
| Upper blepharoplasty (skin incision)<br>The rapid pulsed timedsurgical cutting cuts the skin following the line with pinpoint   | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 27   | CUT                                      | MONO         | EM10 white                                  | 0.08  |
| accuracy, leaving no burn margins. The stitches are removed after only 3 days.<br>Upper blepharoplasty (subcutaneous incision and adipose bags)   | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 green                                  | 0.10  |
| Adipose bags are removed with excellent visibility and an almost bloodless process.<br><b>Upper blepharoplasty by mixed peeling 0.5</b><br>Mixed peeling 0.5 uses a 50 Watt current, emitted half a hundredth of a second.  | DIRECT PULSED 0,5/24,5  | 00   | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1,5   |
| This emission generates a micro-arc, which renders the epidermis permeable to saturated solution of resorcin.<br>The resorcin solution is left on the skin or about 4 minutes.  |   |  |  |  |              |   |   |
| <b>Transconjunctival blepharoplasty (mucosal incision)</b><br>Adipose bags can be removed with just two small 1 cm incisions  | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 38   | CUT                                      | MONO         | EM10 white                                  | 0.08  |
| in the conjunctiva. The incisions are not sutured.<br>Transconjunctival blepharoplasty (removal of adipose bags)  | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 50   |  |              | EM10 green                                  | 0.10  |
| Adipose bags are removed with excellent visibility at 50 watts.<br>The increased electrode size allows faster hemostasis.<br>Malar bag  | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 20 - 27  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM green insulated                          | 0.10  |
| After removing the insulation 2 mm from the tip, the electrode is inserted into the subcutaneous tissues for reduction with a back and forth motion.  |   |  |  |  |              | EM gray insulated                           | 0.15  |
| Blood vessel coagulation in small outpatient operations<br>Whiteheads (closed comedones)<br>The tip of the electrode placed in elastic tension at the tip of the formation, before generating   | DIRECT<br>TIMED   | 00 02  | 50<br>20   | COAG<br>CUT                              | MONO<br>MONO | EM15 + clamp<br>EM10 white                  | 1.5<br>0.08   |
| the the timed emission, creates a microincision from which the comedone is drained.<br>Keratoses  | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 27 o 38  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| Keratoses are vaporised with the resurfacing. Vaporised keratoses are not removed. Small keratoses on the body  | TIMED PULSED 0,3/5,3  | 06 - 12                                      | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| Micro-vaporisation is a suitable technique for smaller keratoses<br>in the most sensitive area, the cleavage<br>Scarring (repigmentation of)  | TIMED PULSED 0,3/5,3  | 01 - 06                                      | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| Vaporisation of achromic scar tissue allows gradual repigmentation from the margins.<br>Genital warts (clotting)  | DIRECT  | 00   | 10   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| They are coagulated at low power to exploit the antiviral effect of the heat. Couperose The tip of the clothede is precisely positioned on the ended on the point to be transmosed.   | DIRECT PULSED 0.5/25.5  | 00   | 7  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 green                                  | 0.10  |
| The tip of the electrode is precisely positioned on the spider veins to be traversed.<br>One or more emissions can be performed. The larger electrode is more<br>haemostatic. The treatment leaves no residual scarring.  |   |  |  |  |              | EM10 gray                                   | 0.15  |
| Hair removal from the cheeks and chin<br>It definitively removes all the hairs, even if contiguous, in one session.   | DIRECT PULSED 25/67   | 00   | 3,405  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 green                                  | 0.10  |
| Hair removal from the limbs and torso<br>One emission is sufficient for finer hairs, whereas terminal hairs require<br>two or more pulsed emissions.  | DIRECT PULSED 25/67   | 00   | 3, 4 o 5   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 green<br>EM10 gray                     | 0.10<br>0.15  |
| Hair removal from the upper lip<br>Properly treated hair does not grow back and there is no residual scarring.  | DIRECT PULSED 25/67   | 00   | 2 o 3  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 green                                  | 0.10  |
| Timedsurgical de-epithelialisation<br>It allows skin peeling, removing the epidermis, without damaging the dermis and the<br>papillary capillary playus. Timodes unical de-epithelialication is used for: in wrinkles   | DIRECT PULSED 4/9   | 00   | 2 0 3  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 yellow (bent at an angle)              | 0,20  |
| papillary capillary plexus. Timedsurgical de-epithelialisation is used for: lip wrinkles,<br>crow's feet and lower eyelids, dermal-epidermal spots, repigmentation of vitiligo, etc.<br>Electropore Cosmesis  | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 14, 20, 27,  | COAG                                     | MONO         | Smooth and fractionated                     |   |
| Electropore Cosmesis smoothes the skin by removing all the imperfections of the stratum<br>corneum and prepares it for nutrients, anti-aging peeling and depigmentation. It allows<br>the use of lower peeling concentration, with greater effectiveness and fewer inflammatory                           |   |  | 38 o 50  |  |              | rotating electrodes                         |   |
| effects. Electropore cosmesis followed by the application of a saturated solution of resorcinol in H2O prevents aging and depigmentation.   |   |  |  |  |              |   |   |
| Electroshaving of benign neoformation<br>Electroshaving, using a magnifying glass, permits the excision of benign neoplasms<br>neoplasms while preserving the surrounding tissue intact.  | DIRECT PULSED 0.5/24.5  | 00   | 38   | CUT                                      | MONO         | EM 10 white<br>EM 10 green                  | 0.08<br>0.10  |
| Electroshaving of facial neoplasms<br>Healing from substance loss can begin immediately. Medication is normally   | DIRECT PULSED 0.5/24.5  | 00   | 38   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 green EM10 gray                        | 0.10<br>0.15  |
| carried out using collagenase, which is always preceded by gentle cleansing<br>with a cotton swab.<br>Electroshaving of neoplasms on the eyelid margin  | DIRECT PULSED 0.5/24.5  | 00   | 27 o 38  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 white                                  | 0.08  |
| When the crust falls away, a slight depression is left in the skin, which is filled<br>in after a few months. The result is natural without any visible surgical effects.   | DIRECT PULSED 0.3/24.5  | 00   | 27 0 38  | CUAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 gray                                   | 0.08  |
| Hemostasis with timedsurgical resurfacing<br>Timedsurgical resurfacing is used after the removal of benign neoformation.<br>The pulsed microarc coagulates the blood vessels without causing detectable   | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| damage to the tissues. A cotton swab is helpful for drying the small surgical field.<br>Fibroma of the nose   | TIMED   | 09   | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| A blunt tipped electrode is positioned with slight pressure on the fibroma<br>before generating the timed emission that vaporizes it.<br>Fibroids mollusca  | TIMED   | 15   | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 grou                                   | 0.15  |
| The tip of the electrode is placed in elastic tension on the healthy skin at the base<br>of fibroma molluscum, which is lifted with forceps from neoplasms. When the timed  | ПМЕД  | 15   | 50   | CUAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 gray<br>EM10 yellow                    | 0.15  |
| emission is generated, the tip straightens and cuts the peduncle at the base.<br><b>Pyogenic granuloma</b><br>The pyogenic granuloma is coagulated until there is no more bleeding.   | DIRECT  | 00   | 27   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| Sebaceous hyperplasia<br>They are vaporised with a brief, high-power emission.  | TIMED   | 09   | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| Venous lake<br>A prolonged emission clots the venous lake.  | DIRECT  | 00   | 10   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 yellow                                 | 0.20  |
| <b>Epidermal patches</b><br>Epidermal hyperpigmentation is eliminated by timedsurgical resurfacing.<br>The coagulated epidermis is not removed.   | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 20, 27 o 38  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| Dermo-epidermal patches<br>Pulsed timedsurgical de-epithelialisation is followed by a 20-second application<br>of a saturated solution of resorcinol in H20.  | DIRECT PULSED 4/9   | 00   | 2 0 3  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 yellow (bent at an angle)              | 0.20  |
| Marks on the hands<br>Marks on the hands are often not epidermal but dermo-epidermal and require two  | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 20 o 27  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| treatments at a distance of six months apart. The coagulated epidermis is left in place<br>and has a protective function that allows the patient to wet his or her hands after two days.<br>Epidermal face and hands spots treated by mixed peeling 0.5   | DIRECT PULSED 0,5/24,5  | 00   | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| Mixed peeling 0.5 uses a 50 Watt current, emitted half a hundredth of a second.<br>The resorcin solution is left on the skin until the uniform frost  | DIRECT POLSED 0,5/24,5  | 00   | 50   | CUAG                                     | MONO         | EWID  | 1.5   |
| Melanoma (atraumatic skin cutting)<br>The melanoma must leave no signs of removal. Timed cutting cuts without<br>the high pressure of sharp scalpels. The cut seals the lymphatic and venous  | TIMED   | 15   | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM 10 gray                                  | 0.15  |
| vessels of the dermis and can be sutured with fast healing.<br>Melanoma (cutting of subcutaneous tissues)   | DIRECT  | 00   | 27 or 38   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 gray                                   | 0.15  |
| The subcutaneous tissue is cutting with a direct cut.<br>Melasma<br>Melasma is treated in an effective and gentle way with monthly sessions of Electroporo cos  | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 10, 14 or 20   | COAG                                     | MONO         | Smooth and fractionated rotating electrodes |   |
| mesis with a smooth, fractionated electrode, followed by the application of a solution of re-<br>sorcinol saturated in H2O. The treatment is repeated two or three times in the same session  | 1.  |  |  |  |              |   |   |
| Milia (removal)<br>The tip of the electrode is placed in elastic tension on the dome of the millet grain.<br>The emission causes a cut that allows the epidermal cysts to be drained  | TIMED   | 1 - 2  | 27   | CUT                                      | MONO         | EM10 white                                  | 0.10  |
| Corneal neoformations<br>Small, non-pedunculated cutaneous neoplasms  | TIMED<br>TIMED  | 01<br>09                                     | 14 or 20<br>50   | COAG<br>COAG                             | MONO<br>MONO | EM10 white                                  | 0.10<br>1.5   |
| The small growths can be vaporised without anesthesia with a brief high-power<br>emission. Timed vaporisation leaves no visible residual marks.   |   | 00   | 50   | CUT                                      | ΜΟΝΟ         | EM10 groop                                  | 0.10  |
| Suspicious pigmented neoplasms<br>The removal of suspicious pigmented neoplasms can be performed with rapid pulsed cutting<br>Obliteration of lacrimal ducts  | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3<br>TIMED  | 00   | 50<br>20   | CUT                                      | MONO<br>MONO | EM10 green EM10 yellow                      | 0.10  |
| Lower palpebral skin aged treated by mixed peeling 0.5<br>Mixed peeling 0.5 uses a 50 Watt current, emitted half a hundredth of a second.   | DIRECT PULSED 0,5/24,5  | 00   | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1,5   |
| The resorcin solution is left on the skin for about 4 minutes<br>Mixed timedsurgical peeling<br>Mixed peeling is a combination of a physical method, timedsurgical  | DIRECT PULSED 4/9   | 00   | 2 or 3   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 yellow (bent at an angle)              | 0,10  |
| de-epithelialisation, and chemical peeling. Premalignant skin lesions   | DIRECT  | 00   | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| Multiple precancerous lesions can be vaporised at high power.<br>Skin resurfacing (scars, acne)<br>The resurfacing is able to smooth out uneven scarring. The electrode does not touch the skin   | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 27, 38 or 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| and is in continuous movement. Timedsurgical resurfacing does not heat the underlying tissue<br>Rhinophyma (cutting)  | DIRECT  | 00   | 20 or 27   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 yellow                                 | 0.20  |
| It allows decortication of the rhinophyma without bleeding. The electrode is bent like a hockey stick. The imperfections of the cuts are smoothed with high-powered resurfacing. Rhinophyma (high-power resurfacing)  | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| Lip wrinkles (removal of)<br>It is the preferred technique for eliminating both deep and superficial wrinkles on the lips.  | DIRECT PULSED 4/9   | 00   | 2 0 3  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 yellow (bent at an angle)              | 0.20  |
| De-epithelialsation is performed using small circular motions, after moistening the skin.<br>When the de-epithelialisation is completed, a saturated solution of resorcinol in H2O is applie<br>for 1-2 minutes. After washing, an aqueous solution of cortisone is applied and the patient               | d   |  |  |  |              |   |   |
| can dry his or her lips with a paper towel for a few hours until a thin crust has formed.<br>Eyelid syringomas<br>Millimetric microexcisions allow full-thickness removal of eyelid syringomas,   | DIRECT PULSED 0,5/24,5  | 00   | 38   | CUT                                      | MONO         | EM10 white                                  | 0.08  |
| which may be sutured, glued or left to heal naturally. Losange incision of the skin   | DIRECT  | 00   | 38 or 50   | CUT                                      | MONO         | EM10 gray                                   | 0.15 <i>lt</i>  |
| Slow pulsed cutting allows precise micro-excisions. A diamond-shaped incision<br>can be made between two 1 mm lines<br>Cutting and coagulation of subcutaneous tissue   | DIRECT  | 00   | 38 or 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 gray                                   | 0.15  |
| Timed cutting   | TIMED   | from 1 to 15                                 | 20, 27, 38 or 50   |  | MONO         | EM10 gray                                   | 0.13  |
| Slow pulsed cutting of the skin and mucous membranes  | DIRECT PULSED 0,5/24,5  | 00   | 27 or 38   | CUT                                      | MONO         | EM10 gray EM10 white                        | 0.15  |
| The skin incision can be stitched. Rapid pulsed cutting in the mucous membranes has excellen.<br>Rapid pulsed cutting of the skin and mucous membranes<br>Evebrow tattoos (removal of)  | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 27 or 38   | CUT                                      | MONO         | EM10 white                                  | 0.08  |
| Eyebrow tattoos (removal of)<br>After timedsurgical de-epithelialisation, the de-epithelialised area is massaged with<br>sodium chloride (fine sterile salt) for one minute. The salt is left for 30 minutes, then<br>washed away. The treatment can be repeated after three months                       | DIRECT PULSED 4/9   | 00   | 2 or 3   | JUAU                                     | UNUN         | EM10 yellow (bent at an angle)              | υ.20  |
| washed away. The treatment can be repeated after three months.<br><b>Tattoos (removal by electrosalting)</b><br>After timedsurgical de-epithelialisation, the de-epithelialised area is massaged with sodium  | DIRECT PULSED 4/9   | 00   | 2 or 3   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 yellow (bent at an angle)              | 0.20  |
| chloride (fine sterile salt) for one minute. The salt is left for a time varying between 45 minutes and two hours, and is then rinsed at length. The treatment can be repeated after three months   |   | 00   | 07 or 00   | 0000                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 4 5   |
| Tattoos (removal by resurfacing)<br>After pulsed timedsurgical de-epithelialisation of the area, resurfacing is performed, keeping<br>the tip of the electrode very close to the skin. The characteristic resurfacing micro-arc is pro-   | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 27 or 38   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| duced. The treated areas may be treated once more two months from the re-epithelialisation.<br>Nasal turbinates (coagulation of neurovascular centre)<br>Localised coagulation in the neurovascular centre.   | TIMED   | 99   | 27 or 38   | COAG                                     | BIPOLAR      | BIPOLAR ELECTRODE                           |   |
| Localised coagulation in the neurovascular centre.         Nasal turbinates (coagulation of the nasal mucosa)         The two tips of the bipolar electrode move across the mucosa and coagulate it.  | DIRECT  | 00   | 20   | COAG                                     | BIPOLAR      | BIPOLAR ELECTRODE                           |   |
| Ulcers and infected wounds (cleaning and sterilisation)<br>This cleans and sterilises skin ulcers (except for arterial ulcers) and wounds, facilitating   | DIRECT  | 00   | 38 or 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| their healing. Treatment is performed once a week until healing is complete.<br><b>Eyelid xanthelasma</b><br>Even habitual xanthelasmas are removed by timedsurgical resurfacing. A check is performed  | DIRECT PULSED 0,3/5,3   | 00   | 38 or 50   | CUT                                      | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| after two months. The areas still showing a yellow colouration are treated again. The result is excellent. There is no loss of the eyelid surface. Re-epithelialisation occurs beneath the crust.<br>Flat viral warts   | TIMED   | 25   | 5  | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| Flat warts are coagulated with prolonged low-power emission that utilises the antiviral effect<br>of the heat. Recurring multiple flat viral warts are eliminated with pulsed timedsurgical   |   |  | U  | JUNU                                     | MONU         |   | 1.0   |
| de-epithelialisation of the entire affected area, followed by an application of 10% TCA.<br><b>Common wart</b><br>Common warts are eliminated utilising the antiviral effect of heat. The tip of the electric handpiec  | DIRECT  | 00   | 10   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| placed vertically on the wart. To facilitate penetration, the wart is washed with a saline solution.<br>When the electrode tip enters the wart, circular movements are performed until the (epidermal)<br>wart is detached from the dermis. The surrounding skin is cut with scissors and 15% TCA is app. |   |  |  |  |              |   |   |
| Common warts (small)<br>Small common warts are vaporized with a brief, high-power emission. After vaporization, 15% TCA is a  | TIMED<br>pplied   | 09   | 50   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM15  | 1.5   |
| Vitiligo (stable) and piebaldism<br>Stable vitiligo and piebaldism can be ripigmented using pulsed timedsurgical de-epithelialisation<br>followed by implantation of autologous keratinocytes and melanocytes cultured from a one squar   | DIRECT PULSED 4/9   | 00   | 2 or 3   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 yellow (bent at an angle)              | 0.20  |
| centimetre piece of healthy skin removed twenty days previously. Crow's feet and eyelid skin  | DIRECT PULSED 4/9   | 00   | 2 or 3   | COAG                                     | MONO         | EM10 yellow (bent at an angle)              | 0.20  |
| Pulsed timedsurgical de-epithelialisation is followed by a 20-second application of a saturated<br>solution of resorcinol in H20. After a few seconds, when a slight frosting appears, the resorcinol<br>is washed away. No dressings are applied. The patient dries his or her skin with a paper towel   |   |  |  |  |              |   |   |
| for a few hours.  |   |  |  |  |              |   |   |