

Anesthetic Protocol

Subdermal tumescent anesthesia, administered sparingly, in a fan pattern via 22g / 2 and 3/4 inch cannula to the area to be treated.

50/50 mixture of 2% Xylocaine with 1:100,000 epi and 1% lidocaine, no epi, based on the weight of the patient and the maximum allowable dose to avoid toxicity.

Additional medications added to the mixture include:

Sodium Bicarbonate

8.4% sodium bicarb to buffer the pH (to reduce stinging) equal to 1/10 of the anesthesia used.

Tranexamic Acid

Tranexamic acid to reduce bleeding and bruising as well as to reduce melanin transfer, help prevent melasma, PIH, and hyperpigmentation (4-5cc total).

Bacteriostatic Saline

As required - 0.9% bacteriostatic saline to stretch the anesthetic so that a larger area can be covered.



The tumescent mixture must be applied evenly but sparingly to provide adequate pain relief without creating a heat sink that disrupts the energy.

The cannula is not only used to administer the tumescent anesthetic, but also to disrupt tethering to allow the fiber to move more freely through the subdermal plane.