

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.