# Procedure Guidelines for Radiofrequency

## **Rhinophyma Resection**





Fig. 1: Prior to rhinophyma resection



Fig. 2: During rhinophyma resection

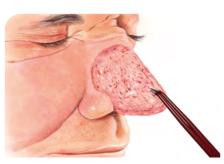


Fig. 3: Bipolar coagulation of remaining bleeders



Fig. 4: Sculpting of nasal contours

#### **Indications/Contraindications**

Patients with late-stage rosacea of the nose (rhinophyma) requiring treatment.

Treatment may be indicated for patients with symptomatic problems or for aesthetic reasons. There are no contraindications for RF surgery. For patients with implanted pacemakers see instructions for use of the electrosurgical device employed.

#### **Patient preparation**

Apply an anesthetic ointment (e.g. EMLA cream) generously to the surface of the nose. After an exposure time of about 25 minutes administer a local anesthetic (e.g. injection of 15 ml prilocaine 1% with epinephrine 1:200.000). Perioperative sedation (e.g. midazolam) of the patient is optional. Examine the integrity and intactness of the electrodes employed prior to use.

#### Intervention

Determine the resection limits.

For large rhinophyma begin with the excision of large tissue masses using a needle electrode (REF: 36 08 04). For smaller rhinophyma or after removal of larger tissue masses proceed with a triangle-shaped loop electrode (REF: 36 08 12) and delaminate thin layers of tissue along the original shape of the nose.

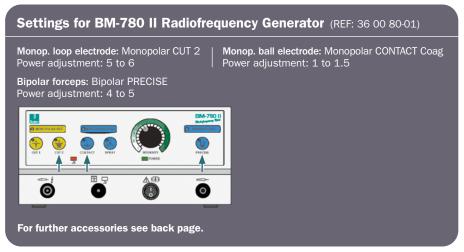
Take great care not to excise further than down to the thin corium layer of the skin and not to damage the cartilage structure of the nose which could lead to cartilage necrosis.

Finally sculpt the edges between the wound site and healthy skin area with a ball-point electrode (REF: 36 08 17) at a low power setting. The temporary occurrence of a pale coagulation zone contributes to a smooth transition in the healing process of the skin.



**Postoperative treatment** 

Generously apply an antibiotic, cortisone ointment (e.g. sulmycine with celestan V). Cover the nose with wound gauze such as paraffin gauze.



<sup>\*</sup> Please consider that this information is not meant to serve as a detailed treatment guide. Always start with the lowest settings and adjust them accordingly.

### **Recommended products for this treatment**

autoclavable





### SuperGliss® non-stick bipolar forceps

Qty.	REF	Description
1	78 01 75 SG	SuperGliss® non-stick bipolar forceps,
		angled tips: 1.0 mm, 30° angled, total length: 20 cm





autoclavable





M	lonopo	lar	loop	elec	trode	,

Qty.	KEF	Description
5	36 08 12	Monopolar loop electrode
		total length: 57 mm





134° C autoclavable







Qty.	NEF	Description
5	36 08 17	Monopolar ball electrode
		total length: 60 mm





BM-780 II Radiofrequency Generator



Qty.	REF	Description
1	36 00 80-01	<b>BM-780 II</b> Radiofrequency generator (incl. mains cord, user manual, test protocol and instruction CD-ROM)
1	36 01 05	Foot switch, protection class IP X8
1	37 01 38 L	Bipolar silicone cable, length: 4.5 m
1	36 02 18	Monopolar pencil for Ø 2.4 mm shaft electrodes, cable length: 4 m
1	36 02 36	Cable for single-use patient plates, length: 4.5 m
available	patient plates:	
1 (x 10	00) <b>29 00-5</b>	Single-use patient plate, split, for adults and children, PU 20 x 5 pcs.
1 (x50	95 80 04	Single-use patient plate, split, for adults, PU 10 x 5 pcs.
1 (x50	95 80 05	Single-use patient plate, split, for children, PU 10 x 5 pcs.
1	36 02 26	Re-usable rubber patient plate

Product availability is subject to regulatory approval in individual markets. Products may therefore not be available in all markets. Lengths for orientation purposes; may vary slightly.

