

Indications & Contraindications

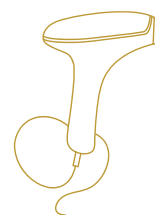
Indications & Contraindications

Understanding when laser treatments are appropriate and when to avoid them

What Are Indications?

- Conditions that can be safely treated with laser
- Guide treatment selection
- Help achieve desired results

Indications refer to the skin conditions or concerns that are appropriate for laser treatment. Identifying the correct indication ensures that the chosen device and settings will produce effective and predictable results.



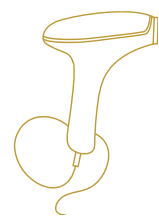
Tip: Treat with intention — not assumption

Common Indications

Common Laser Indications

- Unwanted hair
- Hyperpigmentation
- Vascular lesions (redness, veins)
- Acne and acne scars
- Skin texture and fine lines

Laser treatments are commonly used to target a variety of skin concerns by interacting with specific chromophores. Matching the correct indication with the appropriate device is key to successful outcomes.



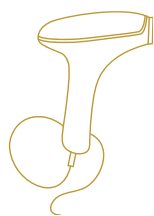
Tip: Match the concern to the chromophore

What Are Contraindications?

What Are Contraindications?

- Conditions that increase risk of complications
- Situations where treatment should be avoided
- May be temporary or permanent

Contraindications are factors that make laser treatment unsafe or inappropriate. Identifying these before treatment helps prevent complications such as burns, pigmentation issues, or delayed healing.



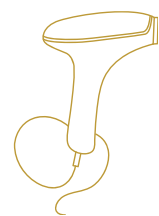
Tip: Safety always overrides treatment goals

Absolute Contraindications

Absolute Contraindications

- Active infection in treatment area
- Open wounds or lesions
- Known photosensitivity disorders
- Inability to follow aftercare
- Lack of informed consent
- History of adverse reaction to laser treatment

Absolute contraindications are situations where laser treatment should not be performed under any circumstances due to high risk of harm.



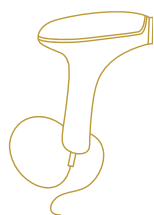
Tip: If it's a no — it's a no

Relative Contraindications

Relative Contraindications

- Recent sun exposure or tanning
- Use of photosensitizing medications
- Pregnancy (depending on treatment)
- Recent chemical peels or resurfacing
- History of hyperpigmentation or keloids

Relative contraindications require careful consideration. Treatment may still be possible with proper adjustments, timing, or precautions.



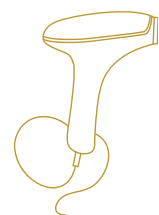
Tip: Pause, assess, and adjust

Risk Assessment

Assessing Risk Before Treatment

- Evaluate skin type and condition
- Review medical history
- Identify contraindications
- Determine appropriate timing

A thorough risk assessment ensures that treatment is both safe and effective. Providers must balance the desired outcome with the client's individual risk factors.



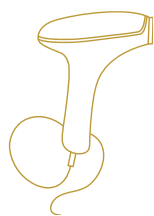
Tip: Good providers assess — great providers reassess

When to Postpone Treatment

When to Postpone Treatment

- Recent sun exposure
- Skin irritation or inflammation
- Active breakouts or infection
- Recent procedures

Postponing treatment is often the safest decision when conditions are not optimal. Waiting allows the skin to return to a stable state, reducing risk and improving outcomes.

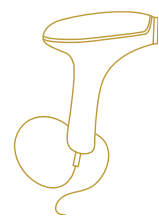


Tip: Delaying is better than damaging

Summary

Key Takeaways

- Indications guide treatment
- Contraindications protect the client
- Some risks are absolute, others require adjustment
- Proper assessment prevents complications



Tip: Knowing when NOT to treat is just as important as knowing how