CO2 Surgical Laser Therapy

A laser produces an intense beam of light that can be precisely focused and controlled. When the light strikes the skin it instantly vaporises the water found in the tissue cells. This allows it to “cut” or rather essentially remove an extremely small area of tissue. Thus the laser beam can be used to replace the traditional scalpel, but it can also be used to “sculpt” proliferative lesions.

- The laser seals nerve endings as it moves through tissue, thus your pet feels less post-operative pain.
- Blood vessels are also sealed as the beam cuts so there is less bleeding.
- As a beam of light is the only thing coming in contact with the tissue there is less trauma and less swelling.

Benefits of using surgical laser

- The extreme precision of the laser allows removal of just the affected tissue with no collateral damage to surrounding healthy structures.
- The high energy of the laser beam kills bacteria as it moves through diseased tissue so there is less chance of infections.
- All of this adds up to quicker recovery time for your pet.

KEY POINTS

A laser produces a high intensity beam of light that vaporises the water in cells.

Because the power can be so precisely controlled there is minimal damage to surrounding normal tissue.

The beam seals nerve endings as it cuts, resulting in less pain after surgery.

Small blood vessels are sealed as they are cut leading to less bleeding. This together with minimal trauma to surrounding normal tissue means less swelling and faster recovery.

The laser can be adjusted to allow both cutting and sculpting of proliferative tissue, impossible via any other surgical technique.
Indications for use

The precise nature of the laser beam, less pain and faster healing makes the laser an ideal tool to use with a variety of skin conditions including:

- Viral papillomas
- Bowenoid in situ carcinoma
- Actinic keratosis
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Nodular sebaceous gland hyperplasia (warts)
- Feline plasma cell pododermatitis
- Gingival hyperplasia
- Pinnal and perianal gland tumours
- Follicular cysts, histiocytomas
- Meibomian gland tumours
- Chronic acral lick dermatitis
- Chronic hyperplastic otitis externa
- Skin tags