
Contraindications for use

The product must not be used in:

- patients with a tendency to hypertrophic scars, pigmentation disorders or a tendency to scarring,
- patients with a history of autoimmune disease or using immunotherapy,
- patients with known hypersensitivity to hyaluronic acid,
- patients who have previously had permanent fillers applied to the area where the procedure is to be performed, pregnant or breastfeeding women,
- patients under the age of 18.

Saypha Filler Lido 1ml cannot be used in patients taking anticoagulants or platelet aggregation inhibitors (e.g. acetylsalicylic acid) without prior consultation with their healthcare provider. Saypha Filler Lido should not be applied to areas of skin lesions, inflammatory reaction and/or infectious process (e.g., acne, herpes).

Saypha Filler Lido 1ml hyaluronic wrinkle filler must not be used in combination with laser therapy, chemical peeling or mesotherapy.

Precautions for use:

Saypha Filler Lido must only be used by individuals who have completed special training in injection techniques for restoring facial tissue volume. People with sensitive skin may be premedicated with a topical anesthetic in the form of a patch or cream. Dispose of the used syringe, needle and product residue in a special container.

Adverse side effects of Saypha Filler Lidocaine:

The practitioner must inform the patient of potential side effects and/or incompatibilities associated with implantation of the device, which may occur either immediately or with a delay. The following events and reactions have been observed after use of the device or similar products containing hyaluronic acid: angioedema, bacterial infections, thickening/thickness formation, bleeding, subcutaneous eruptions, burning, color change (skin pigmentation abnormalities), feeling of 10 discomfort, swelling, erythema, induration, granulomas, hematoma, reactivation of herpes virus, hypersensitivity accumulation of material at the implant site, visibility of the implant, thickening, inflammatory reaction, irritation, pruritus, bruising after accidentally causing arterial congestion, swelling of the infraorbital (zygomatic) area, migration/movement, necrosis due to vascular damage, nodules (inflammatory and non-inflammatory), numbness, pain, paresthesias, visible puncture marks, redness, retinal artery occlusion, sarcoidosis, scarring, generalized lichen sclerosis, swelling, telangiectasias, tenderness, vasculitis, vasospasm, reaction during injection, loss of vision due to retinal artery obstruction.

In very rare cases, injection of other soft tissue fillers in the glabellar region and nasal wings caused obstruction of the retinal artery. In rare cases, it is possible to induce herpes virus reactivation due to direct damage to nerve axons caused by needle manipulation or tissue interference and the development of an inflammatory reaction after filler injection. Dilation of the subepidermal plane due to the use of a fan-shaped needle may increase the incidence of local side effects. Injecting a hyaluronic acid-based filler too shallowly or unevenly distributing the injected product can lead to visible, pale nodules in the skin. Therefore, it is important to consider these potential complications.

Patients must notify their doctor as soon as possible of any inflammatory reactions lasting longer than a week or any other side effects. Any adverse side effects associated with injections of the device should be reported to the distributor and/or manufacturer of the product.

