This was something we used at trade shows, to present to physicians. I have deleted all the "sales-type" stuff. This still presents a good summary of the topic. Certain items are useful.
The Safe and Simple Technique for VBR —Vascular Blemish Removal*

*Removal of telangiectasia, "spider veins" and other cosmetic vascular blemishes.
THE TECHNIQUE:
The blend method utilizes both High Frequency (HF) and Direct Current (DC), in a unique treatment protocol. The Blend device and technique is an adaptation of this method, specific to VBR: Vascular Blemish Removal. The blend method has been used for many years to permanently remove telangiectasia. Michael Bono, an electrologist who works with physicians in Santa Barbara, developed the blend method for telangiectasia removal over the last 20 years. This method, as described in Bono’s book *Telangiectasia: Procedures to Remove Dilated Blood Vessels Using the Blend Method*, is commonly referred to as the Blend-Technique.

THE BLEND DEVICE:
The Blend unit is simple "electrolysis-type machine." These devices are FDA Class I (non-medical devices). Presently there are no less than six companies making these "electrolysis units" and selling them specifically for telangiectasia remove (at a staggeringly high price!). However, nearly any standard blend machine works just as well for removing telangiectasia.

Some units have a tiny "shocking" problem. A few manufacturers have created circuits that eliminate the problem (not a major concern). Amazingly, some of the extremely expensive units have not figured out the circuitry problem! Do not be fooled by "high price." Some of the cheapest units work the best! Michael’s book explains how to test any machine for shocks. You may phone Michael to get an explanation of how to test for shocks: 1-(805) 962-5431 (US Pacific Coast Time) or email: mikebono@cox.net. Good luck!
"Before and After" . . .

VBR* with the Blend is highly successful on all forms of permanently dilated venules and capillaries on the face and upper body.

*Removal of telangiectasia, "spider veins" and other cosmetic vascular blemishes.

Injury induced telangiectasia on the forehead. Only one treatment was necessary.

Very fine telangiectases, such as seen on this nose, can be removed without leaving any scars whatsoever. Lasers do not work on this area.

Protruding telangiectasia on the nose. Two treatments were necessary.

• Blend is virtually 100% successful on all upper body and facial telangiectasia.
• Success with telangiectasia on the legs is only about 50%.
• Blend is not recommended for large "port wine" birthmarks.
Here you see a common case of hereditary telangiectasia on the nose. Such a case requires 2 to 4 treatments of several minutes or so. We recommend not treating an entire area at one time, that is densely populated with blood vessels. Instead, space out your treatments to avoid unnecessary skin trauma.

Another typical case of hereditary telangiectasia on the nose. Notice that the patient had been previously treated with a hyfrecator (arrow), which caused a scar. No such scarring takes place with the Blend.

Common telangiectases on the nose: A) Before treatment. B) Five weeks after the first treatment. Notice that not all vessels were removed, instead only about half were removed. Removing telangiectases in sequential stages minimizes overtreatment and encourages treatment success.
The Procedure . . .

The Blend uses both HF and DC currents. 1) With the DC on, the needle glides into the blood vessel (DC produces NaOH). 2) Once in the lumen of the vessel, the HF is turned on and the vessel is coagulated. 3) When maximum coagulation has taken place (a second or so), the DC is turned on and the HF is turned off. 4) The DC produces NaOH which allows the needle to slide out of the coagulated clot. 5) The needle slides out and leaves the coagulated mass intact.*

* With the hyfrecator and all other HF devices, the needle sticks to the skin. For this reason, manufacturers advise you to not insert into the vessel itself, but to “just touch the skin’s surface with the probe.” Thus, significant power is needed to reach and coagulate deeper and larger vessels, resulting in undesirable collateral skin damage.

The hyfrecator produces 400V of HF at “zero” on the intensity dial. The Blend uses only 40V to 55V HF intensity. Because we are able to actually insert into the vessel itself, much less HF is required — and much larger and deeper vessels can be removed with virtually no lasting skin damage.
A comparison . . .

**Hyfrecator ...**

The aftermath of telangiectasia treatment using the hyfrecator: Large eschars.

In most cases, too much tissue is affected by the hyfrecator and scarring takes place.

**Blend ...**

Telangiectasia removal on the nose using the Blend. Posttreatment crusts are microscopic; no scarring.

Upper lip. Three treatments with Blend were necessary. After photo is immediately after final treatment: edema and erythema is nominal.
New updated book

TELANGIECTASIA

Procedures to Remove Dilated Blood Vessels Using the Blend Method

by

Michael Bono

≈ 150 pages, abundantly illustrated. (drawings and photos)
≈ Describes clinical aspects of vascular blemishes.
≈ Step-by-step tutorial for procedures and variations.
WHO MAY LEGALLY USE THE BLEND:
In the United States, a physician, or technician working directly under medical supervision may legally remove telangiectasia (VBR) with the Blend. Presently, laws are rapidly changing that allow independent American therapists to perform this procedure. Several States have added telangiectasia removal to the list of appropriate nonmedical procedures. However, it is up to you to find out the legalities in your area.

In Europe, Australia, New Zealand, South America and Canada, nonmedical therapists are allowed to treat telangiectases with the Blend. However, each regional authority has specific rules governing what can and cannot be done by nonmedical practitioners. Unfortunately, in the United States, most of these laws are extremely vague. Some States have no licensing or rules, other States are prohibitive and detrimental to both practitioners and patients.

In most American States, the subject of telangiectasia removal has rarely been discussed by governing bodies. However, if you are not a medical doctor, or not working under medical supervision, you should check with laws and medical authorities. Check these legal issues before purchasing any device or treating telangiectases with any electric needle device! Additionally, whether or not a needle is actually inserted into the skin has no bearing on the legality of this procedure.

Do not be fooled by the “touch only” techniques: these techniques are still destroying tissue. In fact, the “touch only” techniques destroy more tissue than the “fractionally inserted” Blend-Technique! The “touch-only” techniques are significantly more dangerous that the correctly performed Blend-technique.

INSURANCE:
Be aware that if this procedure is specifically prohibited by law for nonmedical therapists, your liability and malpractice insurance will probably not cover this procedure. We have found, however, that in States that allow this procedure, (and in unlicensed States with no rules) insurance companies ordinarily cover this practice at no additional cost. In fact, your best source of information regarding the legality of this procedure may be your insurance company.

DISCLAIMER:
Please be aware that the information above is meant as a guide for you. We are unable to answer specific legal questions, because laws are different in each State and locality. As laws change, we will attempt to update you. However, it is important that you seek qualified legal opinion. We are excited about the Blend and the Blend-Technique procedure, it has become a standard of care for telangiectasia removal throughout the world.