Contraindications

- DO NOT share the Kandyway Eternal Glow MD device with any other person. The Kandyway Eternal Glow MD device is for single person use only.
- DO NOT use the Kandyway Eternal Glow MD device to treat any other conditions apart from those listed in the intended purpose. The Kandyway Eternal Glow MD device has not been tested for any other conditions than those listed, and the risk is unknown
- DO NOT use Kandyway Eternal Glow MD device if you are pregnant, planning on becoming pregnant or breastfeeding. The Kandyway Eternal Glow MD device has NOT been tested on pregnant or breast-feeding women and therefore the risk to the foetus, neonate or pregnant women is unknown.
- DO NOT use the Kandyway Eternal Glow MD device if you have an allergy to Silicone. The mask is made from a medical grade silicone.
- DO NOT use the **Kandyway Eternal Glow MD** device if you suffer from light induced headaches.
- DO NOT use the Kandyway Eternal Glow MD device if you suffer from any genetic conditions of the eyes. If you are unsure about any related eye condition and using the Kandyway Eternal Glow MD contact a health care professional
- DO NOT use Kandyway Eternal Glow MD device if you suffer from lupus erythematosus, photosensitive eczema or albinism. If you use the Kandyway **Eternal Glow MD** device to treat lupus erythematosus, photosensitive eczema or albinism you may cause a severe skin reaction.
- DO NOT use Kandyway Eternal Glow MD device if you suffer from any photosensitive disorder (sensitization to light). If you use the Kandyway **Eternal Glow MD** device and you suffer from a photosensitive disorder you may cause a severe skin reaction.
- DO NOT use Kandyway Eternal Glow MD device if you are taking any medication that can cause photosensitivity. If you use the Kandyway Eternal Glow MD device and you are taking any medication that can cause photosensitivity you may cause a severe skin reaction.

For a full list of drugs that can cause photosensitivity, please visit: https://www.kandyway.com/pages/contradictions.



Photosensitivity is a common side effect of various medications.

These can include certain antibiotics, chemotherapy drugs, and diuretics. If you are unsure about any medication you may be taking consult your healthcare provider.



Other substances not listed above can also cause photosensitivity.

Common examples of these substances are:

St John's wort, coal tar, deodorants, antibacterial soaps, artificial sweeteners, naphthalene (mothballs), petroleum products, brightening agents found in laundry detergent, and cadmium sulphide (a chemical injected into the skin during tattooing).

There are some instances in which the **Kandyway Eternal Glow MD** device may prove unsuitable for an individual. Certain medical conditions or drugs may mean that an individual is unsuitable for the treatment.

Precautions due to drug induced photosensitivity

If you are taking any of the drugs listed below, please read the comments section of the table carefully.

Drug Type	Specific Group or Common Name	Comments
Anti-Arthritic	Gold 50 or Ridaura	If YES, the treatment cannot be administered
Anti- Arthritic or Immunosuppressant	Azathioprine (Imuran, Azasan)	If YES, the treatment can be administered as long as the medication has not been taken within the last 5 days.
Anti Arrythmic	Amiodarone (Cordarone, Pacerone), Aratac	If YES, the treatment can be administered as long as the medication has not been taken within the last 5 days.
	Quinidine	If YES, and the client is currently on the medication it is at the discretion of the client as to whether they commence the treatment. There is a 10/100 chance of a light reaction. If the client has stopped taking the medication for ≥ 5days then the treatment can be administered.
Antibiotics	Fluoroquinolones: Ciprofloxacin (Cipro), Levofloxacin (Levaquin), Lomefloxacin (Maxaquin), Norfloxacin (Noroxin), Ofloxacin (Floxin) Tetracyclines: Demeclocycline (Declomycin), Doxycycline (Vibramycin), Minocycline (Minocin), Oxytetracycline (Terramycin) Others: Azithromycin (Zithromax), Capreomycin (Capastat),	If YES, the treatment can be administered as long as the medication has not been taken within the last 5 days.

Drug Type	Specific Group or Common Name	Comments
	Ceftazidime (Fortaz), cycloserine (Seromycin), Metronidazole (Flagyl), nalidixic acid (NegGram), pyrazinamide, sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim (Bactrim)	
Anti-Cancer	Bexarotene (Targretin), Capecitabine (Xeloda), Dacarbazine (DTIC), Epirubicin (Ellence), Fluorouracil (5-FU), Interferon alfa (Intron A, Alferon-N), Methotrexate (Mexate), Pentostatin (Nipent), Procarbazine (Matulane), Tretinoin, oral (Vesanoid), Vinblastine (Velban, Velbe)	If YES, and the client is currently on the medication it is at the discretion of the client as to whether they commence the treatment. There is between a 1 /100 and 5/100 chance of a light reaction. If the client has stopped taking the medication for ≥ 5days then the treatment can be administered.
Anticonvulsants	Carbamazepine (Tegretol), Felbamate (Felbatol), Gabapentin (Neurontin), Lamotrigine (Lamictal), Oxcarbazepine (Trileptal), Topiramate (Topamax), Valproic acid (Depakene)	If YES, and the client is currently on the medication it is at the discretion of the client as to whether they commence the treatment. There is a 1/100 chance of a light reaction. If the client has stopped taking the medication for ≥ 5days then the treatment can be administered.
Antifungals	Flucytosine (Ancobon), Griseofulvin (Fulvicin, Gris-PEG), Terconazole (Terazol) Voriconazole (VFEND)	If YES, the treatment can be administered as long as the medication has not been taken within the last 5 days.
Antihistamines	Cetirizine (Zyrtec), Diphenhydramine (Benadryl), Loratadine (Claritin), Promethazine (Phenergan)	If YES, the treatment can be administered as long as the medication has not been taken within the last 5 days.
Antihypertensives	Captopril (Capoten), Diltiazem (Cardizem, Tiazac), Enalapril (Vasotec), Nifedipine (Procardia), Sotalol (Betapace)	If YES, the treatment can be administered as long as the medication has not been taken within the last 5 days.

Drug Type	Specific Group or Common Name	Comments
Antimalarial	Chloroquine (Aralen), Hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil), Pyrimethamine (Daraprim), Pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine (Fansidar), Quinine	If YES, the treatment can be administered as long as the medication has not been taken within the last 5 days
Antipsychotics	Phenothiazines: Chlorpromazine (Thorazine), Fluphenazine (Prolixin), Perphenazine (Trilafon), Prochlorperazine (Compazine), Thioridazine (Mellaril), Trifluoperazine (Stelazine)	If YES, and the client is currently on the medication it is at the discretion of the client as to whether they commence the treatment. There is between a 2/100 and 3/100 chance of a light reaction. If the client has stopped taking the medication for ≥ 5days then the treatment can be administered.
Antiretroviral	Ritonavir (Norvir), Saquinavir (Fortovase,Invirase), Zalcitabine (Hivid)	If YES, it is at the discretion of the client as to whether they commence the treatment. If YES, it is at the discretion of the client as to whether they commence the treatment. There is approximately a 2/100 chance of a light reaction.
Antiviral	Amantadine (Symmetrel), Acyclovir (Zovirax)	If YES, and the client is currently on the medication it is at the discretion of the client as to whether they commence the treatment. There is approximately a 1/100 chance of a light reaction. If the client has stopped taking the medication for \geq 5days then the treatment can be administered.
Cardiovascular	Thiazide diuretics: Bendroflumethiazide (Corzide), Chlorthalidone (Thalitone), Hydrochlorothiazide (Microzide), Hydroflumethiazide (Diucardin), Indapamide (Lozol), Methyclothiazide (Enduron), Metolazone (Zaroxolyn),	If YES, the treatment can be administered as long as the medication has not been taken within the last 5 days.

Drug Type	Specific Group or Common Name	Comments
	Polythiazide (Renese) Diuretics, Other: Furosemide (Lasix), Triamterene (Dyrenium)	
Lipid regulators Other	Fenofibrate (Tricor)	If YES, and the client is currently on the medication it is at the discretion of the client as to whether they commence the treatment. There is a 10/100 chance of a light reaction. If the client has stopped taking the medication for ≥ 5days then the treatment can be administered.
Non-steroidal anti- inflammatory (NSAIDs) Analgesics	Diclofenac (Voltaren, Cataflam), Naproxen (Anaprox)	If YES, and the client is currently on the medication it is at the discretion of the client as to whether they commence the treatment. There is a <1/100 chance of a light reaction. If the client has stopped taking the medication for ≥ 1 day, then the treatment can be administered.
Sedatives	Alprazolam (Xanax), Chlordiazepoxide (Librium), Zaleplon (Sonata), Zolpidem (Ambien)	If YES, and the client is currently on the medication it is at the discretion of the client as to whether they commence the treatment. There is a 1/100 chance of a light reaction. If the client has stopped taking the medication for ≥ 5days then the treatment can be administered.
Skin agents (acne)	Isotretinoin (Accutane, Roaccutane) Tretinoin topical (Renova, Retin-A) Tazarotene (Tazorac)	If YES, and the client is currently on the medication it is at the discretion of the client as to whether they commence the treatment. There is between a 5/100 and a 10/100 chance of a light reaction. If the client has stopped taking the medication for ≥ 5days then the treatment can be administered.

Drug Type	Specific Group or Common Name	Comments
Skin agents (hair)	Coal tar, Minoxidil (Rogaine)	If YES, and the client is currently on the medication it is at the discretion of the client as to whether they commence the treatment. There is <0.5/100 chance of a light reaction. If the client has stopped taking the medication for ≥ 5days then the treatment can be administered.