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Permanent Makeup Pre-Procedure Information

The information contained in this document is not intended to offer or imply medical advice. Please consult your doctor with any medical questions.

Permanent makeup is a multi-session process. The initial application is incomplete until after your follow-up appointment, which must be scheduled approximately 4-6 weeks after your initial appointment. Annual touch-ups are offered to keep your permanent make-up looking clean, crisp and properly maintained.

While your skin heals from the procedure, be prepared for the color intensity to be significantly larger, sharper, brighter or darker than what is expected for the final outcome. This is a normal and expected result of the application and healing process. The healing process will take a number of days to complete, depending on how quickly the outer layer of your skin exfoliates and new skin regrows to take its place. Color will fade/soften anywhere from 10% to 50% or more. At the touch-up, we will fine-tune any area that has faded too much. Healing is specific to each client. Fading will happen after each procedure. We do not have control over your body's healing process.

There are no guarantees made as to the final outcome. Your skin, lifestyle, and aftercare play a huge roll in your results. Everyone heals differently. Some residual swelling is normal for all procedures. A needle was placed in your skin, and there will be swelling. The area may appear uneven, dry, itchy, tender, red & irritated. This is all 100% normal. These symptoms will dissipate each day and vary on an individual basis. Also, please do not pick your skin as this can cause skin issues and delay healing.

Do not plan the procedure right before going on vacation or important social plans. Since delicate skin or sensitive areas may swell or slightly redden, you will need about 3-7 days of healing time. Also, while healing, you will need to avoid sun, wind, and water, which may not be possible on vacation.

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Seven days prior to your procedure, it is preferred that you not take products that will "thin" your blood, such as aspirin, ibuprofen, and medically-prescribed "blood thinners" (such as Coumadin and Plavix). Obviously, if these medications are medically necessary for you, you must consult your physician. Anticoagulants (a.k.a. "blood thinners") can cause excessive bleeding, scarring, bruising, and swelling during and after your procedure. In addition to medically prescribed blood thinners, there are several natural occurring blood thinners, which include (but are not limited to) the following: ginkgo biloba, fish oil, niacin, Vitamin E, ginger, curry powder, cinnamon, turmeric, peppermint, oregano, paprika, garlic, horseradish, paprika, and picorice. Alcohol can also cause clotting problems. Do not drink alcohol 24-48 hrs prior to the procedure, or the day of the procedure.

When you come for your appointment, you will have to fill out new client paperwork, and assist in the color and design of your permanent makeup. You need to be in a clear state of mind for this. If you arrive and have taken mood-altering drugs, or have been drinking alcohol, your appointment and procedure will be canceled. If you are taking legally prescribed painkillers, tranquilizers, or mood-altering drugs, please take them after your procedure.

You cannot have a tan on your face at the time of appointment, or you will be rescheduled. We recommend that you do not tan 2 weeks prior or 2 weeks after. Pigments will heal darker in tan skin. Tan skin bleeds, and pigment will not take. It will look blurred. Even after healed, sun exposure will cause the Permanent Makeup to darken as your skin darkens. This cannot be lighted. It is recommended to keep out of the sun.

Use mild soap and non-oily moisturizer for several days prior to your procedure. Do not wear contact lenses during or immediately following eyeliner procedures. Remember to bring your glasses.

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Do not place water, lotions, makeup or pencils, etc. on your treated area for 14 days. You can only place the aftercare product on top of your treated areas during this period and that will be provided for you. Do not swim until your treated area is completely healed; Salt water and chlorine will cause the pigments to fade or change color. Avoid direct shower water on the treated area after the procedure. Avoid scrubbing the treated area for at least 1 month.

Do not dye or perm lashes for 2 days prior to your eyeliner procedure. Do not use an eyelash curler the day of the procedure. Do not use growth stimulants such as Latisse, RapidLash, or RevitaLash for at least one week prior to and one week after your eyeliner procedure. For the eyeliner procedure, it is advised that you have someone else drive you home. Your eyes may be light-sensitive after the procedures, so bring sunglasses to wear home. You may resume wearing your contact lenses as soon as your eyes return to their pretreated condition; that is typically within 4 days.

Do not tweeze, wax, or have electrolysis for one week prior to treatment for your eyebrows. If you bleach your eyebrows, we don't recommend that you receive permanent makeup eyebrows. The chemicals will bleach the hair and the pigment as well.

If you have any history of cold sores, fever blisters, herpes simplex, you must contact your physician to obtain and take the proper prescription medication to prevent such outbreaks for at least 4 days before and after the lips procedure. Follow your physician's instructions. Two or three permanent makeup applications may be required to achieve the desired results. It is not uncommon to lose 10-50% or more of the color on the first application. If you have had any type of lip surgery, consult with the physician about how long you should wait before having permanent makeup on your lips. Most physicians are giving a 3 month okay on lip filler injections like collagen or Restylane. If the lip surgery involves an incision (like a lip implant), the incision needs to mature about 1 year before tattooing on top of it.

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Some things to consider prior to scheduling an appointment. Please remember that we do not offer medical advice or practice medicine. Please get a letter of clearance from your physician if you have any medical conditions or are taking any medications.

- If you have Mitral Valve Prolapse, take antibiotics before dentist procedures, etc., you must obtain a prescription for prophylactic antibiotics.
- If you are a Botox patient, it's recommended that you not have Botox 1 month prior to the initial procedure and abstain from injections until 1 month after your follow-up appointment.
- Do not have any chemical peels or lasers 60 days prior to procedure and abstain from chemical peels until 60 days after your procedure. If you do frequent peels and laser after your procedure, the brows will fade quicker due to the chemicals traveling under the skin.
- You must be off all Retinols/Retina-A for 30 days prior to your appointment. If not, the area will bleed, and pigment will not heal properly. If you resume the Retinols, your permanent makeup will fade quickly due to the chemicals in the creams.
- If you have large pores or moderate to severely oily skin, your results will appear softer, solid or powdered-looking. Brow hair strokes may appear more blended, solid, or not retain at all.
- If you work out regularly (by which we mean 5-7 days a week), your permanent makeup fading will be accelerated due to the production of salt/ sweat. Salt is used to remove permanent makeup. Brows may appear more powdered or blurred under the skin.
- Avoid sleeping on your face during the first 14 days after the procedure.
- Smoking will cause the pigment to fade prematurely, and anesthetics will not last as long.

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- Getting a procedure while on your menstrual cycle can make you hypersensitive at the procedure site.
- Only touch the treated areas with clean hands during the healing process.
- Do not rub, scratch, or pick at the treated area. Let any scabbing, flaking or dry skin naturally exfoliate off. Picking can cause scarring or infection.
- For clients with surgical forehead or brow lift, the scar tissue may prevent proper healing of the Permanent Makeup.
- Alopecia (hair loss due to autoimmune disease) may cause brow hair strokes to appear more blurred or blended.
- Trichotillomania is the compulsive pulling of body hair, like eyelashes and eyebrows. The resulting scar tissue may prevent proper healing.
- Shingles. If you have ever had shingles on your face, the procedure could cause a flare-up.
- Piercing in the brow area may affect pigmentation. Scars can cause the pigment to migrate.
- Deep wrinkles in the brow area may affect microblading results. Hair strokes may not lay properly in the creases, giving the brow an uneven look.
- Hair transplant for your eyebrows may affect pigmentation. The pigment may not take in the scar tissue where the hair plugs were placed.
- Diabetics have the tendency to both bleed and bruise easily. This can effect color retention, and the healing process may be longer.
- Diabetic and patients receiving chemotherapy can have increased risk potential for infection, healing issues, and scarring.

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- Glaucoma increases intraocular pressure. The pressure placed on the eye to apply eyeliner could be damaging.
- Keloid history may increase your risk of scarring after permanent makeup.
- Silicone lip injections may cause increased risk of bacterial infection.
- Dentures can increase the risk of a candida outbreak on the lips.
- Accutane (isotretinoin) use within 12 months must be avoided. It may cause changes in the skin, resulting in potential scarring.
- The use of steroids may impair healing and must not be used for 6 weeks prior to the treatment. Consult your doctor.
- If you have had any recent or if you have an up-and-coming surgical procedures procedure, permanent makeup should not be performed until you are completely healed to decrease the risk of infection.
- Previous laser treatments near the area of the permanent makeup procedure must be completely healed prior to the application of pigment to improve retention and prevent infection.
- Once the area has been pigmented, having laser treatments near or on the area may cause the pigment to change color or break down the pigment.
- Facial fillers should not be injected in the pigmented area until completely healed to decrease the risk of infection. If facial fillers have previously been injected, be sure that all swelling has subsided prior to pigmentation to achieve best placement and result.
- All integumentary conditions, such as conjunctivitis, shingles, sunburn, or psoriasis, must be controlled and healed prior to procedure due to the risk of infection, scarring, and optimal results.