



Should you consider Tattoos or Permanent Makeup?

Most people who have a tattoo do not develop any problems. A tattoo is a series of puncture wounds that carry dye into different levels of the skin. At first, the tattoo may be swollen and there may be some crusting on the surface. It is normal for the tattoo to ooze small amounts of blood for up to 24 hours, and it may ooze clear, yellow, or blood-tinged fluid for several days. Since a tattoo is hard to remove, it is important that your decision to get a tattoo is one you can live with. Tattoos can be removed medically by a lengthy process of repeated laser burnings that if done incorrectly can lead to scars, infections and hyperpigmentation and hypopigmentation problems. If you have a tattoo and want to cover it up or camouflage it, we offer concealer products that will help. Permanent makeup is a tattoo applied in a cosmetic form.

Do you or someone you know have tattoos?

Even though tattoos have been a part of many cultures throughout the centuries as decoration or a statement of personal identity or personal journey, they have gained popularity in recent years in our mainstream culture. However, sometimes these pictorial treasures need to be concealed.

Our specialized products are designed to conceal and camouflage just about anything including under eye bags, under eye darkness, age spots, vitiligo, rosacea, scars, bruises, blemishes and particularly tattoos.

Tattoos and permanent makeup

To camouflage tattoos takes patience: blending the right color for the area is the key. Blending the most important to create a radiant look. It may be necessary to layer product two or three times to cover completely. Powder after each layer- then reapply the tattoo cover. The inks used in tattoos and permanent makeup (also known as micropigmentation) and the pigments in these inks are subject to FDA regulation as cosmetics and color additives. However, FDA has not attempted to regulate the use of tattoo inks and the pigments used in them and does not control the actual practice of tattooing. Rather, such matters have been handled through local laws and however, with the growth in popularity of tattooing and permanent makeup, the FDA has begun taking a closer look at related safety questions. Among the issues under consideration are tattoo removal, adverse reactions to tattoo colors. Another concern is the increasing variety of pigments being used in tattooing including more than 50 pigments and shades and growing.

Using an unapproved color additive in a tattoo ink makes the ink adulterated. Many pigments used in tattoo inks are not approved for skin contact at all

Nevertheless, many individuals choose to undergo tattooing in its various forms. For some, it is an aesthetic choice or an initiation rite. Some choose permanent makeup as a time saver or because they have physical difficulty applying regular, temporary makeup.

For others, tattooing is an adjunct to reconstructive surgery, particularly of the face or breast, to simulate natural pigmentation. People who have lost their eyebrows due to alopecia (a form of hair loss) may choose to have eyebrows tattooed on, while people with vitiligo (a lack of pigmentation in areas of the skin) may try tattooing to help camouflage the condition.

Permanent Makeup

What is permanent cosmetic makeup?

Permanent cosmetic makeup is cosmetic tattooing. The specialized techniques used for permanent cosmetics are often referred to as "micropigmentation", "micropigment implantation" or "dermagraphics". The cosmetic implantation technique deposits colored pigment into the upper reticular layer of the dermis.

The earliest evidence of tattooing dates back to the ice age. While some cosmetic tattooing was done thousands of years ago, it really came into its own as an industry in the late 1970s. At that time, various tattoo artists around the country began offering permanent makeup/cosmetic tattooing and reconstructive pigmentation. In the 1980s aestheticians, electrologists, nurses, and cosmetologists became interested in performing these procedures.

How safe is cosmetic tattooing?

Very safe, according to the Center for Disease Control as there has not been any incidence of HIV attributable to tattooing nor has there been any increase of Hepatitis B in the last 10 years. When the tattoo or permanent cosmetic work is done under proper conditions, there is no opportunity for disease transmission. If the technician is using an autoclave on their instruments, not reusing needles and has a clean, sanitary environment, the chances of developing any type of communicable disease are remote if not impossible.

How are permanent cosmetic procedures done?

Permanent cosmetics procedures are performed using various methods, including the traditional tattoo or coil machines, the pen or rotary machine and the non-machine or hand method. The process includes an initial consultation, then application of pigment, and at least one or more follow up visits for adjusting the shape and color or density of the pigment.

Who benefits from permanent cosmetic makeup?

EVERYONE, from the young to the elderly, who desires a soft, natural enhancement to their appearance. It is especially beneficial to people who can't wear other cosmetics due to allergies and skin sensitivities; Active people who want to look their best for activities such as swimming, hiking, biking, tennis, aerobics,

and those who don't want to worry about "sweating off" or reapplying cosmetics. Also the vision impaired who have difficulty applying their cosmetics, and others with motor impairments such as arthritis, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, stroke survivors, and those with unsteady hands who cannot apply their own makeup, and busy people who don't have time to spend on their makeup.

Are there any side effects to permanent cosmetics?

Generally, there is some swelling of the treated area. While eyebrows may show little after effect, eyeliner and lips may show more and the edema may last from two to seventy two hours. During the procedure there may be some bleeding and or bruising. There is usually some tenderness for a few days. The color is much darker than you may expect for the first six to ten days. Sometimes, people have reactions to antibiotics. You may use any type of antibiotic that you prefer for your individual system. There may be other side effects unforeseen due to individuality.