

PERMANENT MAKEUP EYELINER MASTERCLASS



Kristina Bagrova, 2020

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The use of permanent makeup for eye-liner

By using permanent makeup for eyes we can enhance the look, put focus on the eyes and last but not least save time and nerves in the morning while trying to draw the eye-liner evenly on both sides. Such method will last for a long time and will look natural at the same time without having to worry about re-applying or correcting it during the day.

Client consultation

Normally, a client consultation is performed just before the treatment, she doesn't have to specially come before and book two appointments. However, if she wishes to do so, during the consultation à shape can be pre-drawn with a pencil, a color discussed and any other concerns talked about. A dossier can be created, where certain features can be marked:

- client name/surname, birthday, contact details
- date of the treatment
- which treatment is performed
- which color is chosen
- any notes on the shape, what the client wishes or skin specifics
- any precautions and contraindications
- client signature, confirming she has read and understood the information provided
- beautician's signature

Such dossier can be created in two copies and one given to the client.

EXAMPLE OF AN AGREEMENT ▼

Information about the permanent makeup method

- After the pigmentation treatment you must follow our aftercare instructions and use only the recommended products.
- After the first sitting you may notice some uneven colouration: this will be balanced out in the second treatment session. Depending on your skin's receptivity to the ink, more than two sittings may be required.
- Alcohol, illegal drugs and medicines may render your skin less receptive to the ink.
- Swelling seldom occurs, and then normally only for a few hours. But if swelling occurs and persists, please do not hesitate to contact us or a doctor.
- The skin can become irritated after pigmentation and cold sores can break out in those with the herpes simplex virus. This depends, however, on the immune system of each person, not on the composition of the ink or on the pigmentation process. We can therefore offer no guarantees in this connection. If cold sores do break out, please use an appropriate herpes cream or contact a doctor. We recommend that you then take precautions before any follow-up treatment.
- How long your pigmentation lasts before fading depends on your skin type, your skin metabolism and your care regime. We cannot therefore give any guarantees regarding durability.
- In rare cases, even after many sittings, the desired results may not be achieved on account of the skin's failing to assimilate the ink pigments. Equally, colour mixing effects can arise on account of the use of different inks. We therefore cannot give any guarantees regarding the success of the treatment.
- We strongly recommend that you protect your pigmentation with the highest possible sun protection factor before exposing it to sunlight.
- In rare instances, allergic reactions may occur.

Please answer the following questions:

	Yes	No
Do you suffer from any allergies? If yes, which?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you take medicines or anticoagulants?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you bruise easily?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you taken cortisone over the past year?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you undergone chemotherapy over the past year?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you suffer from heart disease?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you suffer from immunodeficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have herpes simplex?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have HIV? Do you have Hepatitis C?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has the area of skin to be treated been injected with fillers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are you pregnant?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are you healthy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I have had the pigmentation procedure explained to me. I have closely read the information sheet above that describes the possible risks. Any questions I had were answered adequately and conclusively. I consent to undergo the permanent micropigmentation treatment.

NAME.....DATE.....
PHONE NUMBER..... BIRTHDATE.....
EMAIL.....SIGNATURE.....

AFTERCARE ADVICE

- It is advised to apply aftercare product twice per day (morning and evening) with a clean cotton stick, not touching with not washed hands.
- The product must be applied until the crust falls.
- Not to pull out the crust, as it might go out with the colour!
- No sunbathing for minimum of 2 weeks.
- No cosmetics or cosmetic treatments on the treated area
- Swimming and excessive sweating should be avoided, until healed (2-3 weeks)
- The first retouch is recommended in 2-5 weeks.

WORK AREA LAYOUT

- Cleansing makeup milk
- Cotton swabs
- Dry cotton pads
- Cotton pads moistened with water
- Paper cleansing tissues
- Skin disinfectant
- Sterilized instrument components, such as the handle
- One-time-use needles
- Pre-drawing pencils
- Lidocaine solution (or any other pain minimizing solution, gel or cream)
- Aftercare product
- Acrylic console for make-up pencils use during the treatment session
- Pencil sharpener
- Colour pigments
- Sterilization device
- Instrument disinfection solution
- Infection protection gloves
- Needle disposal box
- Mirror
- Clean towels
- Waste bowl
- Mouth mask

HYGIENE

Preparation of the working conditions, tools and the client

Firstly, we can generally state that beauty parlours and salon premises, where the work of micropigmentation is done, cannot operate in the same sterile conditions as, for example, hospitals do. On the other hand, we should always strive to create the conditions as sterile as possible. That predominantly means preparing yourself and the working environment according to the rules of hygiene, general and determined in your country. The environment where we work needs to be clean, and the technician should be adequately prepared for the treatment. It is essential to possess a sanitary working permit, issued by the authorities. The treatment is performed using protective gloves and a mask. The needle, packed in a special cover, is sterile and it serves for one usage only, and if the package is damaged, you should dispose the needle unused. The machine handle is disinfected after each client in any form of medical disinfection. Before the treatment the area to be treated must be disinfected as well.

Special precautions:

- during the treatment process DO NOT touch other materials not in use, for example, your mobile phone or etc.
- prior the treatment prepare all the material necessary
- during the treatment DO NOT let the client touch his/her face, the treated area in order to avoid infection
- after the treatment dispose all the disposable material according to the law

General rules:

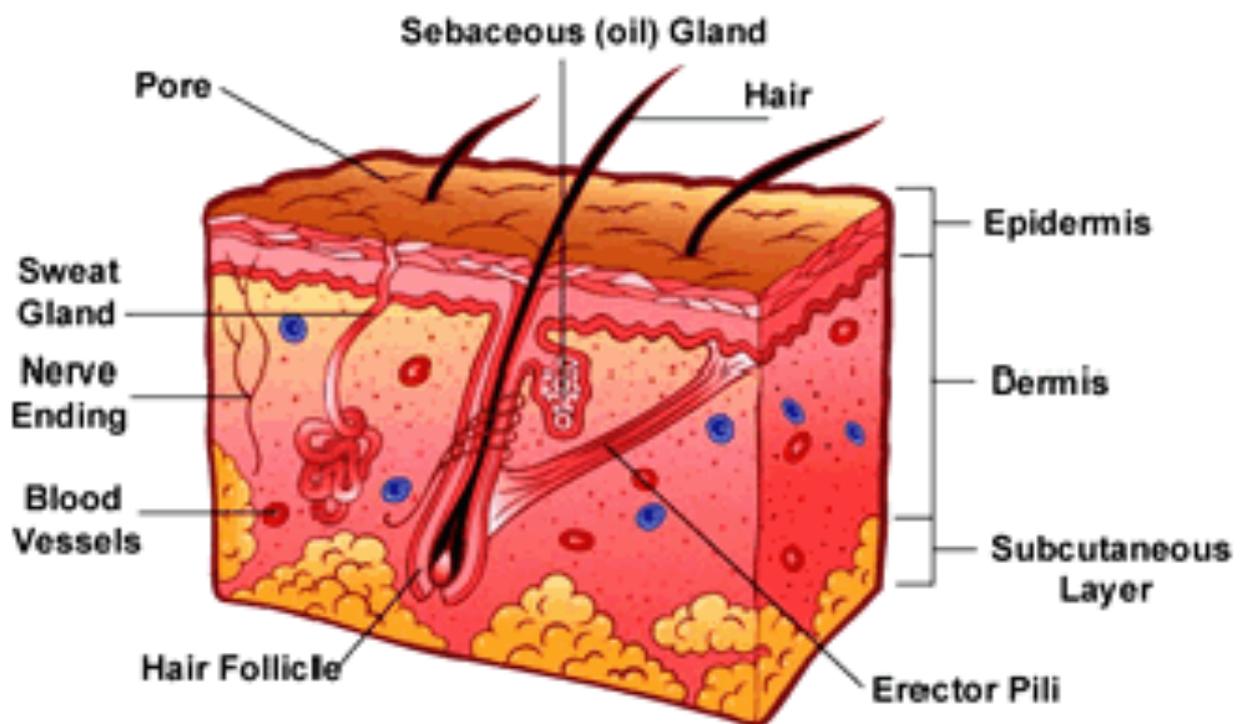
1. You must disinfect your hands before and after every treatment session.
2. During the treatment session you must wear infection prevention gloves and a mouth mask.
3. You must wear special work clothes and appropriate footwear.
4. Your hands and the areas of the client's skin that are to be treated must be disinfected.
5. Disinfect the pencil sharpener, sharpen the pencils.
6. The needle handle must be meticulously cleaned and disinfected or sterilized before and after every treatment session.
7. The special needle is to be used for one treatment session only! Used needles must be disposed of in a cannula disposal box.
8. When pouring the ink, the pipette of the ink bottle must not come into contact with the needle.
9. For your own safety, please follow these hygiene instructions without fail to protect you and your clients from infectious diseases.

DERMATOLOGY

About the skin

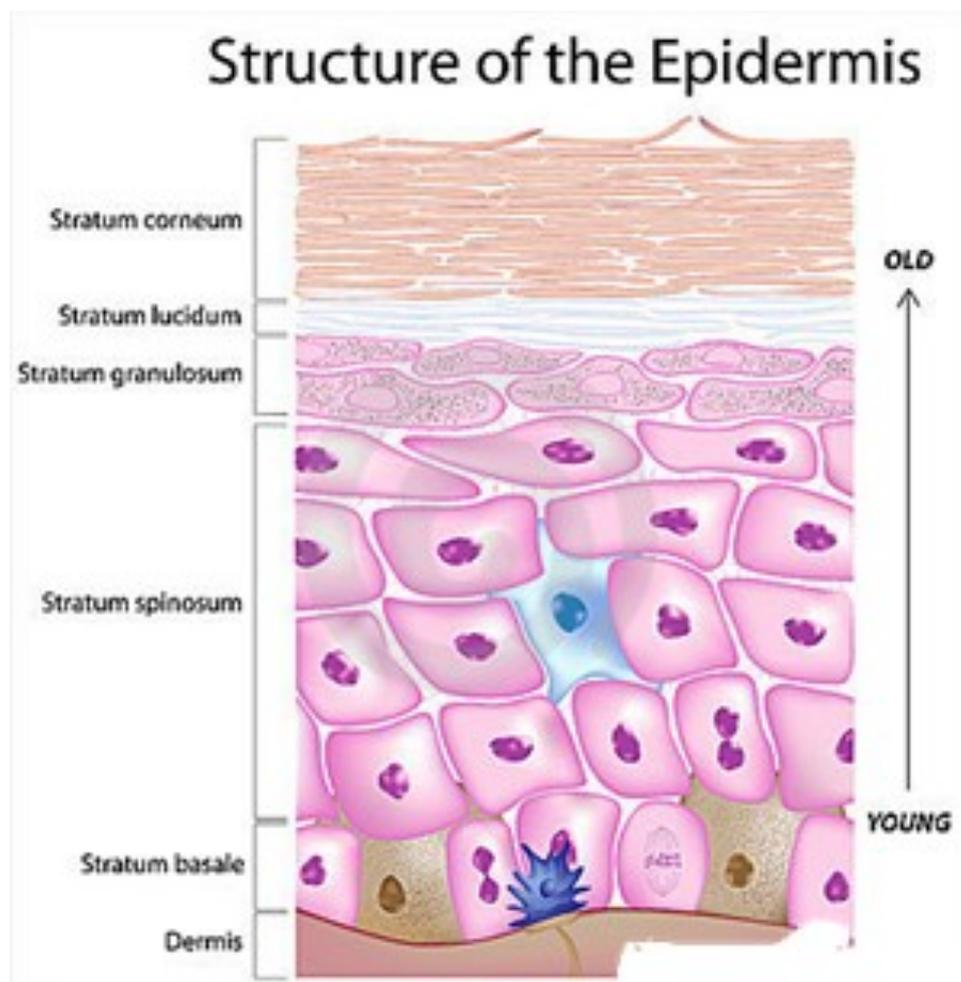
The skin is a surface organ (not a compact organ) that covers and protects the outside of the organism (it is an "integument"). The cutis consists of the epidermis and dermis. Its total area is around 1.5 to 2m² (adult), and it is between around 1 and 4mm thick (excluding the subcutis). The outer skin transforms into the mucous membrane of the body's inner surface at the body orifices.

From outermost to innermost, the skin, also known as the cutis, consists of the following layers: Epidermis, Dermis or corium, and Subcutis or hypodermis. The skin is bounded by the general fascia, which consist of very strong fibers known as collagen fibers.



Epidermis

The Epidermis is the outermost layer of the skin. It in turn consists of five different layers: ×Stratum corneum or horny layer, ×Stratum lucidum or clear layer, ×Stratum granulosum or granular cell layer, ×Stratum spinosum or spinous layer, and ×Stratum basale or basal cell layer.



The Dermis is an elastic layer of skin that consists largely of loosely woven connective tissue. It also in turn consists of layers, namely the stratum papillare or papillary layer and stratum reticulare or lattice layer.

The Subcutis (hypodermis) consists of loose connective tissue in which fat pads are integrated like little cushions. The connective tissue is traversed by offshoots of the strong fibers of the dermis. These fibres are firmly attached to the fascia (a sheet or band of fibrous connective tissue enveloping, separating, or binding together muscles, organs, and other soft structures of the body) that lie under the subcutis. They thereby perform the function of retainer bands, binding the skin to the tissue that lies beneath it.

Permanent makeup inks are pigmented into the outer layer of the skin (epidermis). The colour is applied to the basal membrane (which is the last layer of epidermis connecting to dermis). Here around 40% of the ink pigments are stored in skin cells and around 60% are stored in the "intercellular space" in the extracellular mass. This leads to around 50% fading (since the skin cells damaged with pigment experience accelerated rejection) around six to eight days after first treatment (cell damage syndrome). The other 50% of the ink pigment remains in the cellular mass, where it gradually fades during the three-to-five year renewal process, and is eventually shed out.

Precautions:

- As the last epidermal layer connects to the dermis in a not even way, some blood vessels from the dermis might be touched and a minimal amount of bleeding might appear, which is normal.
- It is important to note that the treatment is not advised for clients suffering from diabetes or those who use medicine for blood dissolution.
- It is not allowed to perform the treatment in case of hemophilia (a rare disorder in which blood doesn't clot normally because of a lack of sufficient blood-clotting proteins (clotting factors)).
- It is not allowed to pigment over moles, damaged or infected skin
- It is not allowed to perform treatment on an area of keloid scars or a person with tendency of developing such type of scars. By the definition, keloid scar is an elevated, irregular, overly enlarged scar, due to excessive collagen formation during connective tissue repair.
- It is not allowed to pigment straight after sun-bathing
- Mild itching and peeling of the skin during the healing process is normal

COLOUR DURABILITY

Depends on internal and external factors.

EXTERNAL:

- Sun
- Solarium
- Cosmetic usage of peeling products
- Face treatments such as micro-dermabrasion, peelings with acids, laser, mesotherapy, IPL (intensive pulse light), light therapies
- Prescribed or unprescribed drug or creams usage
- Scar appearance because of mechanical skin injury (or, for example, acne)

INTERNAL:

- Excessive sebum (skin oil)
- Natural shedding of the skin
- Seborrhea
- Various skin changes and diseases
- Hormonal disbalance

Other reasons, influencing color stay in the skin, might be not deep enough implantation of the pigment into the skin or client's disobeying of aftercare rules.

Theoretically, colour should last 3-5 years, however yearly retouches are recommended.

The colour is chosen by the overall style, face type of the client, by the natural colour of her lips or what colour she desires.

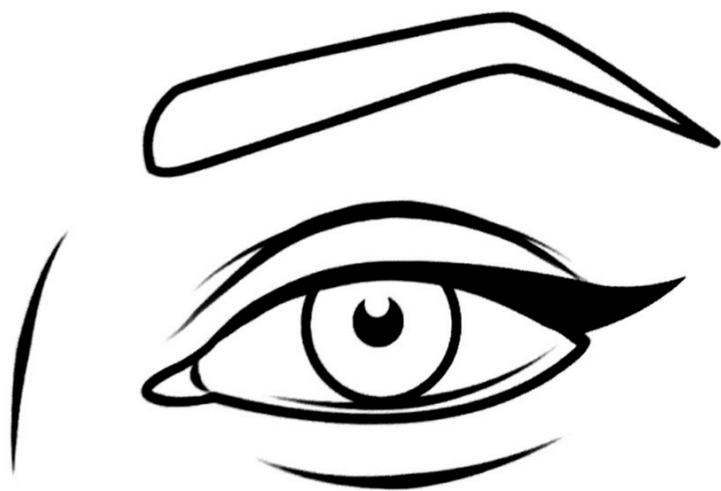
Quality approved pigments normally do not cause any allergic reactions, but an irritation is always possible with a more sensitive or very allergic person, as each foreign body infused under the skin might provoke side effects.

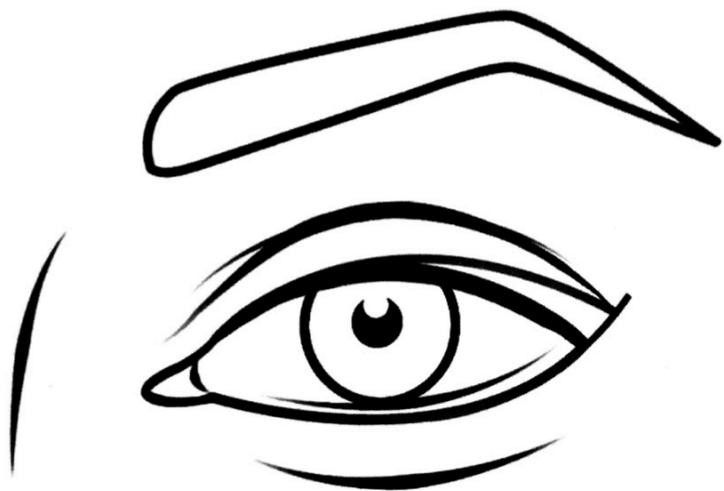
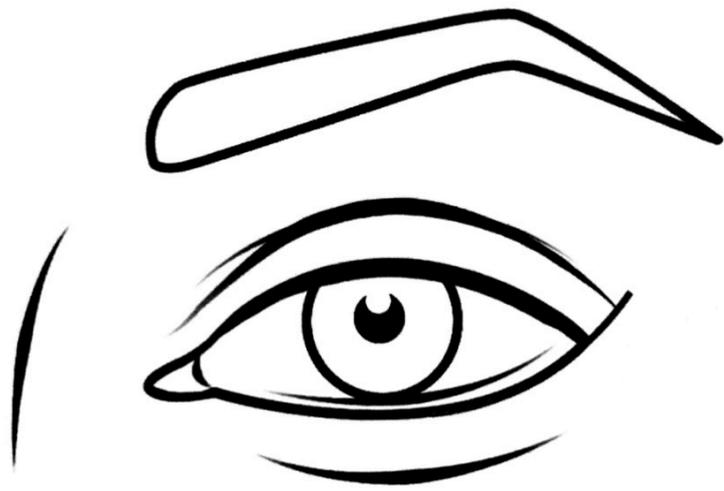
PRE-DRAWING

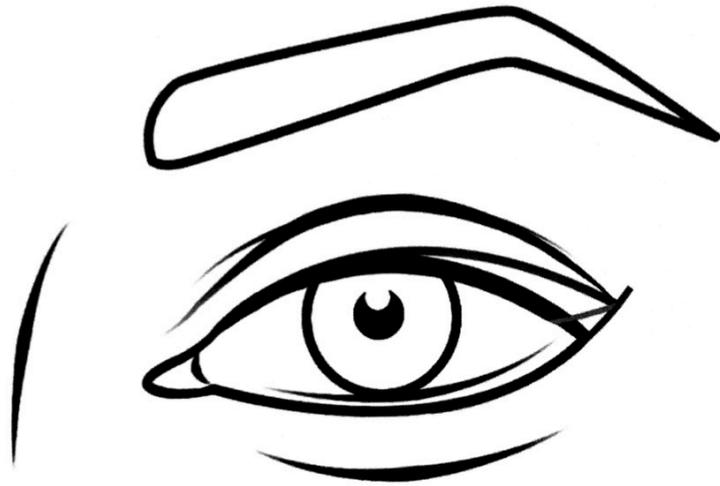
- It's a good idea to ask the customer about her usual eye-liner makeup routine, what color does she prefer (black, brown, bluish...) or does she add longer tails or not.
- Look at the current condition of the eyes; are they round, close or far from the nose, are the eyelids droopy or not.
- Remove the makeup and disinfect the eyelid skin.
- Draw the preliminary shape with a pencil.
- Check the shape with the customer in the mirror and correct any other imperfections.

STYLES:









MICROPIGMENTATION

With the needle, follow precisely the Pre-drawing, so that the result is exact

Stretch the skin well

After having pigmented some 5mm line, wipe a bit of the contour with a q-tip to test, if the color is visible and if the contour is straight

After having pigmented all the contour, wipe off the drawing and repeat the pigmentation by intensifying any lighter places, so that all the eyeliner is of an even color. Before this step you can apply a bit of anesthetic (lidocaine gel or spray, for example)

Angle of the needle is 45-90 degrees

Shading can be repeated 2 to 5 times

You can put the anesthetic before each pass

In the end, apply a soothing product

The whole treatment should take around 2 hours when you already have enough experience

Most common needle modifications used for eye-liner are 1R (single needle), 3R (3 single needles creating a round), 3F (3 needles laid flat)

The movements can be fast or slow, slower movements will implant more pigment

The same pigment implanted on the lip area or above the lips will heal differently (it will be lighter on the lips than on the skin around the lips)

You can recommend the client to use vaseline or some natural oil to soothe the treated area after the treatment (for the 2 following weeks) and put some eyes to reduce the discomfort or swelling

Eyes are always swollen for around 2 days, the same day after the treatment and the following day

A retouch is done in around 3 weeks

CHOSEN PIGMENT + SKIN COLOR = THE FINAL COLOR

CONTACT LENSES

Before the treatment, the client should remove her contact lenses in order not to damage them. Make sure eyes are thoroughly cleaned from any cosmetic product used during the treatment before putting the contact lenses back.

CORRECTION OF EYE FORM

-Small eyes:

To make them look longer, you can add a bit of eye-liner on the lower eyelid, precisely on the 1/3 of it on the outward side

-Round eyes:

We want to "stretch" such eyes by keeping the eye-liner as close to the eyelash growth line as possible

-Eyes popping out :

Choose milder colors for an eye-liner such as dark brown and the eye-liner should be a bit shaded rather than very strict intense lines

-Deep eyes:

Light and even colorful eye-liner will fit best

-Asian eyes:

You can choose more intensive colors, black will fit perfectly

-Almond shaped eyes:

If the distance between the eyes is normal, there is no need to correct this eye shape, just choose a colour depending on the style, skin and hair color

-Narrow distance between the eyes :

An eye-liner which is of lighter intensity near the nose and darker towards the outward end, will optically create larger distance between the eyes

Wide distance between the eyes :

Choose shorter eye-liner tails in order not to "stretch" the eyes even further away from each other