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PMU

TREATMENT
INFORMATION
PACK

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COSMETIC TATTOOING

..also known as permanent makeup (PMU), is a process that involves implanting pigment into the dermal layer of the skin. Unlike the epidermis, which sheds and renews itself regularly, the dermis is relatively stable, allowing the pigment to remain in place for an extended period. Initially, the color may appear darker due to the pigment being freshly implanted, but it will gradually lighten during the healing process. The pigment is delivered into the dermis using a machine method similar to tattooing, where small needles penetrate the skin and deposit tiny pixels of color into the puncture holes. Various techniques can be employed to achieve different effects, such as shading and lines, to create the desired result for eyebrows, lips, and eyeliner. It's important to note that cosmetic tattooing differs from microblading, which is a manual method involving cutting lines into the skin. Microblading may not be suitable for all skin types and can potentially cause damage to the skin. The pigments used in permanent makeup can contain a variety of ingredients, including iron oxides, carbon, titanium dioxide, and carrier agents such as glycerin, water (aqua), and alcohol. These pigments are carefully selected to ensure longevity and safety for the client.



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POSSIBLE CONTRAINDICATIONS

ALWAYS CONSULT FOLLOWING CASES BEFORE BOOKING AN APPOINTMENT:

Permanent makeup (PMU) procedures, like any cosmetic procedure, have potential contraindications that should be considered before undergoing the treatment.

Some common contraindications for permanent makeup include:

Skin Conditions: Individuals with certain skin conditions may not be suitable candidates for PMU. Conditions such as eczema, psoriasis, dermatitis, or any active skin infections can increase the risk of complications, therefore I advise clients to avoid PMU treatment during outbreaks.

Pregnancy and Nursing: Pregnant or breastfeeding individuals are generally advised to avoid permanent makeup procedures due to the potential risks to the developing fetus or infant.

History of Keloid Formation: People who have a history of keloid scarring may be at risk of developing keloids after permanent makeup procedures. Keloids are raised scars that can form at the site of injury or trauma.

Blood Disorders: Individuals with bleeding disorders or those who are taking blood-thinning medications may experience increased bleeding during and after the procedure, which can affect the outcome of the permanent makeup, you'll potentially need more than 1 perfecting session.

Allergies: Allergies to the pigments or numbing agents used in permanent makeup can lead to adverse reactions, including inflammation, itching, or swelling.

Recent Cosmetic Procedures: Patients who have recently undergone other cosmetic procedures, such as chemical peels, laser treatments, or Botox injections around PMU treatment area, will need to wait until the skin has fully healed before considering permanent makeup.

History of Cold Sores: Individuals with a history of cold sores or herpes simplex virus (HSV) may be at risk of developing outbreaks after the procedure, particularly if it involves the lip area. Consult your doctor / pharmacist to start anti-viral medication course prior to PMU lip blush treatment.

Immunosuppression: People with compromised immune systems, either due to medical conditions like HIV/AIDS or immunosuppressive medications, may have a higher risk of infection and delayed healing after permanent makeup procedures.

Mental Health Concerns: Individuals with unrealistic expectations or those who may be prone to dissatisfaction with cosmetic results should carefully consider whether permanent makeup is the right choice for them.

Undergoing Chemotherapy or Radiotherapy: Individuals undergoing chemotherapy or radiotherapy treatments may have compromised immune systems and sensitive skin, making them more susceptible to infection and delayed healing after permanent makeup procedures. It's generally recommended to wait until 6 months after the completion of cancer treatments.

It's essential for individuals considering permanent makeup to consult with a practitioner who can assess their medical history and discuss any potential risks or contraindications before proceeding with the procedure.

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