



PRODUCT LIST

THE PERFECT PEEL® HOMECARE PACK
 THE PERFECT BLEACHING CREAM
 THE PERFECT C
 THE PERFECT CLEANSER

TYPES AND SEVERITY OF PIGMENTATION

Skin pigmentation disorders affect the color of skin. When these cells become damaged or unhealthy, it affects melanin production. If your body makes too much melanin, your skin gets darker. Pregnancy, Addison's disease, and sun exposure all can make your skin darker. If your body makes too little melanin, your skin gets lighter. Vitiligo is a condition that causes patches of light skin. Albinism is a genetic condition affecting a person's skin. A person with albinism may have no color, lighter than normal skin color, or patchy missing skin color. Infections, blisters and burns can also cause lighter skin.

Melasma is most likely caused by an overproduction of the brown pigment melanin. Melanin is produced by melanocytes. Too much pigment in the skin is called hyperpigmentation. Melasma tends to appear during pregnancy (called the mask of pregnancy) and in women who take oral contraceptives, but it can occur in anyone. The disorder is most common among and lasts longer in people with dark skin. Ten percent of cases occur in women who are not pregnant and in dark-skinned men.

Irregular, patchy areas of dark color appear on the skin, usually on both sides of the face. The pigmentation most often occurs in the center of the face and on the cheeks, forehead, temples, upper lip, and nose. Sometimes people have the patches only on the sides of the face. Rarely, melasma appears on the forearms. The patches do not itch or hurt and are only of cosmetic concern.

Prescription Cream Note:

THE PERFECT BLEACHING CREAM

Hydroquinone is used to lighten the dark patches of skin, hyperpigmentation, melasma, "liver spots," "age spots," freckles are all examples, caused by pregnancy, birth control pills, hormone medicine, or injury to the skin. It works by inhibiting an enzyme reaction in skin cells. Burning, redness, dryness, and increased sensitivity to sunlight can occur. Enhanced sensitivity to the sun can be controlled through the use of Mineral Perfection SPF 30.

Your patient may want to discuss the option of a repeat prescription.

THE PERFECT PEEL® CONSULTATION APPOINTMENT

1. Decide if your patient is to "prep" their skin using The Perfect Bleaching Cream and The Perfect C before The Perfect Peel® treatment. The duration of this prep is advised as 2 weeks.
2. Indicate whether the patient is to prep by ticking the box on the patient's protocol leaflet provided with this pack along with any additional notes.
3. Explain to your patient the need to stop using The Perfect Bleaching Cream 2 weeks before treatment.
4. Write on the Patient Instructions the intended appointment date and time for treatment with The Perfect Peel® accounting for prep time.
5. Explain to the patient exactly what each product is and about The Perfect Peel® treatment.
6. If employing a "prep" regime, send the patient home with The Perfect Bleaching Cream, The Perfect C, The Perfect Cleanser and the Patient Instructions in the bag provided.

THE PERFECT PEEL® TREATMENT APPOINTMENT

7. Before The Perfect Peel® treatment, review your patient's usage of prep products (if given) to ensure compliance and that they have stopped using The Perfect Bleaching Cream for 2 weeks.
8. Apply The Perfect Peel® as per training and protocol in your clinic/training manual.
9. Hand over and explain The Perfect Peel® home care pack. NB: If the moisturiser in the homecare pack runs out, suggest your patient uses Cetaphil, Aveeno etc.
10. If not already given for prep, send the patient home with The Perfect Bleaching Cream, The Perfect C, The Perfect Cleanser and the Patient Instructions in the bag provided, explaining the application of each and when to use them - ideally this is at 7-10 days post treatment or when skin has returned to normal.
11. Review your patient at 4 weeks post treatment.

GENERAL NOTES

- Body areas may peel for 2-3 weeks.
- We advise completion of patient Progress Notes.
- Patient compliance is paramount during prep and post treatment and can affect outcomes.
- Ensure you explain you have used a booster if so and that healing times may be longer.
- Advise how vital an SPF regime is.
- Advise on the fact multiple peels may be necessary to achieve results.
- Ensure patient is aware final results can take up to 28 days and outcomes are not guaranteed.

