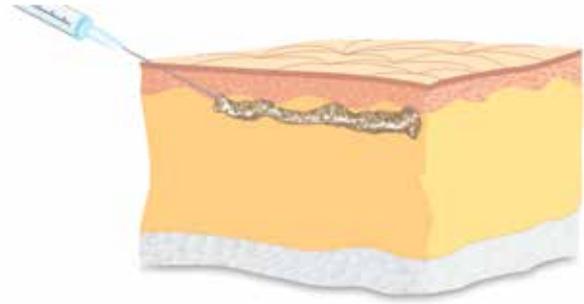


APRILINE® INJECTION TECHNIQUES FOR FILLERS

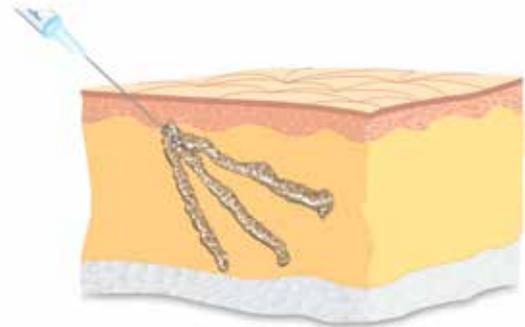
LINEAR THREADING TECHNIQUE

The needle or cannula are positioned at a minimum angle (parallel to the skin) and inserted 2-3 mm deep into the dermis. Bevel of the needle is facing upwards; it goes all the way into the skin alongside a wrinkle or a fold. The needle can be contoured, but it mustn't be highly visible. The solution is injected whilst retracting the needle through exerting an even pressure on the syringe plunger. It is important to stop injecting before the full removal of the needle from the skin.



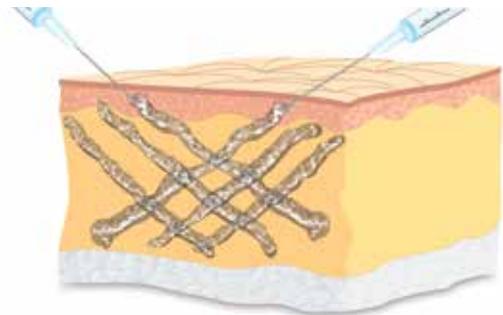
FANNING TECHNIQUE

This technique is similar to the linear threading. The difference is after the injection the needle or cannula are not completely withdrawn, but rather turned inside the skin at an acute angle, before making another 2-3 moves with a retrograde insertion of the product into the dermis. This move vaguely resembles that of a hand fan, thus the name of the technique. The fanning technique allows for the creation of volume in a larger area than possible while using linear threading, because the latter requires a single skin puncture at a time.



CROSS-HATCHING TECHNIQUE

A series of parallel linear injections (5-10 mm apart) is followed by a second series of injections perpendicular to occurring lines. This technique creates an even supporting filling in depressed areas of the skin.

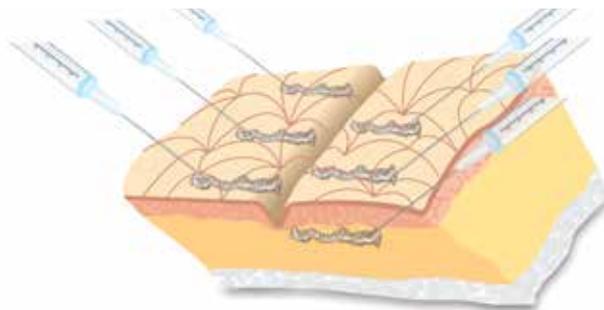


APRILINE® INJECTION TECHNIQUES FOR FILLERS

FERN PATTERN TECHNIQUE

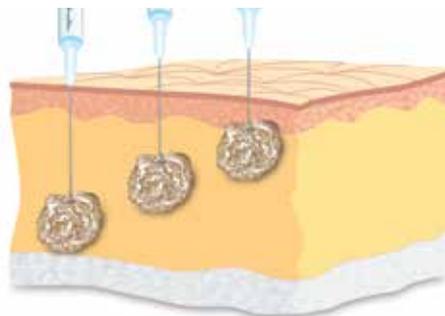
THIS METHOD WAS INTRODUCED BY TOM VAN EIJK (NETHERLANDS).

A series of linear injections perpendicular to the wrinkle, performed starting from the centre of the wrinkle first in one direction (4-5 mm apart), then in the opposite direction. New injection spots must be placed between the previous ones.



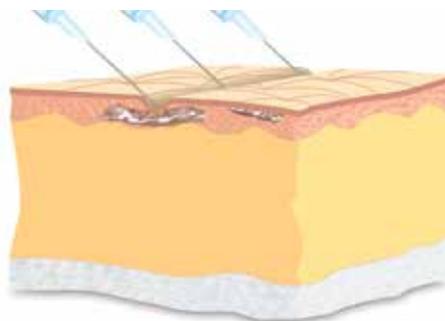
BOLUS INJECTIONS

Modified multi-puncture technique, typically used for lips, chin and cheekbones correction. The volume of administered filler usually amounts to 0.1-0.2 ml for lips correction and is injected submucously. It is alternatively used for lacrimal groove and cheekbones correction; injected supra-periosteally.



MULTI-PUNCTURE TECHNIQUE

This technique comprises of administering multiple injections alongside the wrinkle. The needle is inserted 2-3 mm deep at an acute angle. Multi-puncture technique is used in superficial wrinkle treatment.

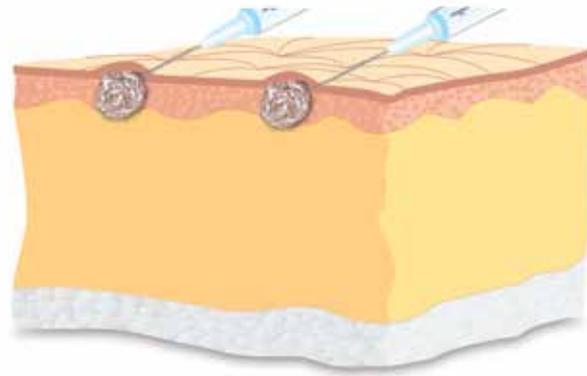


APRILINE® INJECTION TECHNIQUES FOR BIO REVITALIZANT

PAPULE INJECTIONS

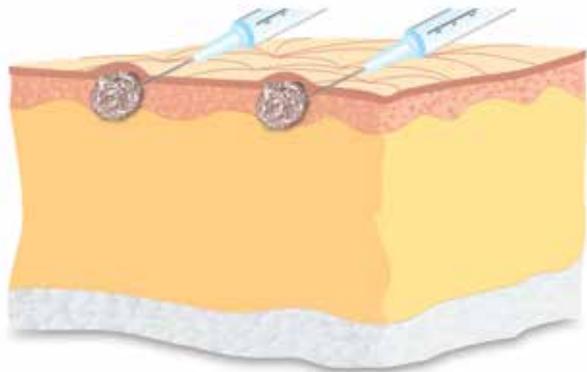
The needle is positioned at a minimum angle (with the bevel facing upwards) and inserted to the depth of the bevel (central layer of the dermis). When the syringe plunger is pressed once, a small amount of the product is injected.

A pale, clearly delineated papule appears at the time of injection. The face papule diameter is 2 mm; the distance between them is 1 cm (though in the case of excessive skin laxity and during wrinkle treatment, distance is 3-5 mm). Papule diameter - 1 mm, distance between them - 5 mm.



MICRO-PAPULES INJECTIONS

The needle is positioned at 30-45° angle and inserted with the bevel facing downward to the depth of 2 mm. As a result, filler is distributed in the deeper layers of the dermis than by Papule injections technique. The face micro-papule diameter is 2-3mm; the distance between is - 1.5 mm. This technique is used when treating patients with thick skin, for facial contours, cheeks, neck and decollate area correction. Injection is - 0,01-0,03 ml. The distance between the injection points is 1.0 to 2.5 cm, and between the lines it depends on injectable area.

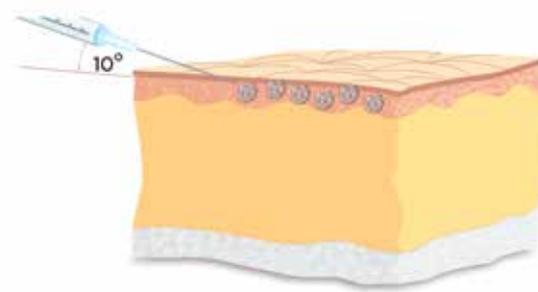


APRILINE® INJECTION TECHNIQUES FOR BIO-REVITALIZANT

BLANCHING TECHNIQUE

Blanching technique: use in the injection of APRILINE Hydro a technique where the needle has an angle at the insertion into the skin from about 10° to the skin surface. Blanching is a technique like serial puncture technique, make sure that you properly taut skin, the command of the needle is pointing upwards when inserting the needle.

Advance a single point of the needle into the skin, just below the epidermis. Introduce a small amount of the product with each injection, and give constant pressure without putting excessive force on the plunger and stop when the skin is saturated. With this technique you can see the “blanching effect” act (the whitening of the skin). Massage cautiously the treated area to ensure that the product spreads evenly.



BLANCHING EVOLUTION

THIS METHOD WAS INTRODUCED BY DR. GABRIEL SIQUIER (NETHERLANDS).

The blanching technique demonstrates good results on intradermal level yet these results are highly dependent on the right depth of injection. The blanching technique can be complex and requires additional mastering but Dr. Gabriel Siquier, for that reason, evolved the technique into Blanching Evolution - with invisible needle, simply one must support the needle above the skin at an angle of 45 degrees and perform vertical pressure for the needle to bend slightly, then one must move it slightly forward and inject a small amount of the product (give constant pressure without putting excessive force on the plunger and stop when the skin is saturated).

With this technique you can see immediately the “blanching effect” (the whitening of the skin). Because of the smaller gauge you have virtually no product waste. Massage cautiously the treated skin surface to ensure that the product spreads evenly.

