



SKIN BOOSTERS MANUAL

SKIN BOOSTERS OVERVIEW

Within this Training Manual you will learn all of the techniques necessary to complete Skin Booster treatments. This manual covers safety, environment, legislation, practitioner guidance, client care, theory and practical knowledge.

SKIN BOOSTERS MANUAL CONTENTS

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IDEAL CLINIC SET UP

- Wipeable Flooring
- Sink
- Hand Sanitiser
- Paper Towels
- Clinical Waste Contract
- Insurance
- Bed
- Light
- Stool
- Trolley's
- Sharps Bins
- Clinical Waste Bins
- Disinfectants
- Tools
- Couch Roll
- Gloves & PPE
- Air Conditioning or Ventilation
- Stress Balls

Clinical waste, also known as healthcare or medical waste, is any waste generated during healthcare activities that may pose a risk of infection or other harm. This includes items contaminated with blood, bodily fluids, or other potentially infectious substances, as well as sharps like needles and syringes.

INFECTIOUS WASTE:

This includes items contaminated with blood, bodily fluids, and other potentially infectious substances. Examples include dressings, swabs, and personal protective equipment (PPE) that have been in contact with infectious materials or patients.

SHARPS:

This includes items that can puncture or cut, such as needles, syringes, scalpels, and lancets.

ANATOMICAL WASTE:

This includes human or animal tissues and body parts.

PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE:

This includes expired medications, medications in excess, and empty containers.

CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:

This includes items like bedpans, liners, stoma bags, and urine containers that have been contaminated.

Clinical waste needs to be handled and disposed of carefully to prevent the spread of infection and ensure safety, often requiring specialised disposal methods like incineration or autoclaving.



- 1 Set up a clinical waste contract with a local supplier
- 2 Organise regular clinical waste collections - monthly, weekly or adhoc
- 3 Ensure to use correct coloured sharps bins (aka Purple for Cytotoxic Waste - Botox)
- 4 Purchase sharps bins, clinical waste bins and clinical waste bags from supplier
- 5 Ensure to have a smooth clinical waste system throughout your clinic

Consultation forms are important because they ensure informed consent, gather essential client information, and help professionals understand client needs and preferences before a treatment. They also provide a record of discussions, agreed-upon treatments, and any allergies or conditions, acting as a paper trail for potential issues. Additionally, they can help with aftercare instructions and demonstrate a professional approach to treatment.

WHY MUST WE ENSURE THESE ARE DOCUMENTED?

INFORMED CONSENT AND LEGAL PROTECTION:

Consultation forms ensure clients understand the treatment, including risks, benefits, and aftercare instructions, demonstrating informed consent. They can act as a legal record, protecting professionals from potential disputes or misunderstandings.

GATHERING CLIENT INFORMATION:

- Forms allow professionals to collect crucial information like allergies, medical conditions, and previous treatments, helping them tailor the treatment plan.
- They enable professionals to understand client goals, expectations, and desired outcomes, ensuring a better experience.

BUILDING RAPPORT AND TRUST:

- Consultations provide an opportunity for professionals to establish a relationship with clients, fostering trust and understanding.
- Open communication and personalised attention, documented in the form, can lead to greater client satisfaction and loyalty.

STREAMLINING THE PROCESS:

- Forms can save time during the appointment by gathering information beforehand and streamlining the discussion.
- They can be accessed quickly, allowing for efficient review of client history and treatment plans.

WHO WE RECOMMEND?

We use Faces Consent App, however any reputable consent company will be sufficient.



Scan the QR code to sign up to Faces Consent
www.facesconsent.com

CONTRAINDICATIONS

A contraindication in medicine is a factor that makes a particular treatment or procedure inadvisable for a specific individual because it could cause harm or be ineffective. It's essentially a reason not to use a certain treatment due to potential risks or adverse reactions.

WE ADVISE NOT TO GO AHEAD WITH THE TREATMENT OR TO OBTAIN A DOCTORS NOTE FOR ANY OF THE BELOW CONDITIONS:

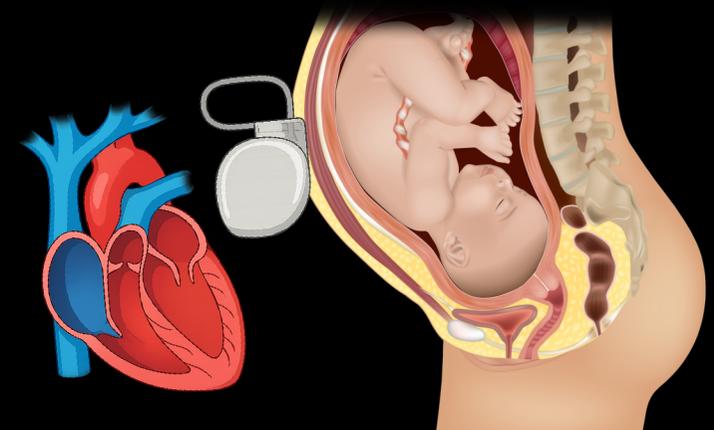
- PREGNANCY & BREASTFEEDING:** → Insufficient safety data.
- ACTIVE INFECTIONS:** → Herpes, skin infections, or inflammation in the treatment area.
- ALLERGIES:** → Known hypersensitivity to hyaluronic acid (HA) or other product components.
- AUTOIMMUNE CONDITIONS:** → Uncontrolled autoimmune diseases (like lupus).
- CANCER:** → Active cancer, chemotherapy, or radiotherapy.
- BLEEDING DISORDERS:** → Conditions that affect blood clotting.
- MEDICATIONS:** → Steroids, blood thinners, or medications for transplants.
- DIABETES:** → Uncontrolled diabetes.
- SKIN CONDITIONS:** → Psoriasis, eczema, or tendency for keloid scarring.
- SYSTEMIC CONDITIONS:** → Unstable heart problems, epilepsy, or thyroid issues.

CONTRA-ACTION

A contra-action refers to an undesirable or adverse reaction that can occur during or after a treatment or procedure.

- ALLERGIC REACTIONS:** → Redness, swelling, or irritation.
- SKIN IRRITATION:** → Any form of irritation or discomfort.
- SENSITISATION:** → An increased sensitivity to a product or treatment.
- PAIN OR DISCOMFORT:** → Physical pain or discomfort during or after the treatment.
- HEIGHTENED EMOTIONAL STATE:** → Emotional release during or after a treatment.
- MUSCULAR ACHE AND/OR HEADACHES:** → These can occur after deep work during treatment.
- FREQUENT URINATION:** → This can occur due to stimulation of the lymphatic system.

Should your client experience any of these, we would recommend seeking medical advice.



FIRST AID

WE HIGHLY ADVISE ENSURING YOU ARE FIRST AID AND ANAPHYLAXIS TRAINED.

First aid training is important because it empowers individuals to confidently respond to emergencies, potentially saving lives, preventing injuries from worsening, and promoting recovery. It also boosts confidence, increases awareness of risks, and encourages teamwork, both in personal and professional settings.



Anaphylaxis training is crucial because anaphylaxis is a severe, life-threatening allergic reaction that can develop rapidly.

Training equips individuals with the knowledge and skills to recognise the signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis, understand the appropriate treatment (including adrenaline auto-injectors), and deliver first aid until professional help arrives. This knowledge is vital for protecting individuals with allergies and ensuring workplace safety.

HERE'S WHY IT'S SO IMPORTANT:

RAPID ONSET:

Anaphylaxis can develop quickly, often within minutes of exposure to an allergen. Prompt recognition and treatment are essential to prevent serious complications or death.

LIFE-THREATENING NATURE:

Anaphylaxis can cause airway obstruction, breathing difficulties, and circulatory collapse, making it a life-threatening emergency.

IMPORTANCE OF RECOGNITION:

Recognising the signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis (such as difficulty breathing, throat swelling, dizziness, and skin reactions) is the first critical step in providing timely treatment.

ADRENALINE AUTO-INJECTOR (AAI) USE:

Training includes learning how to correctly use an AAI (like an EpiPen) to administer adrenaline, which is the primary treatment for anaphylaxis.

CPR AND AED:

Some anaphylaxis training courses also cover basic life support (CPR) and the use of an Automated External Defibrillator (AED), which may be needed if the individual loses consciousness.

Ensure to have a First Aid kit and Bodily Fluids spill kit accessible within your work space.

ABOUT SKIN BOOSTERS & POLYNUCLEOTIDES

SKIN BOOSTERS ARE INJECTABLE AESTHETIC TREATMENTS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE OVERALL SKIN QUALITY RATHER THAN ADD VOLUME OR ALTER FACIAL CONTOURS.

They typically contain hyaluronic acid and are administered superficially into the skin to enhance hydration, elasticity, and texture. By attracting and retaining moisture, skin boosters help to improve skin smoothness, radiance, and firmness while supporting collagen production over time. They are commonly used on the face, neck, décolletage, and hands, and are suitable for a wide range of skin types. Skin boosters are often performed as a course of treatments, with results developing gradually and providing a natural, refreshed appearance.

HOW HYALURONIC ACID SKIN BOOSTERS WORK?

Skin boosters work by delivering hyaluronic acid directly into the superficial layers of the skin through a series of small injections. Hyaluronic acid is a naturally occurring substance in the body that attracts and binds water, helping to deeply hydrate the skin from within. Once injected, it improves moisture retention, enhances skin elasticity, and supports the skin's natural repair processes. The treatment also stimulates fibroblast activity, encouraging collagen and elastin production over time. Rather than providing instant volume, skin boosters gradually improve skin texture, smoothness, and radiance, resulting in healthier-looking, more resilient skin with repeated treatments.

HOW POLYNUCLEOTIDES WORK?

Polynucleotides are injectable biostimulatory treatments derived from purified DNA fragments that work by stimulating skin regeneration at a cellular level. Once injected into the dermis, polynucleotides act as powerful tissue repair agents by improving cell turnover, enhancing fibroblast activity, and supporting collagen and elastin production. They also have strong anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties, helping to repair damaged skin, improve skin thickness, and restore overall skin health. Unlike skin boosters, which primarily focus on hydration through hyaluronic acid, polynucleotides work by improving the skin's biological environment, making the skin stronger, more resilient, and better able to repair itself over time. Results develop gradually, with improvements in texture, elasticity, and skin quality becoming more noticeable after a course of treatments.

MAIN BENEFITS

HYALURONIC ACID (HA) SKIN BOOSTERS

- Deeply hydrate the skin by attracting and retaining moisture
- Improve skin texture, smoothness, and overall radiance
- Enhance skin elasticity and firmness
- Create a healthy, glowing appearance without adding volume
- Support mild collagen stimulation over time
- Suitable for prevention and early signs of skin ageing
- Ideal for areas such as the face, neck, décolletage, and hands

POLYNUCLEOTIDES

- Stimulate skin regeneration and repair at a cellular level
- Improve skin quality by enhancing collagen and elastin production
- Strengthen the skin structure and increase skin thickness
- Reduce inflammation and oxidative stress
- Improve skin elasticity, tone, and resilience
- Particularly effective for damaged, ageing, or fragile skin
- Suitable for delicate areas such as under-eyes, neck, and acne-scarred skin

SUMMARY DIFFERENCE:

Hyaluronic acid skin boosters focus primarily on hydration and skin luminosity, while polynucleotides focus on skin repair, regeneration, and long-term tissue health. They are often complementary and can be combined within treatment plans for optimal skin rejuvenation results.

CASE STUDIES

1 CASE STUDY 1: DEHYDRATED, DULL SKIN

CLIENT PROFILE:

- 28-year-old female
- Complains of dull, tight skin and makeup sitting poorly
- No significant skin damage or ageing concerns

TREATMENT CHOICE → Hyaluronic acid skin boosters

RATIONALE → This client's main concern is dehydration rather than skin damage. HA skin boosters will attract and retain moisture within the skin, improving hydration, glow, and smoothness. Polynucleotides are not required as there is no need for significant tissue repair or regeneration.

2 CASE STUDY 2: EARLY SIGNS OF AGEING

CLIENT PROFILE:

- 35-year-old male
- Fine lines, mild loss of elasticity, tired appearance
- Skin otherwise healthy

TREATMENT CHOICE → Hyaluronic acid skin boosters

RATIONALE → HA skin boosters are ideal for early ageing concerns, improving skin texture, elasticity, and radiance without altering facial structure. They provide preventative anti-ageing benefits and support mild collagen stimulation.

3 CASE STUDY 3: THIN, FRAGILE UNDER-EYE SKIN

CLIENT PROFILE:

- 42-year-old female
- Crepey, thin under-eye skin
- Dark circles and poor skin quality

TREATMENT CHOICE → Polynucleotides

RATIONALE → Polynucleotides are better suited for delicate areas due to their regenerative and anti-inflammatory properties. They help improve skin thickness, elasticity, and tissue health without the risk of puffiness sometimes associated with HA products in the under-eye area.

4 CASE STUDY 4: SUN-DAMAGED, AGEING SKIN (BEST: POLYNUCLEOTIDES)

CLIENT PROFILE:

- 50-year-old female
- Sun damage, uneven texture, reduced elasticity
- History of environmental exposure

TREATMENT CHOICE → Polynucleotides

RATIONALE → This client requires skin repair rather than hydration alone. Polynucleotides stimulate fibroblast activity, collagen production, and tissue regeneration, helping to repair damage and strengthen the skin structure over time.

OVERVIEW OF THE SKIN

The skin is the body's largest organ, serving as the first line of defence against environmental damage, pathogens, and dehydration. Understanding its structure and function is essential for performing safe and effective skin booster treatments.

THE SKIN HAS THREE MAIN LAYERS, EACH WITH DISTINCT ROLES:

1 EPIDERMIS

- Outermost layer of the skin.
- Provides a protective barrier and is responsible for skin renewal through cellular turnover.

COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF KERATINOCYTES, ARRANGED IN SEVERAL SUB-LAYERS:

- STRATUM CORNEUM** → Outermost layer of dead cells (corneocytes) that protect against pathogens and moisture loss.
- STRATUM LUCIDUM** → Found only in thick skin (palms, soles).
- STRATUM GRANULOSUM** → Cells begin keratinization (hardening process).
- STRATUM SPINOSUM** → Provides strength and flexibility.
- STRATUM BASALE (GERMINATIVUM)** → Deepest layer where new cells are produced.

- Melanocytes within the basal layer produce melanin, which determines skin colour and provides UV protection.

2 DERMIS

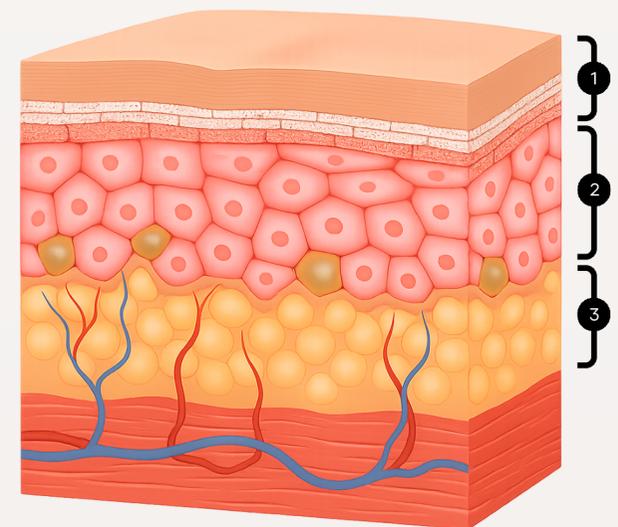
- Lies beneath the epidermis and is composed of connective tissue.
- Provides strength, elasticity, and nourishment to the skin.

CONTAINS

- COLLAGEN AND ELASTIN FIBERS** → Responsible for firmness and elasticity.
- BLOOD VESSELS** → Deliver oxygen and nutrients, assist in thermoregulation.
- NERVE ENDINGS** → Allow sensations such as touch, temperature, and pain.
- SEBACEOUS AND SWEAT GLANDS** → Regulate moisture and temperature.
- HAIR FOLLICLES** → Anchor hair and play a role in oil distribution.

3 SUBCUTANEOUS LAYER (HYPODERMIS)

- Made up of fat cells (adipose tissue) and connective tissue.
- Acts as insulation and cushioning, protecting underlying organs and bones.
- Provides a reserve of energy and helps anchor the skin to deeper structures.



AGING SKIN

SA

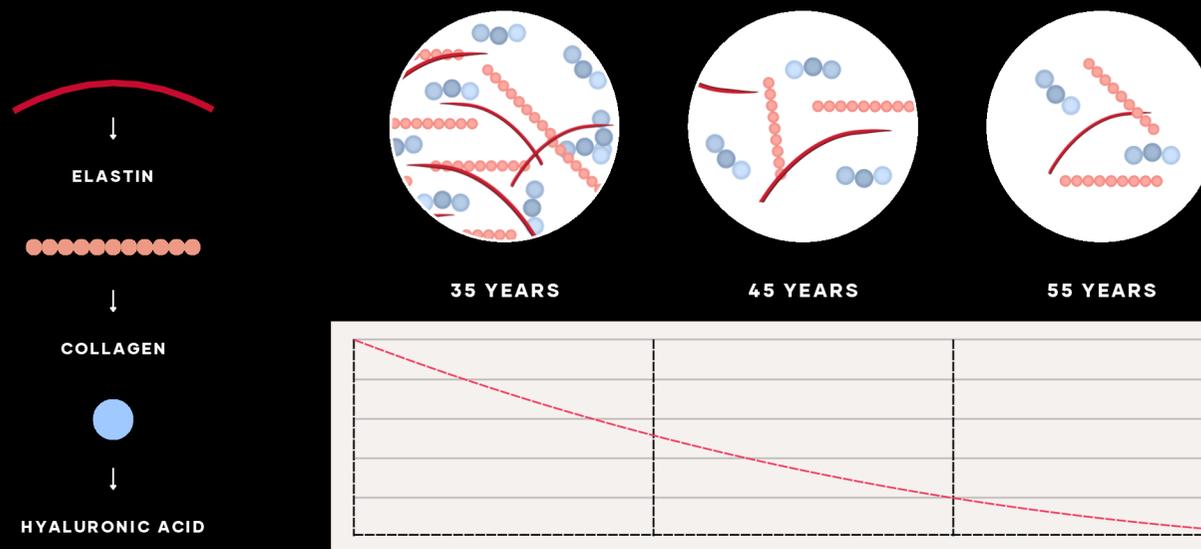
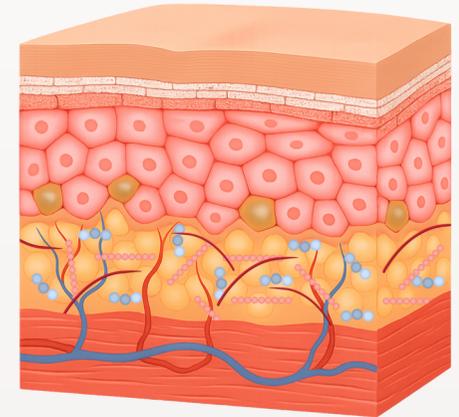
Skin changes significantly as we age. This is why protection of skin is imperative, to ensure we prolong & protect the barriers to aid in prevention of damaged or aging skin. The Skin matrix is what would remain if you took the dermis and removed all cells from it.

The skin matrix is responsible for structural integrity, mechanical resilience, stability and many other properties of the skin. The degradation of the skin matrix plays an important role in the development of wrinkles and other signs of skin ageing.

The best known components of the skin matrix are structural proteins (collagen and elastin), which are vital to skin health and youthfulness. Just like steel beams are necessary but insufficient for building a skyscraper, structural proteins (collagen and elastin) are necessary but insufficient for a healthy skin matrix.

In addition to the framework of structural proteins, the skin matrix also needs appropriate fillers, which provide mechanical cushioning, hold moisture, enhance barrier function, and so forth.

The principal skin matrix fillers are glycans. As far as skin rejuvenation is concerned, the most important glycan is hyaluronic acid (a.k.a. hyaluronan, hyaluronate or HA).

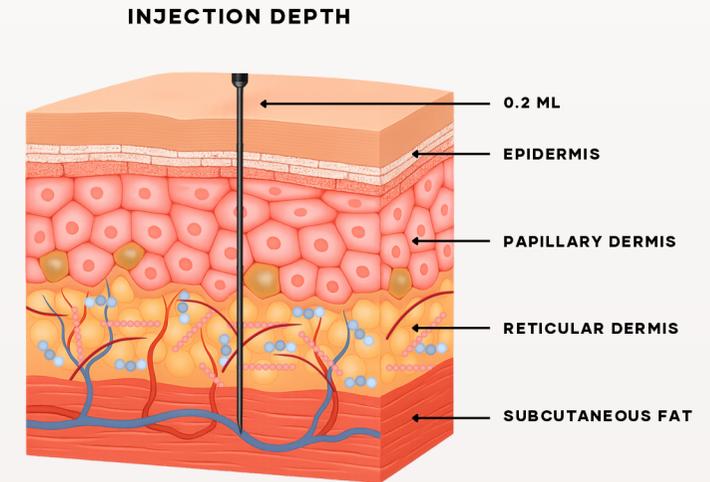


SKIN BOOSTERS: INJECTION DEPTH AND TECHNIQUE

The effectiveness of skin boosters relies heavily on precise injection into the correct skin layer. Skin boosters work primarily within the dermis, targeting areas that will maximise hydration, elasticity, and collagen stimulation without adding unwanted volume. Understanding skin anatomy, injection depth, and technique is critical for safety and optimal results.

SUMMARY TABLE: SKIN BOOSTER INJECTION DEPTHS

AREA	TARGET LAYER	DEPTH	TECHNIQUE
Under-eye	Papillary Dermis	0.5-1 mm	Microdroplets
Perioral	Papillary Dermis	0.5-1 mm	Microdroplets
Cheeks	Reticular Dermis	1-2 mm	Linear threading or Microdroplets
Neck / Décolletage	Papillary + Mid-Dermis	0.5-2 mm	Superficial + mid-dermal injections
Hands	Mid-Dermis	1-1.5 mm	Linear threading



KEY CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- NEEDLE SELECTION:** → Use fine needles (30-32G) to reduce trauma and bruising. Cannulas can be used in some areas to minimise vascular risk.
- VOLUME PER INJECTION:** → Typically very small (0.01-0.05 mL per point) to avoid nodules or unevenness.
- SKIN THICKNESS ASSESSMENT:** → Always assess anatomical site; skin thickness varies by age, gender, and body area.
- AVOID SUBCUTANEOUS LAYER:** → Injecting too deep can create unwanted swelling and compromise treatment effect.
- INJECTION PATTERN:** → Use a uniform grid pattern for even distribution; spacing depends on skin area and condition (usually 0.5-1 cm apart).

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Skin boosters must remain intradermal for optimal results.
- Superficial injections hydrate and improve fine lines; mid-dermal injections enhance firmness and collagen support.
- Assessment of skin thickness, anatomical variations, and injection depth is critical to avoid complications and maximise outcomes.
- Microinjection techniques with small volumes per point ensure even distribution and natural-looking results.

INJECTION POINTS

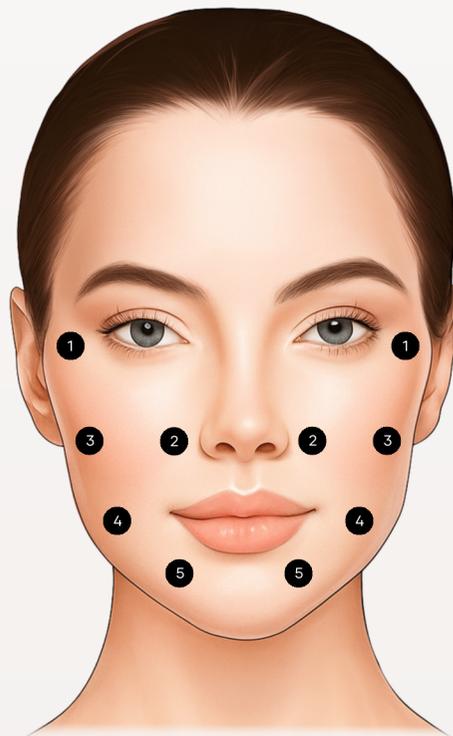
BAP METHOD: → Strategic, fewer points, uses HA's diffusion for bioremodelling; faster and clinically structured.

DOTTING METHOD: → Multiple micro-injections across the area for uniform hydration; more customisable but slightly more time-consuming and invasive.

WHEN TO USE BAP VS DOTTING METHODS

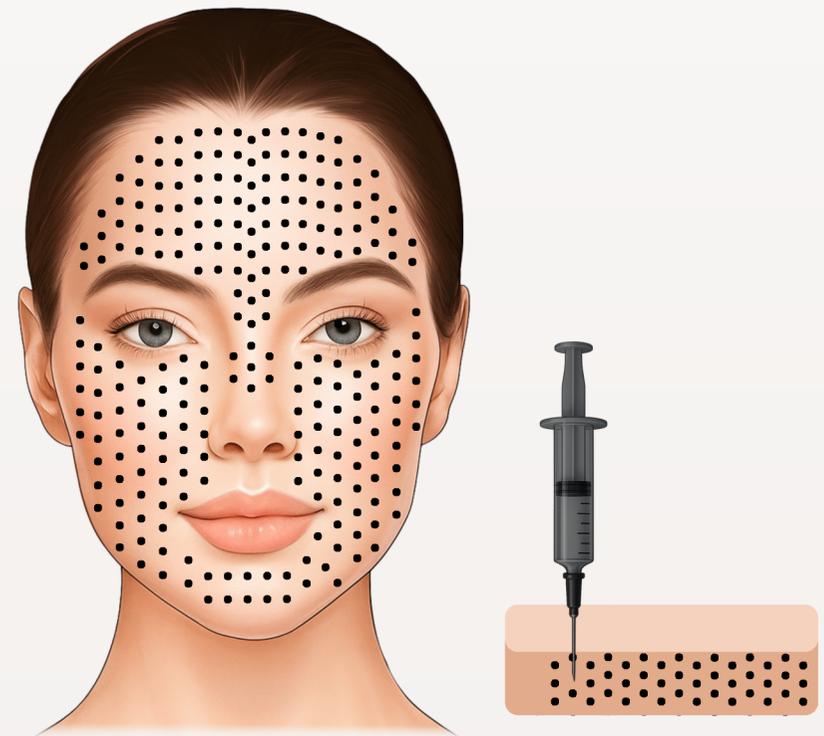
The BAP method is best for standard facial areas where fewer, strategic injections can diffuse naturally, improving hydration, elasticity, and firmness. It is faster and uses 10 precise points for the face. The Dotting method is better for larger or uneven areas, such as cheeks, neck, or décolletage, where uniform hydration is needed. It uses multiple micro-injections across a grid to evenly treat the skin and target irregular texture or patchy dehydration.

BAP METHOD (BIO AESTHETIC POINTS)



- 1 CHEEKBONE
- 2 NASOLABIAL FOLD
- 3 EAR TO CHIN
- 4 JAWLINE
- 5 CHIN

DOTTING METHOD



2ML NEEDLE

- 5 specific injection points per side
- 0.2 ml per point
- 10 injections (5 per side)
- Maximizes product diffusion

MULTIPLE MICROINJECTIONS (GRID)

- Many micro-injections: 0.01-0.05 ml per point
- Uniformly spaced; full area covered
- Tailored hydration treatment

SKIN BOOSTERS: REACTIONS AND EXPECTATIONS

CATEGORY	DETAILS / EXAMPLES	ONSET / DURATION	MANAGEMENT / NOTES
Immediate Reactions (Common & Mild)	Redness, slight swelling, mild tenderness, tiny bruises at injection sites	Immediately to a few hours	Usually resolves within 24-48 hours; cold compress can reduce discomfort
Delayed Mild Reactions	Minor lumps or bumps (uneven distribution), mild itching	1-3 days	Usually self-resolving; gentle massage may help for lumps if instructed by clinician
Hydration & Glow	Skin appears plumper, smoother, and radiant	1-2 weeks	Results gradually improve over treatment course
Improved Elasticity / Firmness	Skin feels more resilient and supple	3-4 weeks	Requires multiple sessions (usually 2-4)
Minor Discomfort	Bruising, pinpoint bleeding	1-5 days	Avoid strenuous activity, alcohol, or blood-thinning medications pre-treatment to reduce risk
Rare Reactions	Infection, prolonged swelling, nodules	Days to weeks	Strict aseptic technique minimizes risk; any persistent reactions require medical evaluation
Expected Treatment Course	Usually 3-4 sessions spaced 2-4 weeks apart; maintenance every 6-12 months	Gradual improvement	Individual results vary based on skin type, age, and lifestyle

KEY POINTS FOR STUDENTS

- Most reactions are mild and temporary; skin boosters are generally well tolerated.
- Full effects develop gradually; multiple sessions are typically required.
- Patients should be educated about possible minor bruising, swelling, or redness and how to manage it.
- Encourage clients to maintain skin health with hydration, sun protection, and a healthy lifestyle for best results.

As a practitioner, providing clear pre and post-treatment advice is essential for ensuring client safety, managing expectations, and achieving optimal results.

PRE:

- Avoid blood thinners 48 hours before the procedure
- Avoid tanning/sunburn/sunbeds on the day of the procedure
- No alcohol or caffeine 24 hours before the procedure
- Avoid filler/facial injections (1 month prior)

POST:

- Full healing will take up to 48-72 hours
- 24-48 hours before returning to normal activities
- Hardness/lumps are completely normal & will soften
- Try and remain make up free for 24-48 hours after
- Ensure your client knows the complication signs
- No saunas, steam rooms or excessive sweating
- Do not touch the area
- No sun exposure
- Expect swelling & bruising
- Expect throbbing/pain
- Expect soreness



SWELLING → ICE, Paracetamol & Anti Histamines

BRUISING → Arnica

PROFILO® SKIN BOOSTER

PROFILO® IS A SKIN BOOSTER COMPOSED OF HIGHLY PURIFIED HYALURONIC ACID (HA) IN A UNIQUE HYBRID COOPERATIVE COMPLEX.

It contains 64 mg of HA per 2 ml syringe, combining both low - and high-molecular-weight HA to provide deep hydration, tissue remodelling, and stimulation of collagen and elastin production. Unlike dermal fillers, Profhilo® spreads evenly within the dermis without adding volume, allowing it to bioremodel the skin naturally.

TREATMENT INDICATIONS:

Profhilo® is used to improve skin hydration, elasticity, and firmness. It treats fine lines, mild skin laxity, and dull skin on the face, neck, décolletage, and hands.

TREATMENT SCHEDULE:

The standard protocol is 2 sessions, 4 weeks apart, with 0.2 ml per Bio Aesthetic Point (10 points total for the face). Maintenance is recommended every 6-12 months.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Results are gradual: smoother, hydrated, firmer skin with a natural, radiant appearance. Full effect is usually seen 4-8 weeks after the second session.



PROTOCOL

SEVENTY HYAL SKIN BOOSTER

SEVENTY HYAL 2000 IS A SKIN BOOSTER FORMULATED WITH APPROXIMATELY 30 MG OF HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT HYALURONIC ACID (HA) PER 2 ML SYRINGE.

The HA penetrates the dermis to deeply hydrate the skin, support collagen and elastin production, and improve texture, elasticity, and radiance. The formulation also contains stabilising ingredients such as sodium chloride and phosphate buffers to ensure safety, stability, and biocompatibility.

TREATMENT INDICATIONS:

Seventy Hyal 2000 is used to hydrate and improve skin texture, ideal for dull, dehydrated, or tired-looking skin on the face, neck, décolletage, and hands.

TREATMENT SCHEDULE:

The standard protocol is 2-3 sessions, 4 weeks apart, with maintenance every 6-12 months depending on skin condition.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Results are gradual: skin appears hydrated, smoother, and more radiant. Full effect is usually visible 2-4 weeks after the final session.



PROTOCOL

LUMI EYES POLYNUCLEOTIDE

LUMI EYES IS A SPECIALISED UNDER-EYE SKIN BOOSTER DESIGNED TO REVITALISE, HYDRATE, AND REGENERATE THE DELICATE SKIN AROUND THE EYES.

Its key active ingredient is polynucleotides (PDRN) at approximately 2 mg/ml, which stimulate collagen and elastin production, improve skin elasticity, and support cellular repair. Each syringe contains 1 ml of product, making it suitable for precise treatment of the periorbital area.

TREATMENT INDICATIONS:

Lumi Eyes is used to revitalise and hydrate the delicate under-eye skin, ideal for clients with dark circles, fine lines, thin or tired-looking skin around the eyes.

TREATMENT SCHEDULE:

The standard protocol is 2-3 sessions, 4 weeks apart, with maintenance treatments every 6-12 months depending on skin condition and individual response.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Results are gradual: under-eye skin appears more hydrated, smoother, and rejuvenated. Full effect is usually visible 2-4 weeks after the final session.



PROTOCOL

PLENHYAGE XL POLYNUCLEOTIDE

PLENHYAGE XL IS A POLYNUCLEOTIDE-BASED SKIN BOOSTER DESIGNED TO REGENERATE, HYDRATE, AND IMPROVE OVERALL SKIN QUALITY.

It contains medium to high concentrations of polynucleotides (20-25 mg/ml per syringe) that stimulate collagen and elastin production, support tissue repair, and enhance skin elasticity. Plenhyage XL can be used on the face, neck, décolletage, and other areas showing signs of ageing, fine lines, or scarring. Unlike volumising fillers, it works by improving skin structure and hydration from within, providing a natural, rejuvenated appearance over a course of treatments.

TREATMENT INDICATIONS:

Plenhyage XL is used to regenerate and improve skin quality, targeting fine lines, uneven texture, sagging skin, acne scarring, dehydration, and age-related concerns on the face, neck, décolletage, or other body areas.

Medium strength (20 mg/ml polynucleotides) is suited for less severe ageing and delicate sites like under-eye areas. Strong version (25 mg/ml polynucleotides) can be used for deeper wrinkles and tougher skin concerns.

TREATMENT SCHEDULE:

The typical protocol involves 2-4 sessions spaced 2-4 weeks apart to maximise regenerative effects, with maintenance treatments recommended about every 6-9 months depending on skin goals and response.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Clients usually notice visible improvement in hydration and skin texture within about 2-4 weeks, with ongoing improvements as tissue regeneration continues. Full effects, including increased elasticity, smoother skin, and reduced fine lines or scarring, are often seen around 8-12 weeks, lasting approximately 6-9 months with proper maintenance.



PROTOCOL

PLINEST POLYNUCLEOTIDE

PLINEST IS A POLYNUCLEOTIDE-BASED SKIN BOOSTER FORMULATED WITH HIGHLY PURIFIED POLYNUCLEOTIDES (20 MG/ML PN-HPT®) THAT WORK AT A CELLULAR LEVEL TO STIMULATE FIBROBLASTS, BOOST COLLAGEN AND ELASTIN PRODUCTION, AND ENHANCE SKIN HYDRATION, ELASTICITY, AND TEXTURE.

Unlike traditional fillers that add volume, Plinest focuses on skin regeneration and quality from within, helping to improve tone, firmness, and overall radiance. Each pre-filled syringe contains 2 ml of polynucleotide gel designed for delivery via microinjections into the dermis, making it a versatile option for rejuvenating the face, neck, and décolletage.

TREATMENT INDICATIONS:

Plinest is indicated for clients seeking skin regeneration, hydration, and improved elasticity. It is ideal for fine lines, mild skin laxity, dull or tired-looking skin, and areas with early signs of ageing. Plinest can be used on the face, neck, and décolletage to enhance overall skin quality, improve texture, and promote a more radiant, youthful appearance without adding volume.

TREATMENT SCHEDULE:

The typical Plinest protocol involves 2-4 sessions spaced 2-4 weeks apart to maximise skin regeneration and hydration. Maintenance treatments are usually recommended every 6-9 months, depending on individual skin condition and treatment goals.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Clients usually notice visible improvement in hydration, texture, and overall skin quality within 2-4 weeks. Full effects, including increased elasticity, smoother skin, and reduced fine lines or scarring, are typically seen around 8-12 weeks, lasting approximately 6-9 months with proper maintenance.



PROTOCOL

VITARAN POLYNUCLEOTIDE

VITARAN IS A POLYNUCLEOTIDE-BASED SKIN BOOSTER DESIGNED TO REVITALISE, HYDRATE, AND REGENERATE THE SKIN. ITS ACTIVE INGREDIENT, POLYNUCLEOTIDES (20-25 MG/ML DEPENDING ON STRENGTH), STIMULATES COLLAGEN AND ELASTIN PRODUCTION, IMPROVES ELASTICITY, AND ENHANCES OVERALL SKIN QUALITY.

Vitaran can be used on the face, neck, décolletage, and hands to reduce fine lines, improve texture, and restore a natural, youthful appearance. Unlike traditional fillers, Vitaran works by improving skin structure and hydration from within, providing gradual, natural-looking rejuvenation over a series of treatments.

TREATMENT INDICATIONS:

Vitaran skin boosters are used to revitalise and improve overall skin quality, targeting fine lines, uneven texture, mild sagging, dehydration, and early signs of ageing. They can be used on the face, neck, décolletage, and hands, with lower concentrations suited for delicate areas like the under-eye region, and higher concentrations suitable for deeper wrinkles or tougher skin concerns.

TREATMENT SCHEDULE:

The typical Vitaran protocol involves 2-4 sessions spaced 2-4 weeks apart to maximise regenerative effects. Maintenance treatments are recommended approximately every 6-9 months, depending on the client's skin condition and desired results.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

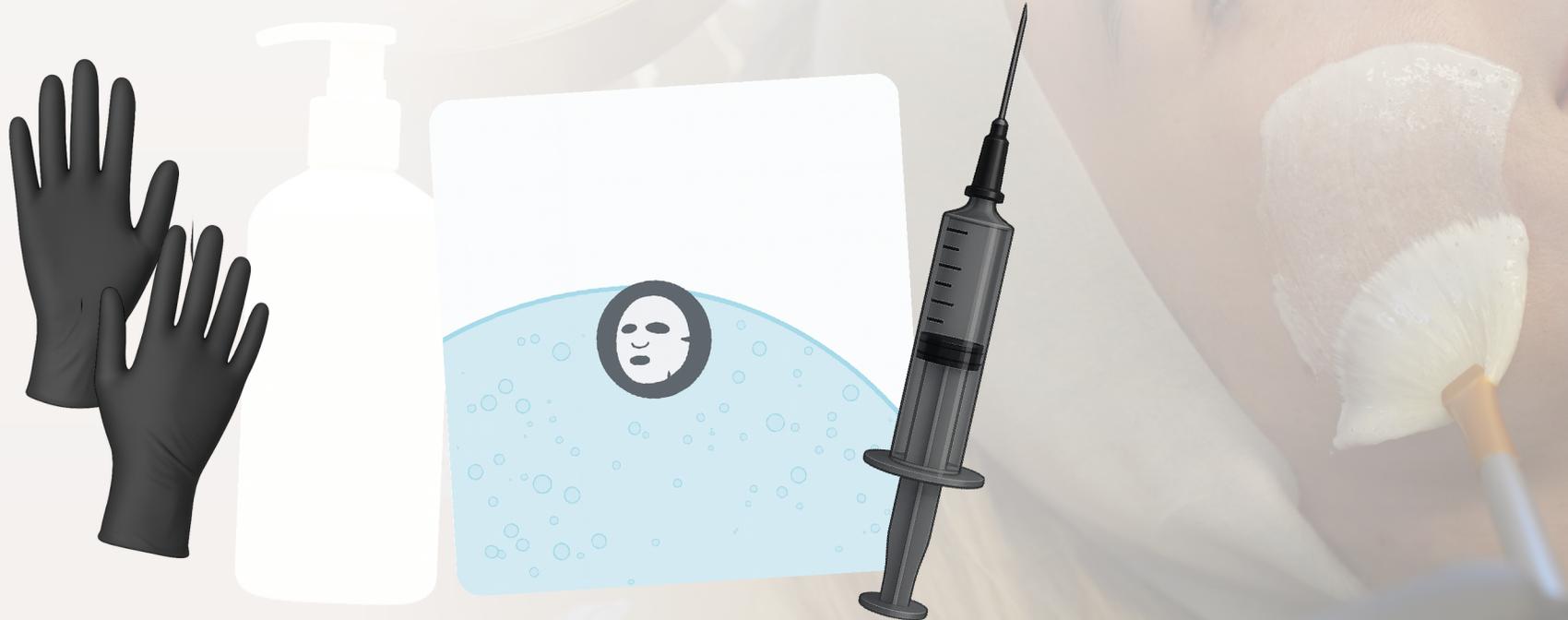
Clients usually notice improved hydration, smoother texture, and healthier-looking skin within 2-4 weeks. Full effects, including increased elasticity, reduced fine lines, and overall skin rejuvenation, are typically seen 8-12 weeks after the initial treatment course and can last around 6-9 months with proper maintenance.



PROTOCOL

PRODUCTS NEEDED

- Skin Booster Products
- 27-30g Needles
- Clinisept
- Gauze Pads
- Gloves
- Numbing Cream - Emla
- Marking Pens





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