

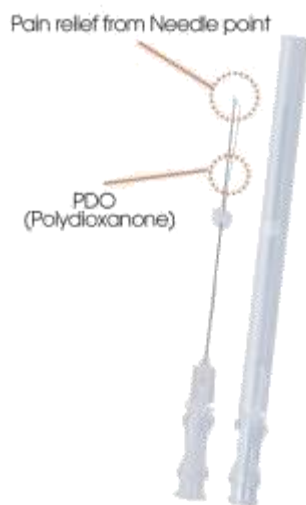
# 3d-lift

Radically New Approach for Anti-Aging Treatment

## What is “3d-lift” ?

- Embedding therapy needle with absorbable suture (PDO)
- Injecting several dozen of needles on cheeks one by one.
- After pulling needles out, the inserted suture stay into the skin.
- Stimulate the hypodermal tissue and increase collagen synthesis
- Show Quick Face Lifting Effect without “Surgical” treatment

## Structure



### Structure

- Fine needle grinding
- Minimized pain
- Smooth injection
- Fixed material for suture (No need to hold suture during treatment)
- Easy to treat at accurate point
- Use absorbable suture (the thickness of a hair) within 6-8 months harmlessly
- Safe material (Non-toxic / Non-pyrogenic / Heavy metal free)

### Presentation

- Quantity 100 EA (25EA x 4 Pack)

## Efficaces of 3d-lift Treatment

1. Rapid Face Lifting
2. Skin Rejuvenating with vitality and elasticity
3. Activate collagen production
4. Improvement of fine wrinkles, nasolabial fold and sagging skin
5. No "Down Time" for injection
  - Patients can make up just after the treatment.
6. Continuing Effect: 6 - 8 months
  - Suture dissolves naturally and harmlessly in the skin

## The process of 3d-lift Treatment

1. Counseling
  - Consulting about injection sites and number of needles depending on patient's request and condition
2. Remove makeup and marking
3. Apply anesthetic cream
  - Waiting for 30-60 min. for anesthesia to work.
4. After remove anesthesia cream, Inject 3d-lift upward into the skin quickly  
(About 2min 30sec)
5. About 30 seconds after inject all the 3d-lift, pulling needles out quickly
  - (The inserted suture stay into the skin.)
6. To avoid the internal bleeding and swelling, cover injected area with sterile gauze forcefully (About 2 min. 30 sec.)

**Very little pain, swelling and injection mark.**

**Patients can make up just after the treatment.**

## Polydioxanone (PDO)

- It is a suture strand synthetic absorbable sterile, single-stranded
- Obtained by polymerizing p-dioxanone
- Molecular formula is  $(C_2 H_6 O_3)_n$
- Polydioxanone suture causes minimal inflammatory reaction in tissue
- Device may only be by or under the direction of the surgeon or medical doctor
- As the surgical techniques applicable
- Should only be handled by qualified personnel

### Adverse Reactions

- Occasionally mild erythema may occur local pain caused by suture surgical trauma in the tissue

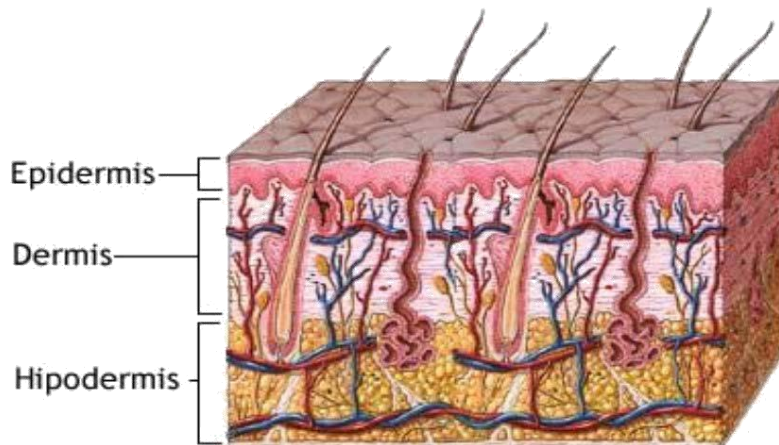
### Conservation

- Should be stored at a temperature of 18-25 °C. Store products protected from direct sunlight, free of dust, moisture and weather

### Summary

- **DEFINITION:** synthetic suture, reabsorbable monofilament
- **ACTION:** hydrolytic low absorption
- **REABSORPTION TIME:** 6-8 months
- **REABSORBABLE:** “type of suture that gradually disappears in the body by biologic absorption(enzymatic action) or by hydrolysis.”

## Implant thread layer skin



- In the epidermis, the needle is more or less visible, skin whitening occurs.
- The needle into dermis is resistant to inject, there's visible skin elevation.
- In hypodermis there's no resistance to inject, skin elevation is more visible. Elevation is tactile.

## Indications

- Lift cheeks
- Recalibrate the malar with underlying fat pad
- Lift eyebrows tail
- Mandibular profiling
- Nasogenian furrows

- Marionette lines
- Hands back
- Neck
- Inner arms and thighs
- Patients looking tired, ptosis.
- Older patients who do not want traditional lifting surgery.
- Improve one side of the face.
- Improve better results after a surgical lifting.
- Not indicated for surgical lifting.

## Documentation and monitoring

1. Iconography: clinical value, legal value, educational value
2. Informed consent
3. Thread and needle registration sheet (reference and lot number)
4. Analytical (if appropriate) before complications, systematically.

## Recommendations

- Previous photo
- Design in sitting
- Desinfection and cleaning
- No hurry (not hasty injection)
- It's easy to put more, it's difficult to correct the excess

## Protocol (10 steps)

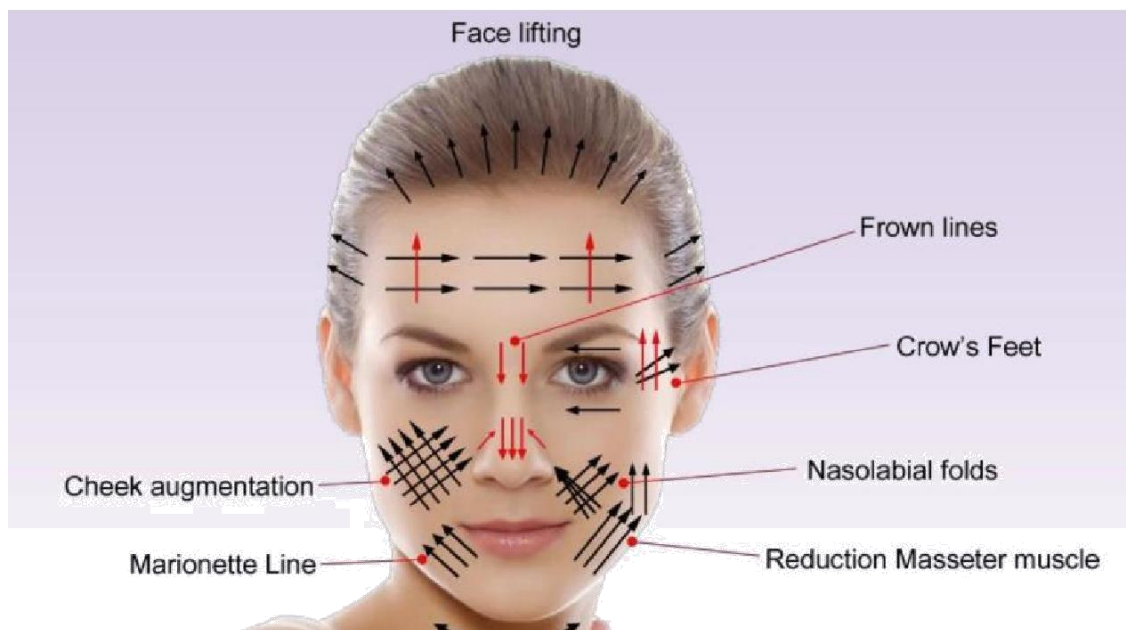
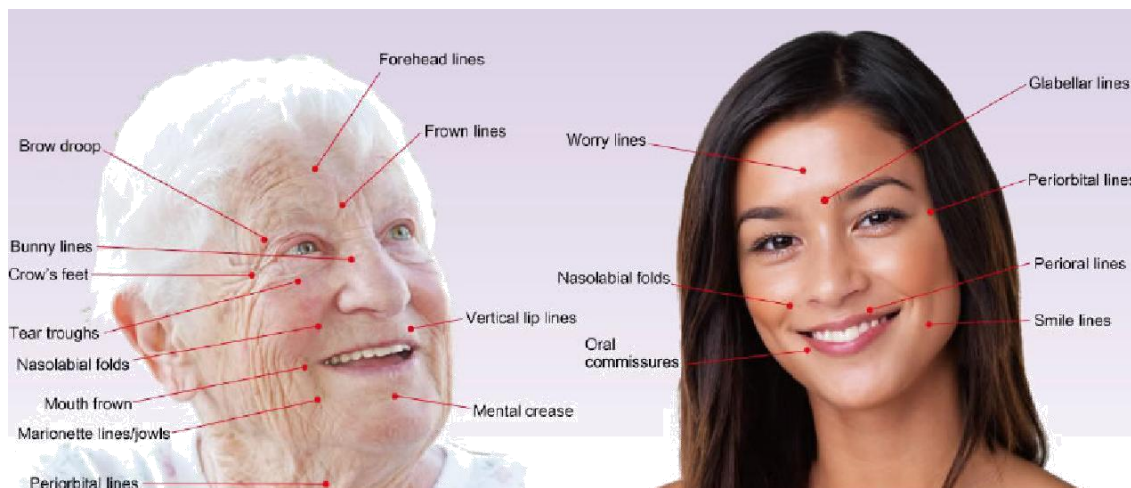
1. **Study** the features and physiognomy of each patient.
2. **Mark** the skin surface with the vectors that threads will follow, stress “signal points”.
3. **Local anaesthesia** (anaesthetic cream for 30 min).
4. **Threads** will be inserted in subepidermal and/or hypodermic skin layer.
5. Insert **3d-lift** in marked points. It requires no incision in the skin, area must be previously cooled.
6. First insert longer and with higher gauge needles in higher **tension areas**
7. After insert shorter needles establishing a **network**
8. The thread is inserted with the needle **to end**.
9. **“Hypercorrection”**: Skin at the tip of the needle must be energetically pressed while removing, to set the thread properly. This maneuver is of utmost importance to reach good results.
10. After removal of all needles, **press** the area with your hands for 2 or 3 minutes

## Objectives

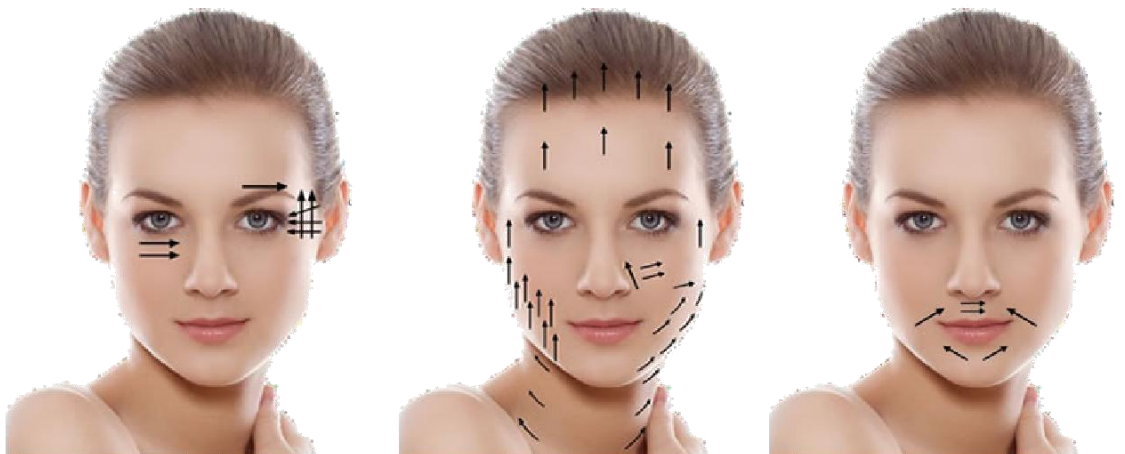
- Do not change natural contour.
- Do not change physiognomy.
- Increase skin quality and elasticity.

## Body areas

### Facial



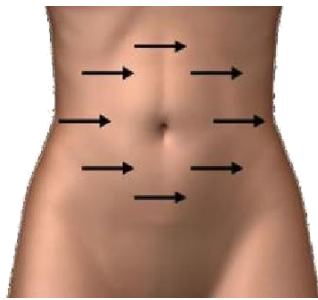




## Arms and breasts



## Abdomen and hips



## Buttocks and legs

