

XANTHELASMA / XANTHOMA



Xanthelasma

These yellowish-white pads usually, but not always, appear around and under the eyes in the eye sockets. They are a build up of fat cells under the skin and can be a sign of high cholesterol so if you have these it's worth getting your blood cholesterol checked.

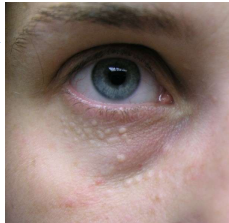
Again we use electrolysis to gently scrape them away.

SYRINGOMA

These little marks are caused by an overgrowth of the sweat glands.

They most commonly appear around the eyes and can be mistaken for milia but they are softer and are usually oval whereas milia tend to be harder and round in shape.

They are removed by gently scraping them away with electrolysis.



Syringoma

SUN/AGE SPOTS [Liver Spots, Solar Lentigines]



Age Spots

Age or Sun Spots are caused by the reaction of the pigment [colour] cells in the skin to a lifetime of exposure to sunlight. As we age these cells tend to group together causing age or sun spots. With electrolysis we gently scrape them off, revealing the clear, non-pigmented skin below.

SKIN TAGS [fibroepithelial polyps, archrochordons, verruca filiformis]



Skin Tags Before



Skin Tags After

Skin Tags are soft and 'squidgy' i.e. you can wiggle them around and they can be skin coloured or brown. Sometimes they are caused by the same virus as warts. They can appear anywhere on the face or body but often occur in areas of friction such as the neck [from collars and jewellery], under the arms, under the breasts and in the groin. They can be hereditary, can increase with age and may also occur during pregnancy. They are removed quickly and easily by applying the heat energy to the stalk or neck of the skin tag – they come off at the time of treatment and usually do not require any further treatment.

SEBACEOUS HYPERPLASIA

These are simply enlarged oil [sebaceous] glands and are completely harmless. They occur mostly on the forehead, nose and cheeks – the areas where there are most oil glands. They are removed by gently scraping them away with the heat energy of electrolysis.



Sebaceous Hyperplasia

SEBACEOUS CYSTS

[Steatoma, Epidermal/Epidermoid Cyst]



Sebaceous Cysts

This is a painless, round, skin-coloured lump varying in size from a pea to an egg. It is caused by the collection of sebum [oil from the skin] in a closed sac. They can be hereditary or could be caused by injury to the skin or a swollen hair follicle. They are completely harmless and are removed by applying the heat energy of electrolysis into the area where the sebum has collected.

SKIN BLEMISHES & DISORDERS SAFELY & EFFECTIVELY REMOVED



**Skin
Tags**



Moles



**Red
Veins**



Milia



Seborrhoeic Warts

**Common
Warts**



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WE RESPECTFULLY ADVISE ALL CLIENTS THAT A MINIMUM OF 24 HOURS NOTICE IS REQUIRED FOR CANCELLATION OF APPOINTMENTS.
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ADVANCED COSMETIC PROCEDURES

What can be removed with Advanced Cosmetic Procedures [ACP]?

Almost any benign fibrous or vascular [blood] blemish. Here are some examples:

RED/THREAD/BROKEN VEINS [telangiectasia]



Red Veins Before

Red Veins After

SPIDER VEINS [spider naevi]

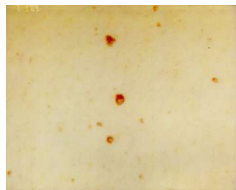


Spider veins Before

After One Treatment

BLOOD SPOTS

[Campbell de Morgan spots, cherry angiomata]



Blood Spots

What are they and what causes them?

These are all vascular [blood] blemishes. Red veins appear as small red lines, blood spots are round, red lumps, while spider veins have a central red spot with red lines leading out from them like the legs of a spider.

They can all be hereditary or are sometimes caused by damage to the skin such as squeezing a spot or an injury. Blood spots sometimes appear after a general anaesthetic. Red veins can be caused by exposure to harsh conditions such as wind and sun or smoking, washing with hot and cold water, poor skin care, pregnancy, certain medicines and many other causes.

How are they removed?

They are removed with electrolysis using a very fine probe placed just under the skin's surface and passing through a tiny amount of galvanic energy combined with a little heat to seal off the tiny capillary. This results in the capillary drying up and disappearing. The procedure is not painful at all but may be a little uncomfortable like a tiny nip or sting – a bit like tweezing a hair out.

MOLES [melanocytic naevi]

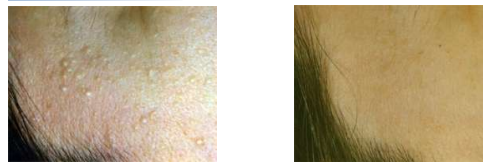


Moles Before

Moles After

Moles are simply a collection of skin cells, blood vessels and sometimes pigment [colour] cells gathered together and the average person will have around 20 – 30 of them. We are extremely careful to check that any moles to be removed are stable. They are removed by applying a heat energy to the surface of the mole, which seals off their blood supply. Sometimes 2 or 3 treatments are required for each mole depending on how large the mole was to start with

WHITEHEADS [Milia]



Milia Before

Milia After

These are white, pearly, rounded lumps which occur in the uppermost layer of the skin when sebum [the oil produced naturally by the skin] becomes trapped in a blind duct. The exact cause is unknown but some think they may be due to excess vitamin C in the diet, or use of too rich a cream on the skin. They are more common in dry skin. Milia can also appear in response to injury to the skin such as sunburn. They are treated by applying the heat energy of electrolysis to them. After treatment a tiny, pin-dot crust will form which will heal and fall away - usually within a few days – leaving no marking at all.

WARTS, VERRUCAS, PLANE WARTS

[verruca vulgaris]

These are all caused by the Human Papilloma Virus [HPV] and can be contagious i.e. can be passed from one person to another by contact.

Common Warts can be single or can appear in groups or lines. They have a thickened, rough surface which sometimes has black dots in it – the black dots are just tiny blood vessels. They can occur anywhere on the body but are most common on the hands, fingers and around nails.



Common Warts

Plane Warts have a flat surface and are skin coloured or brown. They sometimes occur in groups, often on the wrists, face or knees though they can appear anywhere.



Plane Warts Before

Plane Warts After

Verrucas are just warts on the soles of the feet and are painful because of the constant pressure of the weight of the body on the feet. They can also occur in groups.



Verrucas

All types of warts are removed by inserting a little probe to the base of the wart i.e. where the blood supply is, and passing heat energy to this area. This seals off the blood supply without which the wart cannot survive. This method of removal is so much more successful than freezing the wart off such as would be done at the doctor, or applying any of the products you can buy to apply to the wart. This is because with electrolysis we go straight to the root of the problem rather than just treating the surface as the other methods do.

SEBORRHOEIC WARTS

[seborrhoeic keratosis]



Seborrhoeic Warts

Seborrhoeic warts are not true warts as they are not caused by a virus. They can vary greatly in appearance and can be any colour from skin colour to very dark brown. They are oval or round and can be anything from a couple of millimetres to a few centimetres across. Although raised above the skin they have a flat surface which usually has grooves in it. They can be dry and crumbly.

They are completely benign [not cancerous] and occur with age – usually from age 40 onwards – and can appear on any area of the face or body. They can be hereditary and some people have a great many of them. They can also occur singly. They are removed by applying the heat energy of electrolysis to the base and are gently scraped off. Sometimes a second treatment is required, especially with larger ones.

DERMATOSIS PAPULOSA NIGRA

These are smooth, dome-shaped little spots on the skin which are actually just very small seborrhoeic keratoses [see above] They most often, but not always, occur on darker skins.

They are easily removed using electrolysis to gently scrape them off leaving no mark.



D.P. Nigra

About Face are Scotland's only specialists in these procedures with all our electrolysisists being fully qualified in them. Clinic owner Helen Graham is responsible for developing many of these techniques and teaches Advanced Electrolysis for both the BIAE [British Institute & Association of Electrolysis] and Sterex International, the world leaders in manufacture and supply of electrolysis equipment