MICROBLADING CONTRAINDICATIONS - MAY NOT BE CANDIDATES FOR PERMANENT MAKEUP

These can still receive microblading, but results may be altered/blurry or lack retention due to the condition.

- **Alopecia** - Hair loss due to auto immune disease - Hair strokes will appear more blurred or blended.
- **Auto Immune Disorder** (MS, RA, Lupus…) - Due to the medications to treat these diseases, you may be immune-suppressed and will be ineligible for microblading. Some medications can also cause the pigment to blur. Please consult your doctor to ensure you are not on immune-suppressants.
- **Deep wrinkles** in the brow area. The Hair Strokes will not lay properly in the creases, giving the brow an uneven look.
- **Dark Skin Types** - Please note that your permanent makeup will not appear as bold as lighter skin types.
- **Fitzpatrick Skin types 1** (red heads/white skin/light eyes) Due to hypersensitivity the skin may not take the pigment well.
- **Frequent Exercise** (4-7 days per week) - Due to the frequent production of sweat(salt), the pigment WILL NOT retain, will fade very quickly and appear blurred or change in color) THIS WILL HAPPEN!
- **Menopause** If you have hot flashes during the procedure, the pigment will not retain and we may have to stop.
- **Moles**/raised areas in or around the brow area. Pigment will not be put into anything raised.
- **Oily Skin** - The hair strokes will appear more blended, solid or not retain at all. If you have **oily** skin, your results WILL appear softer (eyebrows can look solid) in appearance and may require additional procedures. **Large pores** on your forehead & in the brow area. Pigment will blur/blend in large pores looking powdered.
- **Rosacea** - Severe reddening of the face. This type of skin may not hold pigment well.
- **Shingles** - Have you EVER had shingles on your face? This procedure could cause a flare up
- **Skin disorders - Eczema, Psoriasis or Dermatitis in or around the brow area**. Constant flaking/itching/irritation/shedding of skin. If you are not currently experiencing a flair up, we can perform microblading, but it may cause a flair up during healing, which may alter results.
- **Surgical Forehead/Brow lift** - Scar tissue may prevent proper healing.
- **Thyroid condition** and taking medication for this condition. Hypo, Hyper Susceptible, Graves Disease, Hashimotos. The lines may blur more or have poor retention.
- **Trichotillomania -** Compulsive pulling of body hair. May not be able to control this behavior during the healing process which will alter results. Also, scar tissue is usually prominent and pigment may not heal properly.

The following will absolutely NOT be eligible for microblading - no exceptions!

- If you are any of these medications, you will bleed and the pigment WILL NOT retain)

  - ♦ Triflusal (Disgren)
  - ♦ Clopidogrel (Plavix)
  - ♦ Prasugrel (Effient)
  - ♦ Ticagrelor (Brilinta)
  - ♦ Ticlopidine (Ticlid)
  - ♦ Cilostazol (Pletal)
  - ♦ Vorapaxar (Zontivity)
  - ♦ Dipyridamole (Persantine
  - ♦ Coumadin
  - ♦ Pradaxia (dibigatran)
  - ♦ Xarelto (rivaraxaban)
  - ♦ Eliquis (apixaban)
  - ♦ Savaysa (edoxaban
  - ♦ If you are using an eyelash growth serum (Latisse) on your eyebrows, you will need to wait 3 weeks after discontinuing this medication.

- **Accutane** (acne medicine) - Must be off of this medication for 1 year before microblading.
- **Cirrhosis of the Liver -** Susceptable to infection.
- **Extremely Thin skin** Transparent or Translucent or very vascular
- **Hair transplant** for your eyebrows. Pigment will not take in the scar tissue where the plugs were placed.
- **Heart Conditions/Pace Maker/Defibrillator**
- **Hemophilia** - Bleeding Disorder
- **Keloid Scar** (raised scarring) If you are prone to keloids you should not be microbladed as keloids can form on your brow.
- **Organ Transplant** - Anti-Rejection Medications suppress the immune system making you more susceptible for infection and ineligible for microblading.
- **Platelet Disorders** - Aggregation Disorders. An aggregation disorder is when platelets do not bind with fibrinogen and other proteins in order to stick to other platelets. As a result, the platelets cannot form a plug to stop the bleeding from a damaged blood vessel.