

TRICHLOROACETIC ACID PEEL

Benefits:

- Smoothes out fine surface wrinkles.
- Removes superficial blemishes and corrects pigment problems.

Indications:

- Fine lines and wrinkles
- Pigmentation problems.

Precautions:

- Because of the individual nature of each case, there can be varying levels of irritation during the recovery process. While superficial in nature, patients may experience an impression of stinging, flushing or constricted skin. Generally, these feelings lessen progressively after the procedure. In the event that they don't, or complications develop, please contact a doctor as soon as possible.
- Sun exposure, including artificial tanning, can exacerbate the recovery process and must be avoided a week before the process and two weeks immediately following the peel treatment. A sunscreen lotion with a minimum SPF of 30 is recommended.
- Patients must be reminded not to stress their skin with other treatments or procedures too soon after a peel. Any facial hair removal process, such as waxing or depilatories, or any facial injections, such as Botox or collagen, must be avoided for a minimum of a week after treatment.

Contraindications:

- Facial warts.
- Prior bad reaction to a peel or dermabrasion.
- Past herpes simplex (cold sores).
- History of sun allergies.
- Recent radiation treatment for cancer.
- If client forms keloid or hypertrophic scars (thick scars).
- Pregnant or breast feeding.
- Accutane use within the past 6 months.

- Sunburn or significant sun exposure in the last 2 days.
- Surgery or cryosurgery within the last 6 weeks to the treated area.

Pre-Procedure:

- Client greeting and offer water.
- Have client fill out history intake form or follow up form.
- Escort client to changing area.
- Help client onto bed, cover hair and drape with towel.
- Client consultation.
- Sanitize and glove hands according to gloving skill.
- Magnifying lamp (First look).
- Eye cleanse.
- Lip cleanse.
- Pre-cleanse (face).
- Magnifying lamp (First skin analysis).
- Basic cleanse.
- Second Skin Analysis (Wood's Lamp).
- Degrease.
- Prebase.



Procedure with Sponges:

- Explain the sensation the client may feel throughout the treatment.
- Place measured amount of peel in tray.
- Place protective eyewear over clients' eyes.
- Using 2 small cosmetic sponges wrapped in 1 thickness of gauze. Dip

sponges in solution to wet.

- Starting at frontalis, pat solution onto skin and work all the way around the perimeter of the face, saving nasalis and mentalis for last. Without rewetting sponges, repeat pass around face one more time in same manner.
- After 1 minute or specified time, rewet sponges with peel solution. Starting again at frontalis, repeat patting around face. If platysma is being treated, pat solution onto platysma at this time. Watch for erythema and/or frosting appearing on all areas of face and platysma.
- Use neutral cleanser all over areas that were treated to begin neutralizing.
- Remove with cold towel, pressing lightly around face. Be sure not to rub or drag towel across face.
- Remove gloves according to Degloving skill. Put on a new pair of gloves according to Gloving skill.
- To continue neutralizing, mix a small amount of baking soda, tap water, and a neutral cleanser. Continue with cleanse.
- Remove with cold towel, pressing lightly around face. Be sure not to rub or drag towel across face.



Procedure with Brushes:

- Explain the sensation the client may feel throughout the treatment.
- Place measured amount of peel in tray.
- Place protective eyewear over clients' eyes.
- Using 2 brushes, dip into solution to wet. Watch to ensure no dripping occurs.
- Starting at frontalis, brush solution onto skin and work all the way around

the perimeter of the face, saving nasalis and mentalis for last. Turn brushes over to ensure all of the solution is being used.

- After specified time and depending on skin conditions, a second application may be necessary.
- If neck is being treated, brush solution onto platysma at this time. Watch for erythema and/or frosting appearing on all areas of face and platysma.
- Use neutral cleanser all over areas that were treated to begin neutralizing.
- Remove with cold towel, pressing lightly around face. Be sure not to rub or drag towel across face.
- Remove gloves according to Degloving skill. Put on a new pair of gloves according to Gloving skill.
- To continue neutralizing, mix a small amount of baking soda, tap water, and a neutral cleanser. Continue with cleanse.
- Remove with cold towel, pressing lightly around face. Be sure not to rub or drag towel across face.



Procedure with Swabs:

- Explain the sensation the client may feel throughout the treatment.
- Place measured amount of peel in tray.
- Place protective eyewear over clients' eyes.
- Using 2 large cotton swabs, dip into solution to wet. Watch to ensure no dripping occurs.
- Starting at frontalis, roll swabs outward towards perimeter of face, saving nasalis and mentalis for last.
- If necessary, dip swabs in peel again and proceed with a second application.

- If platysma is being treated, roll solution onto platysma at this time.
- Watch for erythema and/or frosting appearing on all areas of face and platysma.
- Use neutral cleanser all over areas that were treated to begin neutralizing.
- Remove with cold towel, pressing lightly around face. Be sure not to rub or drag towel across face.
- Remove gloves according to Degloving skill. Put on a new pair of gloves according to Gloving skill.
- To continue neutralizing, mix a small amount of baking soda, tap water, and a neutral cleanser. Continue with cleanse.
- Remove with cold towel, pressing lightly around face. Be sure not to rub or drag towel across face.

Post-Procedure:

- Remove gloves according to Degloving skill.
- Continue with rest of facial.

Maintenance:

- The first week after the peel the skin will be red and swollen. The skin will also burn and may weep slightly.
- Peels can sometimes cause persistent redness of the skin.
- The most common side effect after a peel is brown discoloration of the skin. This is usually reversible, but can rarely be permanent. This side effect usually occurs only in those who have had sun exposure after their peel, and who are not compulsively using sunscreen with an SPF 25 or higher.

Infection Control:

- Discard all disposable items, sanitize all surfaces and follow infection control procedure.
- If a client gets cold sores, a peel can cause them to flare. Since most people have been exposed to cold sores, all patients must take a prescription medication to prevent a flare.
- Store products in a cool, dry place and out of sunlight.
- Refer to OSHA and your state board.