

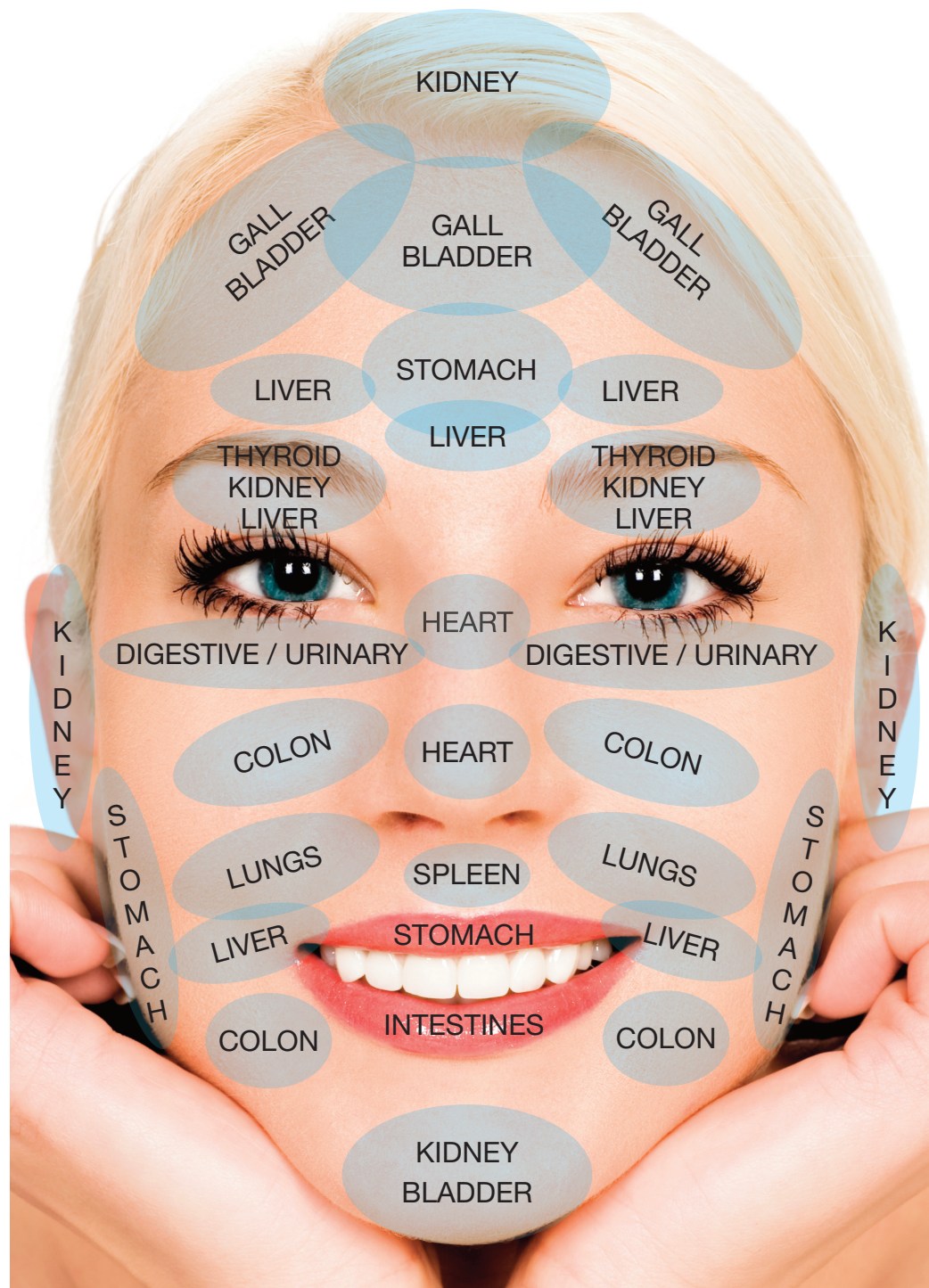
ORGAN/SYSTEM FACE ANALYSIS (LESION LOCATIONS)

Much scientific study and research has been invested into the theory that in many cases, an organ or body system manifests illness or disease through lesions on specific locations of the human face. Accordingly, a face analysis performed with the knowledge and understanding of such lesion locations can provide tremendous insight for a Master Esthetician.

For example, during an initial and cursory examination of a patient's face under the magnifying glass, you may discover minute lesions or eruptions about the middle cheeks. There additionally may be a slight swelling from fluid build up. A trained esthetician will quickly associate that location with the colon. The colon is an organ that extracts water and salt from solid wastes before they are eliminated from the body. Retention of water through the salts can logically explain the swelling. Furthermore, the colon is the main site in which flora-aided (largely bacterial) fermentation of unabsorbed material occurs. An unbalanced or diseased colon can produce bacteria capable of traversing the bloodstream, thus producing the identifiable lesions discovered on the face.

When students first study esthetics and have a basic understanding of the various layers of the human skin, they are inclined to diagnose and formulate treatment protocols for skin lesions or eruptions with topical skin applications. The practiced esthetician, on the other hand, realizes that the treatment must center on the colon and makes recommendations to the patient to have that issue investigated by a physician. Otherwise, all you accomplish is treating the symptom, not the cause.

Familiarize yourself with the lesion location face analysis and consult the following pages for a detailed explanation of how the body's various systems (such as digestive or urinary) or organs (such as the heart or lungs) function and how their health affects the quality and healthiness of the patient's skin.



ORGAN/SYSTEM FACE ANALYSIS (LESION LOCATIONS)

Face Area	Location	Organ/System	Description/Function of Organ
Lower Cheeks	Lower corners of the nose	Lungs/Respiratory	Takes in oxygen into the bloodstream and delivers it to body cells; removes carbon dioxide wastes from the bloodstream.
Middle Cheeks	Sides of the face above jawline	Colon/Digestive	Extracts water and salt from solid wastes before they are eliminated from the body, and is the site in which flora-aided (largely bacterial) fermentation of unabsorbed material occurs.
Chin	Bottom point of lower face	Kidney Bladder/Urinary	Controls and maintains the composition of tissue fluids; excretes. Collects urine excreted by the kidneys before disposal by urination.
Ears	Along the ear	Kidney/Urinary	Regulates: electrolytes and blood pressure. Maintains: acid–base balance/salt and water stable balance.
Upper Eye Lids	Above the eye area	Thyroid/Endocrine	Controls: how quickly the body uses energy, makes proteins, and how sensitive the body is to other hormones. Regulates: the rate of metabolism and affect the growth and rate of function of many other systems in the body.
Upper Eye Lids	Above the eye area	Kidney/Urinary	Regulates: electrolytes and blood pressure. Maintains: acid–base balance/salt and water stable balance.
Upper Eye Lids	Above the eye area	Liver/Digestive	Detoxifies, enables protein synthesis and production of biochemicals necessary for digestion. Major role in metabolism and has a number of functions in the body, including glycogen storage, decomposition of red blood cells, plasma protein synthesis, hormone production, and detoxification.
Lower Eye Lids	Below the eye area	Stomach/Digestive	Second phase of digestion, following mastication (chewing). It releases proteases (protein-digesting enzymes such as pepsin) and hydrochloric acid, which kills or inhibits bacteria and provides the acidic pH of two for the proteases to work.

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Face Area	Location	Organ/System	Description/Function of Organ
Lower Eye Lids	Below the eye area	Kidney/Urinary	Regulates: electrolytes and blood pressure. Maintains: acid–base balance/salt and water stable balance.
Lower Eye Lids	Below the eye area	Liver/Digestive	Detoxifies, enables protein synthesis and production of biochemicals necessary for digestion. Major role in metabolism and has a number of functions in the body, including glycogen storage, decomposition of red blood cells, plasma protein synthesis, hormone production, and detoxification.
Upper Forehead	Sides	Gall Bladder/Digestive	Stores bile from the liver, emulsifies fats in partly digested food by becoming more concentrated which increases its potency and intensifies its effect on fats.
Middle Forehead	Above nose & nose bridge	Stomach/Digestive	Second phase of digestion, following mastication (chewing). It releases proteases (protein-digesting enzymes such as pepsin) and hydrochloric acid, which kills or inhibits bacteria and provides the acidic pH of two for the proteases to work.
Lower Forehead	Above inner browbone corners	Liver/Digestive	Detoxifies, enables protein synthesis and production of biochemicals necessary for digestion. Major role in metabolism and has a number of functions in the body, including glycogen storage, decomposition of red blood cells, plasma protein synthesis, hormone production, and detoxification.
Center Forehead	Hairline to browbone triangle	Gall Bladder/Digestive	Stores bile from the liver, emulsifies fats in partly digested food by becoming more concentrated which increases its potency and intensifies its effect on fats.
Upper Forehead	Corners of Outer headline	Gall Bladder/Digestive	Stores bile from the liver, emulsifies fats in partly digested food by becoming more concentrated which increases its potency and intensifies its effect on fats.

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Face Area	Location	Organ/System	Description/Function of Organ
Hairline	Outline of hair pattern	Kidney/ Urinary	Regulates: electrolytes and blood pressure. Maintains: acid–base balance/salt and water stable balance.
Jawline	Lower outer part of face	Stomach/Digestive	Second phase of digestion, following mastication (chewing). It releases proteases (protein-digesting enzymes such as pepsin) and hydrochloric acid, which kills or inhibits bacteria and provides the acidic pH of two for the proteases to work.
Mouth	Lower Lip	Intestines/Digestive	The small intestine is where all the nutrients absorbed into the blood from food in the stomach. Large intestine: Bacterial digestion, the resultant mixture of bile acids, undigested contents are collected and the water returned into body.
Mouth	Upper Lip	Stomach/Digestive	Second phase of digestion, following mastication (chewing). It releases proteases (protein-digesting enzymes such as pepsin) and hydrochloric acid, which kills or inhibits bacteria and provides the acidic pH of two for the proteases to work.
Lower Mouth	Outer bottom lip line	Colon (lg. intestine)/Digestive	Extracts water and salt from solid wastes before they are eliminated from the body, and is the site in which flora-aided (largely bacterial) fermentation of unabsorbed material occurs.
Upper Mouth	End of the lip line	Liver/Digestive	Detoxifies, enables protein synthesis and production of biochemicals necessary for digestion. Major role in metabolism and has a number of functions in the body, including glycogen storage, decomposition of red blood cells, plasma protein synthesis, hormone production, and detoxification.
Upper Mouth	Above lip, under nose	Spleen/Lymphatic	Acts primarily as a blood filter. It removes old red blood cells and holds a reserve of blood in case of hemorrhagic shock while also recycling iron.

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Face Area	Location	Organ/System	Description/Function of Organ
Upper Mouth	Above lip, outer corners	Liver/Digestive	Detoxifies, enables protein synthesis and production of biochemicals necessary for digestion. Major role in metabolism and has a number of functions in the body, including glycogen storage, decomposition of red blood cells, plasma protein synthesis, hormone production, and detoxification.
Nose Bridge	Middle of the nose	Heart/Circulatory	Pumps blood throughout the blood vessels to body and lungs by repeated, rhythmic contractions.
Lower Nose	sides of the nose	Lungs/Respiratory	Takes in oxygen into the bloodstream and delivers it to body cells; removes carbon dioxide wastes from the bloodstream.
Upper Nose	Area under eye socket	Heart/Circulatory	Pumps blood throughout the blood vessels to body and lungs by repeated, rhythmic contractions.
Nose tip	Lowest point of the nose	Heart/Circulatory	Pumps blood throughout the blood vessels to body and lungs by repeated, rhythmic contractions.