

MCDB106, thus enabling them to act in synergy. By ensuring perfect moisturising of the skin, the hyaluronic acid enables an optimal distribution of the active principles contained in the MCDB106.

Thanks to its carefully adjusted viscosity, **HYALURONIC ACID in MCDB 106 at 8 mg/ml** forms a permanent reservoir enabling the regular and progressive dissemination of the nutrients into the skin. At concentrations between 200 and 300 mg/l, the moisturising action of hyaluronic acid is no longer perceptible. The part it plays in the process of biostimulation of the cellular mechanisms (for example in healing) makes it particularly suitable for pre and post-operative treatments.

NUGLYCAN in MCDB106

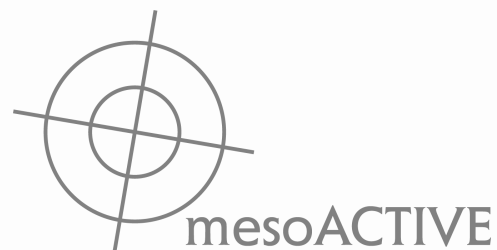
NGM2: 12 vials of 5.0 ml

NUGLYCAN in MCDB106 is an hydrogel of NUGLYCAN in MCDB106. It advantageously combines the effects of **NUGLYCAN** and of **MCDB106** enabling them to act in synergy. By stimulating an ideal moisturizing of the skin, **NUGLYCAN** contributes to the optimal distribution of the active ingredients contained in the **MCDB106**.

Thanks to its carefully designed viscosity, **NUGLYCAN in MCDB106** forms a reservoir for the progressive and regular distribution of nutrients into the skin.



mesoGLOW



An exclusive range of HYALURONIC ACIDS

- 3 concentrations :** 250 mg/l
8 mg/ml
10 mg/ml
- 2 formulations :** Aqueous solution
Multivitamins solution
- 2 presentations :** Glass vials
Luer lock syringes



Definitions

What is mesoglow?

In aesthetic medicine, the use of mesotherapy techniques to treat those parts of the body most exposed to outside aggression (the face, neck, neck line and hands) is called mesoglow. It consists of injecting products designed to revitalise the skin and give it a new glow. Depending on their activity, these products can be classified into several categories:

- vitamins stimulate and maintain the cellular mechanism and thus boost the production of collagen and elastin
- anti-oxidants combat photo-ageing
- micro-circulation regulators prevent asphyxia of the skin
- mineral salts are essential cofactors for the various cellular enzymatic activities
- hyaluronic acid plays an important part in maintaining the volume and moisture content of the skin and contributes to its firmness by its lubricating effect on the elastic fibres.



neckline treatment

Indications

Mesoglow is a technique that has been developed to maintain or revive the natural glow of the skin. It can therefore be used preventively but also for treatment in the following cases:

- loss of glow, dull, tired skin
In the majority of cases, these symptoms are related to problems of asphyxia of the skin resulting from pollution, smoking and/or hormonal problems
- Loss of tone, elasticity and volume resulting from the slowing down of the synthesis of the elastin and collagen fibres related to ageing
- Superficial lines and wrinkles
- Dry, irritated, sensitive skin
- Photo ageing

Contra-indications

The absolute contra-indications of mesoglow are as follows:

- Cutaneous infections
- Herpes
- Cancer
- Psoriasis

- Auto-immunes diseases

In other cases, each patient should be assessed individually with the proposal of deferring treatment as applies. This is especially the case for:

- Pregnancy
- On-going allergic bouts
- On-going anticoagulant treatment

Side-effects

There are few side-effects in mesotherapy. In most cases, they are minor and reversible.

- Allergies: procaine is the agent most often involved in the appearance of any allergy. No clear cases of allergic shock have however been recorded in the course of treatment by mesotherapy. The possible reactions described are mainly rashes which disappear in 2 to 3 days. Any allergic reaction noted in a patient should however result in the immediate stoppage of the treatment. The other compounds used (vitamins, mineral salts, amino acids) do not present any related allergenic risk.
- Pain: this depends on uncontrollable factors such as individual sensitivity, the sensitivity of the area to be treated and the depth of the injection. It also depends on certain factors that can be taken into account and improved:
 - the technique: the injection must be fast and precise,
 - the equipment: the gun and the needles must be of good quality and the needles must be regularly changed during the session.
- Infections: infections are always possible once the skin barrier has been broken. They can easily be avoided by observing a few simple rules:
 - use of top quality products offering all the necessary guarantees of sterility,
 - use of sterile, disposable equipment,
 - careful disinfection of the areas to be treated,
 - advice given to patients on hygiene.
- Haematoma: this is the most frequent side-effect despite all the precautions taken. It can however easily be masked by suitable make-up and disappears within 2 or 3 days after treatment.

Techniques

There are several techniques in mesotherapy characterised mainly by the depth of injection. The choice of technique is important as it determines the quality of the results obtained. Depending on the injection site, the pathology treated, the structure of the dermis and the products injected the results will vary considerably according to the technique.

Generally speaking, according to the depth, working from the epidermis to the hypodermis, a distinction is made between:

- Nappage: this is a superficial intradermal technique which consists of performing manually a series of injections 2 to 4 mm apart while continuously maintaining a regular and constant pressure on the plunger. The needle is inserted at an angle of 30° to 60° and to a depth of between 2 and 4 mm. The product deposited on the surface is left in contact with the epidermis for 3 to 5 minutes to assist its penetration. There is a variation on this technique with an epidermal nappage which consists of applying the product to the epidermis, at a depth of less than 1 mm. This has the advantage of not causing any bleeding. Due to the lesser depth, however, its efficacy is questionable. Nappage is a relatively painless technique which enables a good cutaneous stimulation. It is particularly suitable for large areas, for patients sensitive to pain and for sensitive areas such as the face. Its disadvantage lies in the fact that only a small proportion of the product used actually reaches the site.
- Papule: this is a superficial intradermal technique which consists of injecting the product at the junction between the epidermis and the dermis, peeling the epidermis from the basal lamina. The tip of the needle is inserted into the most superficial layer of the skin and a depth of between 1 and 2 mm, with the bevel facing upwards. A pale, clearly delineated papule appears at the time of injection. Its absence is a sign of poor technique. The papule fades within the space of a few minutes and disappears entirely within the next 30 minutes. This technique is particularly suitable for wrinkles.
- Point by point: this is a deep intradermal technique consisting of separate injections at depths from 4 to 12 or even 15 mm depending on the area and the indication for treatment. It is generally indicated in rheumatology, in sports pathologies and in aesthetic medicine for the treatment of cellulite. In the latter case, it is particularly suited to targeting deep nodules or for fibro-sclerous cellulites.



Intradermal nappage and the papule are the most suitable of these techniques for the application of mesoglow.

Protocols

The speed with which the results of mesoglow are obtained and the time they last both depend on the products used. Use of a fast-acting product, such as hyaluronic acid which brings new volume and moisture to the skin, will provide an immediately visible bloom but which will not last much more than 1 month.

On the other hand, more progressive and longer lasting results can be obtained with a cocktail of nutrient elements (vitamins, mineral salts, amino acids) which, by reactivating the cellular metabolisms in depth, stimulate the synthesis of elastin and collagen, giving a new elasticity and firmness to the skin.

The protocol employed therefore depends on the end result sought:

- **For a rapid glow**, it is best to use hyaluronic acid. Sessions should be repeated according to customer demand or every 3 to 4 weeks to maintain the effect.
- **For a treatment in greater depth**, it is preferable to use vitamin cocktails, starting by a shock treatment with one session a week for a month, followed by repeat sessions every 4 to 6 weeks to maintain the effect obtained.
- **For a combined treatment**, it is possible to use a mix of hyaluronic acid and vitamin solutions. These mixes can be prepared by the practitioner but are also available ready-made. This protocol has the advantage of producing immediately visible results thanks to the hyaluronic acid until such time as the deeper improvement brought by the vitamins appears. In this case, it is best to follow the same protocol as for the in-depth treatment, with 1 session a week to start with for a month followed by one session every 4 to 6 weeks.

Using the mesoACTIVE range of products for mesoGLOW, the doses recommended for each session are as follows:

- 1 vial for the face and neck and/or
- 1 vial for the neckline and/or
- 1 vial for the back of the hands and the forearms.



Products for mesoGLOW

Active CosmEthics offers a complete range entirely dedicated to the practice of mesoglow, with products specially designed for all the protocols described in exclusive presentations to facilitate their implementation.

MCDB106

BMD2 : 12 vials of 5.0 ml

MCDB106 is a basic nutrient medium containing all the metabolites essential for the growth of the majority of human cell lines. It is particularly indicated for tissue stimulation, growth and regeneration. It can also be used for dissolving or diluting active principles.

MCDB106 is a balanced medium rich in micro-nutrients: vitamins, minerals salts and amino acids, essential to the fundamental metabolism of numerous cell types.

MCDB106 is rich in silicium and vitamin C.

HYALURONIC ACID

HYA1: 4 vials of 2.5 ml

HYA2: 12 vials of 2.5 ml

HYA3: 1 syringe of 2.0 ml

HYA4: 2 syringes of 2.0 ml

HYALURONIC ACID is an essential component of connective tissue. It is a polysaccharide belonging to the glycosaminoglycan family. It helps to maintain hydration of the skin. It is easily degraded by enzymes and free radicals.

In a 1% water formulation, it forms a hydrating and shaping gel which temporarily increases the

intercellular space and maintains the elasticity of the skin.

NUGLYCAN

NGL2: 12 vials of 3.0 ml

NUGLYCAN is a polysaccharide obtained from plants. It does not belong to the group of glycosaminoglycans (GAGs). **NUGLYCAN** has the same properties of skin hydration as Hyaluronic acid (HA) but is not digested by hyaluronidases. Like HA, it is easily degraded by free radicals.

In a 1.5 % aqueous solution formulation, it forms a hydrating and shaping gel for temporarily increasing the intercellular space and maintaining the elasticity of the skin.

HYALURONIC ACID in MCDB106

8 mg/ml: HYB1: 4 vials of 3.0 ml

HYB2: 12 vials of 3.0 ml

HYB3: 1 syringe of 2.0 ml

HYB4: 2 syringes of 2.0 ml

250 mg/l: HYD2: 12 vials of 5.0 ml

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