



Approved Provider

CE Activity provided by PCI Journal

SKIN NEEDLING

COA#PCISN916

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the article.
2. Take the test, record your answers in the test answer section (Section B) on CE Registration Form.
3. Complete the CE Registration information (Section A) and Course Evaluation (Section C).
4. Mail completed CE Registration Form and fee to: PCI Journal, 484 Spring Avenue, Ridgewood, NJ 07450-4624.

PROVIDER ACCREDITATION

Paramedical Consultants, Inc., publishers of the PCI Journal and WWU have been approved by the NCEA COA. This educational activity has been approved for 1.0 CE – COA#PCISN916

GENERAL PURPOSE STATEMENT

To provide the skin care professional with a review of Skin Needling.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After reading this article and taking this test, the skin care professional will be able to:

1. Understand the skin needling process.
2. Understand the protocols and skin benefits of skin needling.

Skin Needling:

Skin needling can also be referred to as micro-needling therapy, collagen induction therapy (CIT), percutaneous collagen induction (PCI), derma rolling, dry tattooing, and intradermabrasion. A minimally invasive non-surgical and non-ablative procedure, it involves the use of a micro-needling device to create minute, yet controlled skin injury.

There are a number of different skin-needling device brands in the market today. This review is a broad stroke study of the skin-needling process in general. This review does not provide proof or permission that estheticians should be providing micro-needling services. Estheticians should check state regulations for micro-needling guidelines before rendering any services.

Before starting any micro needling procedures, patients need to be fully informed of the potential complications. It is imperative that they sign an informed consent form. This protects both patient and clinician in the event of an adverse result.

The purpose of the design of micro needles is to cause a measured degree of damage to the skin thus triggering the skin to heal, stimulating collagen development. The length of the needle will determine which area of the skin will be affected to trigger best aesthetic results.

Skin needling is not comparative to chemical peels, dermabrasion, or laser treatments, as skin needling directly targets specific skin layers, cells, and trigger points within the skin to produce the desired end result.

There are various skin-needling device designs available on the market. Some design options are needles secured on a circular roller that are rolled over the skin, needle stampers, and pens with cartridges with a cluster of needles at the tip.

Micro-Needling FDA Classifications: There are three classes for medical devices under FDA ruling. Class I includes devices with the lowest risk, and Class III includes those with the greatest risk. No matter the classification level, the FDA does not automatically approve a medical device just because of its named classification by the manufacturer.

Skin-Needling Process: Fine needles puncture the skin, creating a channel or minute wounds. It is the skin's own physiological response to that damage that develops the desired aesthetic result. Once the skin is wounded, and depending on the depth and location of the wound, the skin's regenerative potential brings about remodeling and the formation of new structures, eventually resulting in repair of the affected skin structure. Improvement is seen with multiple treatments; however, results can still be limited based on variables

such as an individual's age, health, skin type, skin quality, and extent of existing skin damage.

Needle Length and Performance: All sizes of needling cause injury to skin; however, according to *Aust, Baithe* and *Fernandes*, authors of the book, **Illustrated Guide to Percutaneous Collagen Induction: Basics, Indications, Uses (Aesthetic Methods for Skin Rejuvenation)**, the length of the needle mainly determines if the device is cosmetic, medical, or surgical, and thus whose hands should administer the procedure.

- **Cosmetic Needling** or micro-needling extends to just below the stratum corneum (0.1–0.3mm needles; this type of needling does not cause percutaneous collagen induction [PCI]; it is merely a method to enhance penetration of topically applied active ingredients). No anesthesia required.
- **Medical Needling** extends into the papillary dermis. Medical needling (1–2mm needles; at this depth one can expect PCI). Local anesthetic cream is used. Performed on an outpatient basis.
- **Surgical Needling** extends as far as the reticular dermis or subcutis. Surgical needling (3mm needles; PCI). General or regional anesthesia is required.

Esthetician Regulations: It is recommended that skin-care professionals know their scope of practice within their state and obtain the proper training before offering any new treatments or services.

Esthetician Guidelines:

- Follow state regulations if allowable and under what conditions.
- Quality instruments should be used. Poor quality instruments may lead to breakage of needles in skin.
- Gain training on the device being used.
- Client education: Review treatment plan and expectations pre-treatment.
- Client consent: Ensure client understands and signs agreement.
- Documentation of the treatment procedure in client chart.
- Client post-treatment: Review at-home product use and updates.

Symptoms and irregularities that can be treated by micro needling vary depending upon:

- size of needle
- depth of needle penetration
- the angle that the needle penetrates the skin
- the angle that the needle withdraws from the skin
- the speed at which the needles enter and leave the skin

Benefits of skin needling:

- reduction of scars
- reduction of wrinkles
- reduction of acne

- reduction of hyperpigmentation
- reduction of hypopigmentation
- improvement in skin texture, firmness, and hydration
- reduction of hypertrophic scars caused by acne, surgery, thermal burns
- fading of stretch marks
- reducing fine lines and deep wrinkles
- improvement in dyspigmentation/melisma
- reduced risk of hyperpigmentation and scarring, therefore safe on darker skin

Possible Side Effects: The goal is to have minimal pain, redness, and discomfort to the patient/client receiving a skin-needling procedure.

Generally, the procedure is well tolerated depending on the area to be treated and the severity of the problem. However, in cases where a longer needle is used and the treatment is facilitated by a physician, surface bleeding can occur.

Normally, the treated areas recover rapidly from skin needling. However, there are occasional side effects, which include:

- Oozing and swelling during the recovery phase
- Skin infection or herpes simplex
- Milia development
- Acne flare
- Post inflammatory hyperpigmentation
- Use of topical formulas with the treatment can sometimes produce undesirable skin reactions.

Post-procedure care: Skin needling is well tolerated by most patients, but dryness, scaling, redness, and swelling may be seen after treatment, lasting for several

days or longer, depending on the depth of penetration of the needles. Clients can gently cleanse the area treated and, depending upon desired skin improvement, topical formulas and/or topical antibiotics can be recommended and prescribed.

Rejuvenation of skin may be seen as soon as one to two weeks and as long as six to eight months after the medical procedure.

Burn scars are slow to respond. It can take up to six months to one year to see the final results from a single treatment.

Necessary follow-up treatments depend on the individual skin condition and desired results. Individuals must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Resources:

http://www.dermalinstitute.com/ir/library/77_article_Skin_Needling_Hurting_or_Helping_.html

<http://medestheticsmag.com/microneedling-classification>

<http://modernaesthetics.com/2015/04/microneedling-a-legal-perspective-for-physicians>

<http://modernaesthetics.com/2015/06/rollers-and-the-fda-fact-vs-fiction>

http://www.kvm-medizinverlag.de/out/media/illustrated_Guide_Percutaneous_Collagen_Induction.pdf

<http://www.dermnetnz.org/procedures/needling.html>

<http://barefacedtruth.com/2014/10/21/cosmeceuticals-applied-skin-microneedling-safety-efficacy-restoration-sanity/>

<https://beautymagonline.com/sample-pages/1185-needling-09-1>

SKIN NEEDLING

- 1) Micro needling:
 - a) is very invasive to the skin
 - b) creates immediate results
 - c) creates minute, yet controlled skin injury
 - d) none of the above
- 2) Micro needling affects the skin similar to:
 - a) chemical peels
 - b) dermabrasion
 - c) laser treatments
 - d) none of the above
- 3) Once the skin is wounded with micro needling:
 - a) the skin takes weeks to repair
 - b) the skin is triggered to heal itself
 - c) the skin is deeply damaged
 - d) none of the above
- 4) Surgical micro needling can be done:
 - a) by licensed estheticians
 - b) at home by the client/patient
 - c) by a physician
 - d) none of the above
- 5) Micro-needling results can be limited based on an individual's:
 - a) age
 - b) skin quality
 - c) existing skin damage
 - d) all of the above
- 6) Cosmetic needling extends:
 - a) into the stratum corneum
 - b) into the papillary dermis
 - c) into just above the reticular dermis
 - d) to none of the above
- 7) Which of the following is false. Skin needling:
 - a) can be performed by all trained aestheticians
 - b) is well tolerated by most patients
 - c) helps active ingredient performance post treatment
 - d) helps reduce fine lines and wrinkles
- 8) The needle length that enhances penetration of topically applied active ingredients:
 - a) 3mm
 - b) 1–2mm
 - c) .1–0.3mm
 - d) 5mm
- 9) Estheticians can offer micro needling services if:
 - a) the device used is FDA cleared
 - b) the device is made in the U.S.
 - c) it is within scope of practice
 - d) all of the above
- 10) Skin irregularities that can be treated by micro needling vary depending upon the:
 - a) size and depth of needle penetration
 - b) angle the needle penetrates and withdraws from the skin
 - c) speed at which the needle enters and leaves the skin
 - d) all of the above
- 11) The procedural goal of micro needling is to:
 - a) gain depth of needles into the skin
 - b) add pressure during application for best benefits
 - c) damage the skin deeply for best benefits
 - d) none of the above
- 12) Which of the following is false:
 - a) estheticians can offer micro needling if properly trained
 - b) any active ingredient can be used before a treatment
 - c) there are no possible side effects from micro needling
 - d) all of the above
- 13) Which of the following are possible after micro needling:
 - a) skin infection or herpes simplex
 - b) acne flare-up and milia development
 - c) oozing and swelling during the recovery phase
 - d) all of the above
- 14) Dependent on needle size, what are the possible skin conditions days after micro needling:
 - a) smooth, rejuvenated skin
 - b) dry, scaled, swollen skin
 - c) more moisturized skin
 - d) none of the above
- 15) Surgical needling length:
 - a) extends into the papillary dermis
 - b) extends to just below the stratum corneum
 - c) extends as far as the reticular dermis or subcutis
 - d) none of the above
- 16) Rejuvenation of skin may be seen:
 - a) next day after treatment
 - b) third day after treatment
 - c) as soon as one to two weeks after treatment
 - d) none of the above
- 17) Which of the following is true:
 - a) the FDA does not automatically approve a medical device just because of its named classification by the manufacturer
 - b) the FDA tests medical devices to classify them
 - c) Class I devices are the highest risk
 - d) there are four classifications of medical devices
- 18) The number of procedures given is:
 - a) every three weeks
 - b) dependent on the individual's skin condition
 - c) once per month
 - d) none of the above

CE REGISTRATION FORM

Section A	SKIN NEEDLING	COA# PCISN916
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PRINT CLEARLY (*Illegible forms will not be processed*)

Name: _____

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Are you certified? Yes No

NCEA Certification# _____

Other Certification _____

Type of License:

Esthetician Cosmetologist Medical Professional Other

License # _____ State of Issue _____

Section B

Test Answers:

Darken one for your answer to each question

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	o	o	o	o	10.	o	o	o	o
2.	o	o	o	o	11.	o	o	o	o
3.	o	o	o	o	12.	o	o	o	o
4.	o	o	o	o	13.	o	o	o	o
5.	o	o	o	o	14.	o	o	o	o
6.	o	o	o	o	15.	o	o	o	o
7.	o	o	o	o	16.	o	o	o	o
8.	o	o	o	o	17.	o	o	o	o
9.	o	o	o	o	18.	o	o	o	o

Section C

Course Evaluation:

1. Did this CE activity's learning objective relate to its general purpose? Yes No

2. Was the elearning format an effective way to present this material? Yes No

3. Was the content relevant to your skin care practice? Yes No

4. How long in minutes did it take you to read the article _____, study the material _____, and take the test _____?

5. Suggestions for future topics _____

Section D

Payments and Discounts:

The registration fee for this test is \$24.95. (Check or money order payable to PCI Journal)

Society of Dermatology SkinCare Specialists Members - \$4.95

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