

A METHOD FOR APPLYING COLOR PIGMENTS TO HUMAN SKIN

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present application provides a method for applying color pigments to the human skin in order to provide the appearance of hair growth in a pre-determined area of that skin.

BACKGROUND

US20160367460A1 describes a method for applying color pigments to the human skin.

SUMMARY OF THE APPLICATION

The present application provides application steps according to which blading steps are provided to a plurality of human patients.

In one step, a layer of color pigments is applied to the outer surface of a predetermined skin area of the patient, at a predetermined body area of the patient, such that the skin area is fully covered with color pigments.

Preferably linear slots are introduced into the skin area by manually applying a tool that comprises a plurality of needles with pointed tips that arranged in a line. Such a tool is preferred over a straight blade with uniform edge, it has been found out that the method as performed with this tool has better results.

The tool is applied in a series of linear strokes, such that the pointed ends of the needles advance at least into the stratum ganulosum spinosum of the skin, but not beyond the basement membrane between the epidermis and dermis level of the skin. The method transports pigments from the surface of the skin into the into the stratum ganulosum and into the stratum spinosum of the skin.

This is immediately followed by the following immediate inspection steps, namely removing the color pigments from the skin, using a liquid solvent, and visual immediate evaluation whether there is a red colored body liquid emerging from at least one of the slots. In plain words, if this is the case then one or more of the strokes with the tool have hit a blood vessel which will give bad end results. If this is the case, a step of documenting that immediate event for that patient follows.

These blading steps are followed by medium-term - a few days to 2 weeks after the blading steps - inspection steps. This is a visual evaluation whether there is a scab formed on top of at least one of the slots, and if so, documenting that medium-term event for that patient. A better result in future other patients will be obtained if there is an evaluation whether there was an earlier immediate event for the same patient.

The method further comprises long-term - a few months to 2 years after the blading steps - inspection steps. This is a visual evaluation whether there is a line formed under the outer surface of the skin, in the area of at least one of the slots, and if so, documenting that long-term event for that patient, and evaluating whether there was a medium-term event for the same patient. A better result in future other patients will be obtained if there is an evaluation whether there was an earlier medium-term event for the same patient.

Some patients prefer to see a clear line as a medium-term event while more natural results are obtained when there is no clear line visible as a result of the treated skin area. That means that the pigments have mainly be introduced into that region of the epidermis under the stratum lucidum, and not above it.

Better results are obtained in future other patients if the blading steps are performed on at least 200 different patients, by the same person, within a timeframe of less than 200 days. The majority of persons will obtain good results if they perform the blading steps are performed on at least 1,000 different patients, by the same person, within a timeframe of less than 1,000 days.

A trainer or a machine can issue a warning message to that person immediately after an immediate event, a medium-term and/or a long-term event.

A selection or classification can be made from persons that perform the treatment according to the application, by setting pre-determined thresholds. One such threshold can be that the persons have to perform a certain number of treatments without warning. A further classification can be made such that only persons are allowed to perform treatments on future persons if they have met certain pre-determined thresholds.

The line of the eyebrows needs to be shallow, so it does not need to be too clear. The waistline and tail of the eyebrows can be clear, but they can't be arranged too neatly, otherwise it will be unnatural and not three-dimensional.

The present method is explained with reference to the accompanying figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a three-dimensional view of a volume of human skin,

Fig. 2 shows a cross-section through a part of the human skin in Fig. 1, and

Fig. 3 shows a tool for providing slots into the skin of Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Fig. 1 shows a three-dimensional schematic view of a volume of human skin of a human patient.

A layer of color pigments (not shown here) is applied to the outer surface of that skin area that is located at a predetermined body area of the patient. A preferred body part is the face, and especially that part of the face where there are the eyebrows. That skin area is fully covered with color pigments, for example in liquid form, mixed with water, oil, and/or alcohol.

A number of linear slots (not shown here) has been provided into the skin area by manually applying a tool (not shown here) that comprises a plurality of needles with pointed tips that are arranged in a line.

The tool has been applied in a series of linear strokes, such that the pointed ends of the needles advance at least into the stratum spinosum of the skin, but not beyond the basement membrane between the epidermis and dermis level of the skin, as shown in Fig. 2, that shows a cross-section through a part of the human skin in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows a tool for providing slots into the skin of Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. The tool comprises a plurality of round or rectangular needles with pointed tips that are arranged in a line. The needles are electrically welded to each other to form a straight blade.

Patent claims:

1. Method for applying color pigments to the human skin, comprising the following application steps:

providing a plurality of human patients, and

providing the following blading steps for each one of the patients:

- applying a layer of color pigments to the outer surface of a predetermined skin area of the patient, at a predetermined body area of the patient, such that the skin area is fully covered with color pigments,
- providing slots into the skin area by manually applying a tool that comprises a plurality of needles with pointed tips that arranged in a line,
- whereby the tool is applied in a series of linear strokes, such that the pointed ends of the needles advance at least into the stratum spinosum of the skin,

immediately followed by the following immediate inspection steps:

- removing the color pigments from the skin, using a liquid solvent,
- visual immediate evaluation whether there is a red colored body liquid emerging from at least one of the slots, and if so, documenting that immediate event for that patient,

followed by the following medium-term inspection steps:

- visual evaluation whether there is a scab formed on top of at least one of the slots, and if so, documenting that medium-term event for that patient, and evaluating whether there was an immediate event for the same patient,

followed by the following long-term inspection steps:

- visual evaluation whether there is line formed under the outer surface of the skin, in the area of at least one of the slots, and if so, documenting that long-term event for that patient, and evaluating whether there was a medium-term event for the same patient.

2. Method according to claim 1, wherein the blading steps are performed on at least 200 different patients, by the same person, within a timeframe of less than 200 days.
3. Method according to claim 2, wherein the blading steps are performed on at least 1,000 different patients, by the same person, within a timeframe of less than 1,000 days.
4. Method according to one of claims 1 to 3, wherein an warning is issued to the person immediately after an immediate event, a medium-term and/or a long-term event.