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What is Botox made from?

Botox is a purified botulinum neurotoxin type A complex, produced from a culture of the A strain of bacteria called Clostridium Botulinum Type A. Although the Clostridium bacteria cause botulism, the Botox facial extract does not. Botox has been used safely for over 15 years in the treatment of muscle disorders of the eyes and voice box, headaches, spasticity of the stomach, spasticity associated with cerebral palsy, and

other neuromuscular disorders, in addition to its cosmetic indications. All of these above mentioned criteria will be assessed by the attending doctor before he or she administers Botox and this is why it is so important to choose a clinic where the doctor focuses on aesthetics and administers Botox to at least 5 to 10 patients a day. A doctor can only claim to be experienced in the administration of Botox after at least 1,000 patients have been injected. At Skin Renewal all NEW patients MUST make a follow up appointment to see the doctor two weeks after the initial injection to assess final result. Additional injections may be needed to attain a perfect result. This will be charged accordingly if more than two to four units are needed for a top up.

Where is Botox injected to reduce wrinkles?

On the Upper Face: For a chemical brow lift, Botox relaxes dynamic frown lines between the brow, on the forehead and the wrinkles around the eyes. Botox makes you look less worried, angry, or tired, and more relaxed, approachable, and confident. **For the Lower Face:** Botox, when used in small dilutions in a controlled fashion by a skilled physician with extensive experience, can cause a chemical jowl lift and decrease a permanent mouth frown, a very undesirable effect.

What kind of wrinkles does Botox treat?

To understand the various treatments of wrinkles, one must understand that there are different kinds of wrinkles, dynamic and static lines or wrinkles.

Dynamic lines or wrinkles are those wrinkles and lines that appear when your face is animated.

Static lines or wrinkles are those facial lines that are evident even when our face is at rest and are due to volume loss and are better treated with dermal fillers. These two types of wrinkles are what separate Botox from any of the injectable fillers.

Botox is for dynamic wrinkling. It is a muscle relaxing agent so it will soften the wrinkles and lines that occur from a dynamic facial movement, such as between the brows with frowning... or the crow's feet from smiling... or around the mouth from excessive pursing of the lips. With ageing, this repetitive motion the skin starts to show strain and deep folds and tiny wrinkles start to develop. Botox will also help prevent a mouth frown by relaxing the muscles that exert a downward pull to the mouth.

Why do we get Dynamic lines or wrinkles?

When we were younger and our skin had abundant collagen, the only lines and wrinkles we had were dynamic. Our face was otherwise wrinkle-free when we

were't animated. All dynamic wrinkles, with age, will eventually lead to static wrinkles as collagen is depleted and constant motion "cracks" the skin. Facial expressions and repetitive facial movements cause dynamic wrinkles. Each time we use a facial muscle, a groove forms beneath the surface of the skin, which is why we see lines form with each facial expression. As skin ages and loses its elasticity, the skin stops springing back to its line-free state, and these grooves become permanently etched on the face as fine lines and wrinkles.

When should one start using Botox cosmetic?

With the millions of Botox injections that are performed annually, evidence and experience have shown that prolonged use of Botox over a period of 10 years does slow down the ageing process. If we can relax these facial expressions with Botox, then we can prevent the breaks in the skin, commonly known as wrinkles. If the skin is continually relaxed, collagen can build up in the area that is treated and the wrinkle will improve. Repeated Botox injections (every four to five months) will ensure a superior long-term result, as the constant motion of our muscles does not deplete collagen.

How does Botox help the ageing process?

Consumers are always interested in maintaining a youthful appearance, and as the global population's median age increases, this market is increasingly expanding. When we are younger, the brow and jaw line elevators are more prominent and the face appears constantly elevated. As we age, the dynamics change and the depressors take over and combined with gravity, a gradual sagging of our brow and jaw line takes place. If we can keep the dynamics between elevators and depressors neutral with strategically placed Botox injections every four to six months, then the sagging that occurs with ageing will be reduced.

Multiple clinical studies have shown that a modest elevation occurs in the range of 1 to 3mm that in the face can be a make a real observable difference. Once the Botox "kicks" in 10 days later, the face takes on a relaxed and refreshed look and one's face appears to glow. In other words, an anti ageing effect is achieved because Botox relaxes the downward pressure that the depressor muscles exert