



Progressively Permanent Hair Reduction. Square Intense Pulse Light Technology

What is selective intense light?

The L600 emits a very high intensity flash of natural light. This flash is filtered to remove infrared (IR) and ultraviolet (UV) rays in order to eliminate unnecessary or hazardous wavelengths. The remaining spectrum then selectively targets melanin.

How does the L600 reduce hair?

The intense selective light of the L600 penetrates the skin and is absorbed by the melanin in the hair. This absorption heats the hair and the heat is transmitted to the nourishment structure of the hair; the follicle. This results in it being heated to a temperature of 70C for a millisecond and is thus killed. Hundreds of hair follicles are destroyed by each flash; the hairs then fall out in one to two weeks.

Can all types of hair and skin be treated?

The darker the hair (the richer the melanin) and the better the result. Light and fine hairs are more difficult to eliminate. White hairs or red hair cannot be removed with this method.

Why is it necessary to shave the area?

Shaving is necessary to avoid a dissipation of the energy at the surface of the skin. If the hair is not first shaved, there is a drop in efficiency as well as a risk of superficial burns.

Why is it necessary to use a gel?

The gel used is an optical gel having an optical index of 1,3 to 1,5.

Its function is:

to ensure a perfect transmission of the light emitted by the applicator to the skin by minimising light losses due to reflection,

to reduce undesirable heating of the skin due to changes in the optical index (during its passage through air)

Is it painful?

The sensation of pain is extremely variable from one individual to another; it depends on the concentration of melanin in the skin, the hair size, the hair density, etc. This is why the darker the skin, the greater the pain. In general, the sensation is that of an elastic band snapped against the skin. It should be noted that a sensation of pain or prickling may persist for 1 to 2 hours after session.

Why is it necessary to press down on applicator?

Pressing on the applicator reduces the distance from the skin surface to the hair follicle, and squeezes out part of the blood supply that would otherwise hinder the passage of the light. It optimises the results while at the same time reducing the amount of energy used.

Are there any secondary effects?

In certain cases, there may be redness in the treated area, local oedema or perifollicular papulae (goose bumps). These effects disappear several hours after the treatment. However, in the majority of cases, there are no visible secondary effect.

In very rare cases, if the precautions are not respected, there may be transitory modifications to the pigmentation (hypo or hyper pigmentation).

How do we know the treatment has been efficient?

In the majority of cases, there are no visible effects. It is possible, immediately after treatment, to pull a hair using tweezers. If it can be removed without it pulling on the skin, this is proof of a good result. In the same way, if perifollicular papulae or redness appears around the hair orifices, this indicates that the treatment has been successful.

Can one resume normal activities after a L600 session?

Normal activities can be resumed immediately afterwards. The only limitation concerns exposure to sunlight. It is necessary to avoid exposing oneself to the sun or if this is not possible it is necessary to use a total screen sun cream. If the skin is sensitive, a moisturising cream or calmativ cream may be applied.

Why is there a certain time lapse before hairs fall out?

After a session, the hair is detached from its nourishment structure but it is still remains in the sheath. It is progressively expelled from its sheath during the renewal of the epidermis (peeling). This is why for one to three weeks the hair appears to be growing. A light exfoliation 10 to 15 days after the session can speed up the falling out of hairs.

Why are several sessions required?

The rays emitted by the L600 can only act on those hairs that are in their growth phase. Statistically, in the hair growth cycle of the area being treated, it is estimated that around 20% of the hairs are in their growth phase at anyone time. This is why several sessions are necessary.

How many sessions are necessary?

The number of sessions depends on the colour of the hair, its location, the length of hair growth cycle, the area being treated and the individual genetic factors. This is why it is difficult to give a exact number of sessions. However it is generally accepted that an average of six sessions gives a good results.

What is the place of L600 hair reduction in relation to other methods?

All traditional methods (wax, tweezers, razor, cream, etc.) are only temporary. Hair removal using the L600 provides long lasting results.

How does it differ from laser treatment?

A laser operates only on a single wavelength and is theoretically adapted only to a single type of skin and hair. Because of its wide spectrum, the L600 allows different types of skin and hair to be treated. The L600 is therefore more flexible in use than a laser.

How does it differ from electrolysis?

Electrolysis is the benchmark method. However it is a time consuming method (hair by hair), it is painful (the insertion of a needle into the hair follicle) and can leave scars. The treatment can sometimes last several years.

The L600 permits large areas to be treated in a very short time.

To book a series of treatments phone Glow Retreat on

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