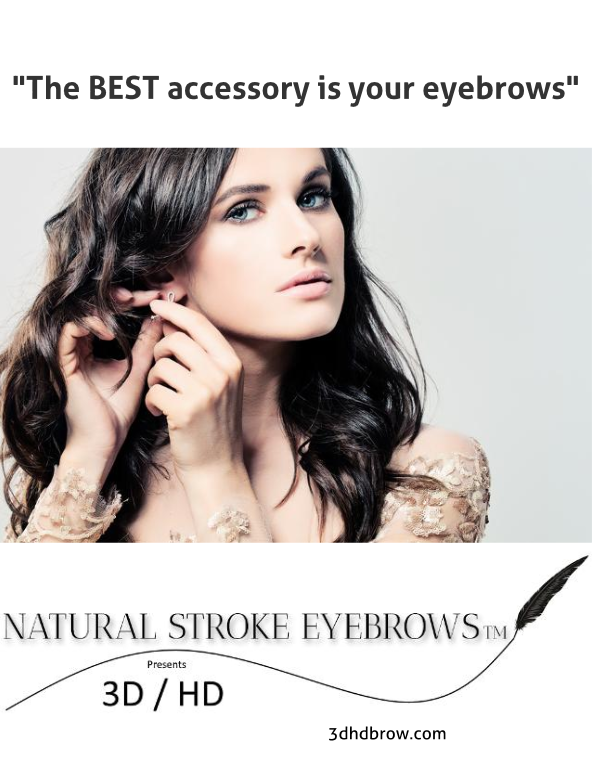
Contraindications for tattooing.



* **Allergic reactions.** Tattoo dyes — especially red, green, yellow and blue dyes — can cause allergic skin reactions, such as an itchy rash at the tattoo site. This can occur even years after you get the tattoo.
* **Skin infections.** A skin infection is possible after tattooing.
* **Other skin problems.** Sometimes bumps called granulomas can form around tattoo ink. Tattooing also can lead to keloids — raised areas caused by an overgrowth of scar tissue.
* **Bloodborne diseases.** If the equipment used to create your tattoo is contaminated with infected blood, you can contract various bloodborne diseases — including tetanus, hepatitis B and hepatitis C.
* **MRI complications.** Rarely, tattoos or permanent makeup might cause swelling or burning in the affected areas during magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) exams. In some cases, tattoo pigments can interfere with the quality of the image.
* **Certain Medications.** Blood thinners and heart/blood pressure medications can cause excesses bleeding. Clients must contact their Dr’s office to ask about this. It is impossible to determine as we are not medical professionals. If in doubt they need to seek medical advice, as we cannot tell them to discontinue use.
* **Vitamins and herbs.** These can also thin blood out making tattooing difficult and retentions a challenge.
* **Acid peels and retinoids.** Great to have exfoliated skin, but should be off products 30 days prior as well as after.
* **Accutane.** This product thins out the skin significantly and makes it very fragile. 2 years plus is a great start for any tattooing as we hope at this time the skin has remodeled enough to have integrity.
* **Chemo.** It is best to wait a good year plus. Skin and its chemistry is still very compromised. Skin and ink is fragile and hard with color retention. Medical release.
* **Scars are very tricky or surgical areas.** Best to wait a year plus as skin remodels.
* **Community diseases.** Always get a medical release, do not work on sick people.
* **Active acne or lesions.** Avoid this as it can spread bacteria.
* **Injectables are always 30 days out!**
* **Pregnant.** No way!.....not even a consideration until they have given birth and are thru with breast feeding.
* **\*If clients premedicates (must be driven) or have a script shown on anesthesia’s.**

Medication or other treatment might be needed if you experience an allergic reaction to the tattoo ink or you develop an infection or other skin problem near a tattoo. Tattooing is received at someone’s own risk and must take responsibility for.

**Insist on safety precautions**

To make sure your tattoo will be applied safely, ask these questions:

* **Who does the tattooing?** Go to a reputable tattooing studio that employs only properly trained employees. Keep in mind that regulation requirements and licensing standards vary from state to state. Check with your city, county or state health department for information on local licensing and regulations. Do not go to homes….
* **Does the tattoo artist wear gloves?** Make sure the tattoo artist washes his or her hands and wears a fresh pair of protective gloves for each procedure. Finger cots are not acceptable.
* **Does the tattoo artist use proper equipment?** Make sure the tattoo artist removes the needle and tubes from sealed packages before your procedure begins. Any pigments, trays or containers should be unused as well.
* **Does the tattoo artist sterilize non disposable equipment?** Make sure the tattoo artist uses a heat sterilization machine (autoclave) to sterilize all non disposable equipment between customers. Instruments and supplies that can't be sterilized with an autoclave — including drawer handles, tables and sinks — should be disinfected with a commercial disinfectant or bleach solution after each use.
* **Do they have proper paperwork?** Documentation is a must! Waivers informed consents/ photos are a part of a professional service.

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