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## Technology

The high density and fine molecular structure of the gel is achieved through LTSR (Low-Temperature Stabilization Reaction) technology.

No BDDE residues are left behind due to a two-step purification process. The low injection force of the HA gel ensures an even and painless distribution of the filler during injection.

## Advantages

- Sosum fillers have exceptional resistance to degradation, which means longer duration of action (12-18 months) and high elasticity and viscosity values that ensure even distribution of the gel in the layers of the dermis.
- The range includes 5 products, which differ in the particle size of the HA gel depending on the area of application.
- The high degree of cross-linking ensures uniform distribution of the gel and prevents the formation of lumps
- The high viscosity of the gel makes it resistant to degradation and ensures a longer-lasting effect.
- The fine-particle structure of the gel ensures even distribution of the gel during the injection, which makes the treatment painless and reduces the risk of swelling and bruising after the injection.
- Sosum Dermal Filler products are extremely smooth, easy to use, with excellent retention, optimal results and minimal swelling.
- The ultra-thin-walled JBP nanoneedles ensure easy application and high patient comfort.

### **Relative contraindications**

- Autoimmune diseases,
- immunosuppression,
- Use of drugs that reduce blood clotting,
- Uncontrolled systemic diseases (diabetes type 1 and 2, hypertension),
- Infectious, viral or fungal skin diseases,
- Taking painkillers, antipyretics, anti-inflammatory drugs,
- Taking anticoagulants (anticoagulants),
- Use of corticosteroids,
- Antibiotic therapy,
- Fever, cold,
- Tendency to hypertrophic scarring,
- Age under 18 years.
- Connective tissue disorders (RA, JIA, systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, systemic, dermatomyositis),
- Tendency to hypertrophic scarring,
- Granulomatous dermatitis.

### **Absolute contraindications**

- Pregnant women,
- breastfeeding,
- Neoplastic diseases,
- Allergy to any component of the preparation,
- Hypersensitivity to lidocaine or amide-type local anesthetics,
- Active infection or inflammation at the injection site (e.g. herpes).