

Technology

The high density and fine molecular structure of the gel were achieved by 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.

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).

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.