

How Much For Tattoo Removal

The word "Deq" is also broadly used to describe tattoos or people who... As of 2004, genital tattoos are still relatively rare, though tattoos in general have enjoyed an upsurge of popularity, particularly in the west and among younger people. There are several probable reasons for this: the genital area is sensitive, it is not often publicly visible, and is covered with pubic hair unless this is intentionally removed. Also, some tattooists refuse to place tattoos in these (and other) areas for a variety of reasons.

Deq (tattoo) Although it is primarily a practice observed by Kurdish women, deq is also observed among men. Although much less common than women, men usually get tattooed on the hands, legs, neck, chest Deq (Kurdish: deq, دهق; Syriac: ܕܝܩܐ, romanized: Daqqe or Dyoqo), also known as xal (خال), is a traditional and unique form of tattooing that is most prominent in Mardin, Diyarbakır, and Şanlıurfa Province in southeastern Turkey. regarded as painful, and the tattoo is permanent once applied

The standard modern method is the non-invasive removal of tattoo pigment using Q-switched lasers. Different types of Q-switched lasers are used to target different colors of tattoo ink; depending on the specific light absorption spectra of the tattoo pigments. Typically, black and other darker-colored inks can be removed completely using Q-switched lasers, while lighter colors, such as yellows and greens, are very difficult to remove. Success depends on a wide variety of factors including skin color, ink color, and the depth at which the ink was applied.

History == History == History ==

Tattooed lady At the height of their popularity during the turn of the 20th century, tattooed ladies transgressed Victorian gender norms by showcasing their bodies in scantily clad clothing and earned a salary considerably larger than their male counterparts. The popularity of tattooed ladies waned with the onset of television. Tattooed ladies often used captivity narratives as a means for excusing their appearance, and to tantalize the audience. Tattooed ladies were working class women who acquired tattoos and performed in circuses, sideshows, and dime show museums as means for earning a substantial living

Permanent makeup It is also used to restore or enhance the breast's areola, such as after breast surgery, or to give an illusion of more hair volume to the scalp. Microblading Hair tattoo "Industry Permanent makeup, also known as permanent cosmetics, derma-pigmentation, micro-pigmentation, semi-permanent makeup and cosmetic tattooing, is a cosmetic technique which employs tattoos (permanent pigmentation of the dermis) as a means of producing designs that resemble makeup, such as eye-lining and other permanent enhancing colors to the skin of the face, lips, and eyelids. Different types of chemical removals have also become a popular option for permanent makeup removal. surgical removal. It is also used to produce artificial eyebrows, particularly in people who have lost them as a consequence of old age, disease, such as alopecia areata, alopecia totalis, chemotherapy, or a genetic disturbance, and to disguise scars and hypopigmentation in the skin such as in vitiligo

== Occurrence == Ötzi, a man who lived between 3350 and 3105 BC and whose remains were found near the Austria-Italy border, had tattoos over his joints that may have been part of pain relief treatments similar to acupuncture. Professional tattoo inks are available in many colors and use a wide variety of pigments, including inorganic pigments, such as carbon black, and synthetic organic pigments, such as brightly colored azo-chemicals. Commercial manufacturers combine pigments with carriers such as ethyl alcohol or distilled water to create liquid inks. They may include preservatives to reduce risk of contamination and other additives to adjust the viscosity of the ink.

== Physiological process of tattooing ==

Genital tattooing As of 2004[update], genital tattoos are Genital tattooing is the practice of placing permanent marks under the skin of the genitals in the form of tattoos. Genital tattooing is the practice of placing permanent marks under the skin of the genitals in the form of tattoos

Tattoos may be decorative (with no specific meaning), symbolic (with a specific meaning to the wearer), pictorial (a depiction of a specific person or item), or textual (words or pictographs from written languages). Many tattoos serve as rites of passage, marks of status and rank, symbols of religious and spiritual devotion, decorations for bravery, marks of fertility, pledges of love, amulets and talismans, protection, and as punishment, like the marks of outcasts, slaves, and convicts. Extensive decorative tattooing has also been part of the work of performance artists such as tattooed ladies.

== Etymology ==

Medical tattoo People may get a paramedical tattoo to conceal a condition or the effects of treatment, such as creating the appearance of an areola after breast reconstruction, or a cover-up tattoo to disguise the area in an artistic way. A medical tattoo is a tattoo used to treat a condition, communicate medical information, or mark a body location for treatment. People may get a paramedical A medical tattoo is a tattoo used to treat a condition, communicate medical information, or mark a body location for treatment

The European Union has started to prohibit use of certain pigments in tattoo inks out of safety concerns. In the United States, tattoo inks are subject to regulation by the U.S. Food and Drug... 7a83e7ab9a Tattooing involves the placement of pigment into the skin's dermis, the layer of dermal tissue underlying the epidermis. After initial injection, pigment is dispersed throughout a homogenized damaged layer down through the epidermis and upper dermis, in both of which the presence of foreign material activates the immune system's phagocytes to engulf the pigment particles. As healing proceeds, the damaged epidermis flakes away (eliminating surface pigment), while deeper in the skin, granulation tissue forms, which is later converted to connective tissue by collagen growth. This mends the upper dermis, where pigment remains trapped within fibroblasts, ultimately concentrating in a layer just below the dermis/epidermis boundary. Its presence there is stable, but in the long term (decades) the pigment... 7a83e7ab9a The tradition of Deq is primarily observed among Kurds and Yazidis, however other groups such as Arabs and Assyrians have also been recorded as having partaken in similar customs. Due to religious, cultural, and economic influences, the practice has declined and has often been replaced by henna, which is temporary, unlike the permanent nature of deq. However, recent efforts have been made to revive deq as a means of reasserting Kurdish identity. 7a83e7ab9a == Origins == 7a83e7ab9a Genital tattooing may have been decorative surgeries practiced during Paleolithic times and archaeological evidence has survived to this day. Evidence regarding explicit genital male representations were found in art made in Europe approximately 38,000 to 11,000 years ago. However, the primitive meaning of genital ornamentation is not clearly defined. 7a83e7ab9a Recent research has investigated the potential of multi-pass treatments and the use of picosecond laser technology. 7a83e7ab9a The term deq is derived from the Syriac word Dyoqo (Syriac: ܕܝܩܐ), which means "puncturing". This etymology reflects the process of applying the tattoos, which involves puncturing the skin to create permanent marks. The practice of Deq is thus closely linked to this concept of puncturing as a form of body art and cultural expression. 7a83e7ab9a The most widely documented first use of permanent makeup treatment was done by the famous U.K. tattoo artist Sutherland MacDonald. In 1902, at his parlor, #76 Jermyn Str., London, he "perfected his method of giving a lasting complexion of the utmost delicacy to pale cheeks." The tattooist George Burchett, a major developer of the technique in the 1930s, described in his memoirs... 7a83e7ab9a

Tattoo ink These inks are also used for permanent makeup, a form of tattoo. tattoo in the skin. Professional tattoo inks are available in many colors and use a wide Tattoo inks consist of pigments combined with a carrier, used in the process of tattooing to create a tattoo in the skin. These inks are also used for permanent makeup, a form of tattoo 7a83e7ab9a

Although tattoo art has existed at least since the first known tattooed person, Ötzi, lived... 7a83e7ab9a == Historical uses == 7a83e7ab9a

Tattoo machine Rotary machines are multifunctional, taking any size or type of needle or cartridge needle. Coil machines are usually each tuned for a single function, such as for shading, or lining or packing ink. "The basic machine is pretty much unchanged today, in recent years variations. A tattoo machine (colloquially referred to as a tattoo gun) is a hand-held device generally used to create a tattoo, a permanent marking of the skin with A tattoo machine (colloquially referred to as a tattoo gun) is a hand-held device generally used to create a tattoo, a permanent marking of the skin with indelible ink. There are many types of rotary machines, some that look similar to coil machines and some that look more like "pens". In addition to coil tattoo machines, there are also rotary tattoo machines, which are operated with regulated rotary motors and are powered by a wired external RC power supply or a wireless battery pack attached to the machine. Connected to the armature bar is a barred needle grouping that opens the skin for the ink to flow into. All electromagnetic coil machines are powered by a wired regulated DC power supply which sends an electric current through the copper coils wrapped around opposing magnets and then moves the armature bar up and down. Modern tattoo machines use electromagnetic coils to move an armature bar up and down 7a83e7ab9a

In 1835, a German doctor named Pauli used mercury sulfide and white lead to tattoo over skin lesions including nevi and purple plaque. Another doctor in the 1850s used mercury sulfide after plastic surgery of the lip. The... 7a83e7ab9a

Tattoo removal The process of tattooing generally creates permanent markings in the skin, but people have attempted many methods to try to hide or destroy tattoos. Modern techniques include laser removal, dermabrasion, surgical excision, and other methods. People pursue removal for many reasons, including changes in personal taste, social or professional considerations, or a desire to relocate a tattoo. People pursue removal for many reasons, including changes Tattoo removal is a procedure to eliminate or significantly lighten a tattoo from the skin. Tattoo removal is a procedure to eliminate or significantly lighten a tattoo from the skin 7a83e7ab9a

A crude practice of corneal tattooing was performed by the Greek physician Galen in 150 CE. He tried to cover leucomatous opacities of the cornea by cauterizing the surface with a heated stilet and applying powdered nutgalls and iron or pulverized pomegranate bark mixed with copper salt. With the rise of Christianity, tattooing declined and eventually became banned by a papal edict in 787 CE. 7a83e7ab9a

Process of tattooing skin as well by adding in a removal solution into the skin. Traditionally, tattooing often involved rubbing pigment into cuts. Most modern tattoo artists use tattoo machines, and many countries require strict procedures and accessories to reduce the risk of health effects of tattoos. Permanent makeup or micropigmentation is much like any tattoo and can have side effects over The process or technique of tattooing, creating a tattoo, involves the insertion of pigment (via tattoo ink) into the skin's dermis 7a83e7ab9a

Tattoo Tattoo artists create these designs using several tattooing processes and techniques, including hand-tapped traditional tattoos and modern tattoo machines A tattoo is a form of

body modification made by inserting tattoo ink, dyes, or pigments, either indelible or temporary, into the dermis layer of the skin to form a design. Tattoo artists create these designs using several tattooing processes and techniques, including hand-tapped traditional tattoos and modern tattoo machines. The history of tattooing goes back to Neolithic times, practiced across the globe by many cultures, and the symbolism and impact of tattoos varies in different places and cultures 7a83e7ab9a

Pigments and preservatives in tattoo ink can cause allergic reactions in skin. A portion of pigment applied in a tattoo may migrate to other places in the body, such as lymph nodes. Some common tattoo pigments are chemicals that may cause cancer, but long-term studies would be needed to determine whether these chemicals increase risk of cancer if embedded in the skin. 7a83e7ab9a Before tattoo removal with... 7a83e7ab9a

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