

PIERCING PROBLEM PAGE

Following our provided aftercare with a fresh piercing should ensure a great heal. On occasions you may encounter some healing difficulties. This page is designed to troubleshoot any piercing concerns. It may be able to identify the cause of your concern and how to address it.

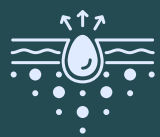
LOCALISED PIERCING 'PIMPLE'

This will present as a small, elevated pustule which can be red and inflamed. It may also: itch or burn, secrete pus or blood when drained.

You should treat this as a minor localised infection.

You can take over the counter antihistamines to reduce itching and inflammation - you should always consult a pharmacist first.

Use warm saline soaks and hot compresses several times a day and continue until the problem is resolved. If it has not improved within 2 weeks or worsens, consult a medical professional.



CONTACT DERMATITIS, METAL ALLERGY, OR PRODUCT SENSITIVITY

If you are experiencing a red itchy rash or swelling around the jewellery site, you could be experiencing contact dermatitis or an allergic reaction. The area may be tender and you may have skin eruptions below the piercing. You can take over the counter antihistamines and an anti inflammatory to help itching and inflammation - you should always consult a pharmacist first. If you have changed your jewellery from that installed at the time of your piercing here at Nevermore, or had your piercing conducted elsewhere, changing your jewellery to a more bio compatible material such as titanium or 14+ ct gold will aid in curtailing any symptoms.

We only recommend using saline wound wash on fresh piercings. If you are using any other products, this could be causing agitation.



LOTIONS AND OINTMENTS

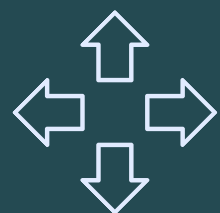
Creams, lotions and ointments can be occlusive and limit oxygen to the area preventing your skin from breathing. They can leave a sticky residue which makes cleaning more difficult and can trap harmful bacteria. Using purified natural agents, specifically non-iodized water or saline wound wash will aid in a great heal. You should refrain from using anything other than this.



MIGRATION AND REJECTION

Migration and rejection occurs when the jewellery in you piercing shifts within the tissue. A piercing should have approximately 8mm of tissue between the jewellery and edge of anatomy. Causes of migration are usually seen when a piercing has: not been downsized, experienced friction, been caught or torn, or when correct aftercare has not been followed. On rare occasions your body may reject the jewellery pushing it to the edge of your anatomy and out of the tissue.

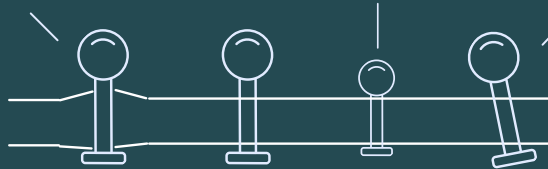
A piercing may need to be abandoned when: there is very little tissue holding the jewellery in situ, the piercing is constantly being rubbed or agitated by clothing etc, skin is peeling or flaking, is hard or calloused looking.



Fresh Piercing with room for swelling

Piercing after being sufficiently downsized

Piercing that has not been downsized and has migrated.



Piercing after decreased swelling

INFECTION

A lot of the time, when people have a problem with a piercing, they automatically think the piercing is infected. This is quite unlikely, it is usually just irritated. Generally, an adjustment to the way you're caring for your piercing or the jewellery will improve your healing process.

It is advisable to contact a medical professional if you experience any of the following

- severe redness and swelling
- extreme pain
- have large amounts of discharge that is thick green, yellow or grey and smells offensive
- have red streaks in the tissue around the piercing
- have symptoms that last longer than a week or worsen
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Do not hesitate to contact us in the first instance for advice and guidance.

