

Good Selection is the Key!

Everyone knows that having a cool earring in the piercing is key to it looking good. The style and composition of the earring are also important. The style of earring consists of the shape and size. The most popular shapes are straight barbells, curved barbells, and rings. The correct shape and size for the piercing depends on the area pierced.



Barbells



Rings

Proper Care of Piercings:

All piercings should be cleaned at least twice daily with mild antibacterial soap. At least once a day the earring should be rotated to promote smooth and even healing on the inside of the hole. Both of these steps should be followed for about six weeks, give or take depending on the piercing. The jewelry it was pierced with should also not be changed for six weeks. This also includes if the piercing should become infected. Most infections are not caused from the jewelry. However, brass-plated jewelry may cause an irritation. If the jewelry needs to come out for any reason, an insertion taper, such as 160-pound fish line, should be placed in the hole.

For More Information Please Visit the Following Websites:

[Tribaletic](http://www.tribaletic.com)

www.tribaletic.com

[Association of Professional Piercers](http://www.safepiercing.org)
www.safepiercing.org

[Body Modification Ezine](http://www.bme.freeq.com)

www.bme.freeq.com



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Piercing: The Low Down



This guy has 401 piercings on his back and arm.

Piercing has become a very popular trend in the last few years. People from all walks of life are getting pierced. This brochure goes over the most common of piercings. However, anything that you can pinch up, grab onto, or go through is a possibility for piercing. Just check out the websites on the back for more pictures and information!

As for myself, I have several earrings. I have nine 22-gauge piercings in my ears, seven on the left and two on the right. I also have a 16-gauge piercing on the right side. The most recent piercing I have acquired is my eyebrow, which I got done about a year ago.

Major Risks From Piercing

Many piercings become infected and can cause a problem. Taking good care of your piercing can prevent many of these problems.

One major risk is the spreading diseases through blood. The main threat is Hepatitis B. This can be transmitted in as little as .00004 ml of blood. It can survive on any surfaces that may have infected blood on them. This is such a threat that people who have been pierced in the last year are not allowed to donate blood. HIV is also sometimes a threat, but not as big of one. HIV dies at room temperature. The proper use of an autoclave in the piercing studio will prevent these diseases.

Here is a list of the most common piercings seen and the risks that come with them

Ear: The ear is the most commonly seen piercing. You can pierce the lobe, cartilage, or tragus. Besides just using posts in these holes, you can put in barbells or plugs. Plugs are larger gauge earring that creates a large hole in the lobe.

Risks: Cartilage doesn't have much of a blood supply; therefore the piercing doesn't heal as fast. There also can be a problem with scar tissue build-up in cartilage piercings.



Tragus Piercing

Nose: The nose can be pierced through the septum or through the outside cartilage.

Risks: Once again, piercing in the cartilage heals slower. Also, because of the presence of staphylococcal organisms in the nose, the chance of infection is greater.

Tongue: The tongue is generally pierced with a long 14-gauge barbell or larger. After the swelling goes down, a smaller barbell is usually put into place.

Risks: The mouth contains a large amount of bacteria that can cause infection. Tongue rings can also cause problems with teeth. There is also a risk of choking if the barbell were to come apart.

Nipple: The nipple is pierced with a barbell through the nipple-areola junction on men. For women, the nipple itself is pierced.

Risks: A scar can be developed that will block the milk duct. There is also a risk of infection.

Navel: Navels that are inverted are much easier to get pierced than extroverted navels.

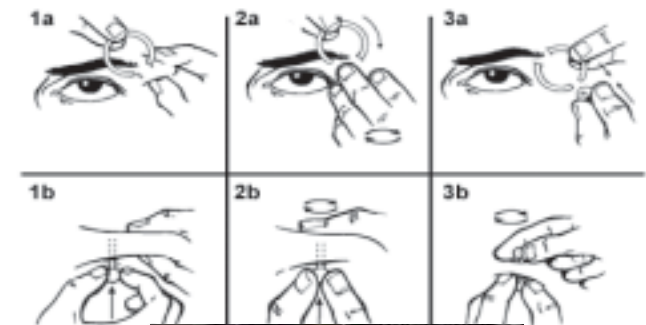
Risks: One major risk, besides infection, is if the piercing isn't made far enough in, the body will reject it by pushing it out.

Genitalia: Areas of the genitalia that can be pierced are; foreskin, penis, scrotum, clitoris, labia majora, and labia minora.

Risks: The most risk for infection occurs during intercourse if the wound is not completely healed.

Insertion Tips

- 1) Wash both your hands and the piercing with antibacterial soap (3-5 minutes)
- 2) Pinch the skin adjacent to the piercing and insert one end of the jewelry into one hole of the piercing (Illustration 1a & 1b)
- 3) While inserting the jewelry, massage the opposite hole with a finger from the hand that was originally pinching (Illustration 2a & 2b)
- 4) Either screw on or clip in your accessory (Illustration 3a & 3b)
- 5) Once your accessory is screwed on or snapped in, clean your jewelry one more time to reduce chances for infection



This person has 2 orbital piercings, 1 tragus, 1 industrial, a regular piercing, and an earlet.