



Rings of Desire, Inc.

1128 Decatur St. New Orleans, LA 70116
(504) 524-6147

internet: www.ringsofdesire.com email: info@ringsofdesire.com

Aftercare Guidelines for Oral Piercing

Cleaning Solutions: Tech 2000 diluted with distilled or bottled water (not tap water) according to package instructions as an oral irrigator (two capfuls to one cup of water). An alternative is Biotene or other alcohol-free antimicrobial or antibacterial mouth rinse diluted 50/50 with distilled or bottled water. These are available in the oral medications section of most drugstores.

Also: Mild sea salt water rinses. Use 1/4 teaspoon non-iodized (iodine-free) sea salt to one cup (8 oz.) warm to hot water. (Avoid hot water for the first few days.)

Cleaning Instructions:

1. Rinse mouth for 30-60 seconds with diluted Tech 2000 or Biotene (see Cleaning Solutions above) after meals during the entire minimum initial healing time. Do not use more than 4-5 times daily.
2. Rinse mouth briefly (10-15 seconds) with the mild sea salt mixture (see recipe above) after anything goes in your mouth except water or clean ice. This includes rinsing after coffee, tea, soft drinks, all snacks, and smoking during the entire initial healing time.

What is normal?

- Swelling of the area is perfectly normal during the first part of healing an oral piercing. It can be greatly reduced by gently sucking (rather than chewing) on clean ice. Chipped or shaved ice, or small cubes are best. The majority of the swelling usually only lasts for 3-5 days.
- Any new piercing can bleed off and on for a few days. There can also be some bleeding under the surface resulting in temporary bruising or discoloration. This is perfectly normal and not indicative of any complication.
- Some tenderness or discomfort in the area of a new piercing is not unusual. You may feel aching, pinching, tightness or other unpleasant sensations off and on for several days or longer.
- Don't be alarmed if you see a fairly liquid, yellowish secretion coming from the piercing. This is blood plasma, lymph and dead cells which is perfectly normal. All healing piercings secrete, it just looks different inside the mouth as it doesn't have a chance to dry and form a crust as it does on ear or body piercings. This is not pus, but indicates a healing piercing.
- Plaque may form on tongue jewelry, commonly on the bottom ball and/or post. Scrub your barbell with a firm toothbrush (gently during healing). After healing you may use Plax or another anti-plaque product. If you are diligent with oral hygiene the jewelry will not need to be removed for cleaning, and it can usually be left in even for routine visits to the dentist.
- Piercings may have a tendency to have a series of "ups and downs" during healing by seeming healed and then regressing. Try to be patient, and do keep cleaning during the entire initial healing time, even if the piercing seems healed sooner.
- Each body is unique, and healing times can vary considerably. If you have any questions, please contact your piercer.

What to do

- Try to sleep with your head propped up on pillows during the first few nights of healing; keeping your head above your heart will help to avoid much initial overnight swelling.
- An over-the-counter, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory such as Ibuprophen (Advil, Motrin, etc.) taken according to package instructions can reduce discomfort, and it can also help to diminish swelling during the first few days.
- Check twice daily with clean hands to be sure the threaded ends on your jewelry are on tight. To clean hands, wash them carefully with liquid antibacterial soap such as Dial or Lever 2000. If your hands aren't freshly washed, don't touch yourself above the neck during the initial healing time.
- Replace your toothbrush and make sure to keep it clean so that everything that goes into your mouth is hygienic while you are healing. A "sensitive" type of toothpaste may be less irritating to your mouth during healing than a usual, stronger variety.
- Try to go slowly when you eat and to take small bites when you are getting used to your new jewelry. Cold foods and beverages feel great and can help diminish swelling. Drink plenty of liquids, especially bottled water.
- Get enough sleep and eat a nutritious diet. The healthier your lifestyle, the easier it will be for your piercing to heal.
- Once initial swelling is down having your piercer replace the post portion of bar style jewelry with a shorter post may be wise. Jewelry which fits more closely is less likely to irritate your mouth or get between your teeth and be bitten.
- If you like your piercing leave jewelry in at all times. Even healed piercings can shrink or close in minutes after having been there for years! This varies from person to person, and even if your ear lobe piercings stay open without jewelry your oral piercing may not!
- Keep following the care procedures during the entire minimum initial healing time, even if the piercing seems healed sooner.

What to avoid

- No oral sexual** contact including French (wet) kissing or oral sex during the entire initial healing period, even if you are in a monogamous relationship. (If you had a large cut you would not allow anyone to spit into it! This is essentially the same thing.)
- Avoid chewing on gum, tobacco, fingernails, pencils, sunglasses, etc., during healing. Don't share plates, cups or eating utensils.
- Reducing smoking or quitting is highly advisable when healing an oral piercing. Smoking increases risks and can lengthen the healing time. Avoid undue stress and recreational drug usage.
- Stay away from aspirin, large amounts of caffeine, and alcoholic beverages for the first several days. These can cause additional swelling, bleeding and discomfort. Refrain from eating spicy, salty, acidic, or hot temperature foods and beverages for a few days.
- Do not play with the piercing for the initial healing time beyond the necessary movement for speaking and eating. The mouth withstands a lot of trauma from normal speaking and eating. Try to avoid other disturbances such as excessive talking, actively playing with the jewelry, or clicking the jewelry against your teeth. Undue stress on the piercing can cause the formation of unsightly and uncomfortable scar tissue, migration and other complications.
- Even after healing, excessive play with oral jewelry can result in permanent damage to teeth, gums, and oral structures. Metal is harder than the human body; be gentle.
- Do not use Listerine or other mouthwash which contains alcohol. It can irritate the area and delay healing.
- Don't use too many different products; select and use only one cleaning solution (such as Tech 2000 or Biotene) plus sea salt.

Oral Piercing Hints and Tips

- Some piercees will carry a spare ball in their wallet or purse. This is particularly advisable if you wear non-metallic balls such as acrylic, which is more fragile.
- If you break or lose a ball, a small piece of clean pencil eraser can be press-fit onto the post as an emergency measure to keep the jewelry from coming out until a replacement can be obtained.
- On barbells/labret studs you may change the ball portion of the jewelry at any time, but the original post should remain until initial swelling is down.

Tongue:

- Try to focus on keeping your tongue level in your mouth to avoid biting on the jewelry as you eat. Your mouth is likely to feel "uncoordinated" at first, but this will pass soon.
- Try eating small bites of solid foods by placing food directly into the molars with clean fingers or a fork. Food that is already in the back of the mouth doesn't have to get moved there by your tongue.
- Gently brush your tongue and jewelry when you are healing. Once healed brush tongue and jewelry thoroughly and vigorously to keep plaque away.

Lip/cheek:

- Be cautious about opening your mouth wide when you eat as this can result in the backing of the jewelry catching on your teeth. Take small bites and go slowly at first.
- The outside of the piercing may become somewhat red or pink during healing and this is normal. Refer to the "Aftercare Guidelines for Body and Facial Piercings" sheet for instructions on how to care for the exterior surface of such a piercing.

Disclaimer

These guidelines are based on a combination of vast professional experience, common sense, research, and extensive clinical practice. This is not to be considered a substitute for medical advice from a doctor. Be aware, however, that many doctors and dentists have no specific training or experience regarding piercing and may not be educated on how to best assist you.

If you do get an infection, the jewelry should be left in, so that pus can drain. If the jewelry is removed, the holes can close up, resulting in an abscess. **LEAVE YOUR JEWELRY IN !**