

Use of Botulinum Toxins Type A (BoNT/A) and Dermal Fillers

Guide

Publication: March 2025

Revision: June 2025

Table of Contents

1. Introduction - 3
2. Legislative Framework - 4
3. Glossary - 5
4. General Obligations of Dentists - 8
5. Intervention Levels and Training Content - 11
• Level 1 - 11
• Level 2 - 12
• Level 3 - 14
• Level 4 - 16
Appendix 1: Adverse Effects - 19
Appendix 2: Record Keeping - 21
References - 22

1. Introduction

The purpose of this guide is to clarify the intervention levels and essential training conditions to enable safe and effective use of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers by dentists, and to set out obligations related to the use of these products.

As with all interventions or treatments provided, dentists must be aware of the limitations, risks, and possible alternative solutions when considering various treatment options involving botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers. Bruxism, pain, and myofascial dysfunction are conditions that can be treated through different therapeutic modalities. Aesthetic interventions can also be addressed through various medical or non-medical treatments.

As with any other clinical situation, the dentist's ethical duties remain. Dentists must act in the patient's best interest, respect recognized scientific standards, and consider their limitations, abilities, and knowledge.

The content of this guide must be followed by dentists who wish to offer the treatments and interventions described herein. For dentists who already offer therapeutic treatments using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A), it is required to ensure that the training received is adequate and meets the criteria described in this guide.

2. Legislative Framework

In Quebec, the scope of practice of dentistry is defined in Article 26 of the Dental Act:

The practice of dentistry consists of evaluating and diagnosing any deficiency of the teeth, mouth, jaws, and surrounding tissues, and preventing and treating diseases thereof for the purpose of maintaining or restoring oral health in humans.

Paragraph 7 of Article 27 specifically states:

Within the scope of the practice of dentistry, activities reserved to dentists are as follows:

[...]

7° using techniques or applying treatments that are invasive or present risks of harm, including aesthetic interventions;

Aesthetic treatments administered using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers are invasive and carry risks of harm. These treatments are part of the scope of practice of dentistry and constitute a reserved activity. Some other health professionals are also authorized by law to perform these treatments.

Certain aesthetic interventions in the head and neck area that require more advanced training levels than those described in this guide will be subject to separate regulation.

3. Glossary

Dermal Filler

A dermal filler, also called a filler or dermal filling product, is a substance used in facial aesthetics to restore facial volume, smooth wrinkles and fine lines, and restore fullness to areas that have lost firmness or volume due to aging. These products are injected under the skin to correct signs of aging or certain facial imperfections.

Here are the most common types of dermal fillers:

1. **Hyaluronic Acid:** A natural skin component, hyaluronic acid attracts and retains moisture. It is used to fill wrinkles and restore volume to areas such as the cheeks, lips, and under-eye circles. Its popularity is based on its safety, effectiveness, and ability to be absorbed by the body over time.

2. **Calcium Hydroxyapatite:** This product, composed of calcium microparticles, is often used to restore skin volume, particularly in the cheeks. Calcium hydroxyapatite is a substance naturally present in bones.
3. **Poly-L-Lactic Acid (Sculptra):** This agent stimulates collagen production in the skin, offering lasting results. It is particularly indicated for restoring lost facial volume.
4. **Polymethyl Methacrylate (PMMA):** PMMA is used to treat deep wrinkles and restore volume. Unlike hyaluronic acid, it offers more permanent results but requires very precise injection technique.
5. **Autologous Fat (Lipofilling):** In some cases, fat harvested from another part of the patient's body is reinjected into facial areas to restore lost volume.

Indications and Duration of Filler Effects

Dermal fillers are generally used to treat wrinkles around the lips (nasolabial fold or nasogenian fold), forehead wrinkles, lip shape and volume, or cheek structure. The effect of dermal fillers is temporary, with duration varying from six months to two years, depending on the type of product used and the treated area.

Neck

The part of the body connecting the head to the thorax; it is delimited by the throat, nape, clavicles, and mandible.

Body Dysmorphia

Body dysmorphic disorder is a mental disorder characterized by excessive and persistent preoccupation with a perceived defect in physical appearance. This defect, often minor or nonexistent, causes notable emotional distress and leads to repetitive behaviors aimed at "correcting" or concealing the supposed imperfection.

Examination

The entire process that may include clinical examination (observation of teeth, mouth, jaws, and surrounding tissues), medical history, and diagnostic tests, including radiographs and laboratory analyses.

Hyaluronidase

Hyaluronidase is an enzyme that degrades hyaluronic acid, a natural component of connective tissue and the extracellular matrix. It is used in treating vascular complications related to hyaluronic acid injection, such as vascular necrosis.

Neuromodulators

Neuromodulators are chemical substances that modulate neuron activity by influencing nerve signal transmission. Botulinum toxins constitute a type of neuromodulator, the best known being botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and type B (BoNT/B). The differences between these two types lie mainly in their structure, effects, and clinical applications. In dentistry, botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) are used.

Calibrated Photography

Calibrated photography is a photographic method used to document and evaluate facial appearance before and after administration of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers. Additionally, these photographs allow dentists to track treatment results and have an objective reference for patient follow-up. In aesthetics, calibrated photography relies on using a precise photography protocol to ensure images are consistent, reproducible, and accurate. Here are the key elements of calibrated photography:

- Standardized equipment (camera, fixed focal length)
- Controlled lighting
- Use of calibrated markers (measurement scales or markers, patient position)
- Shooting protocols (e.g., frontal view, profile view, and three-quarter view)

Trigger Point

A trigger point is a localized area of muscle contraction, often perceptible as a palpable knot. This area can be extremely sensitive to pressure and is generally caused by hypercontraction or excessive muscle tension. Trigger points are associated with local or referred muscle pain, which can sometimes limit movement and affect quality of life.

Ptosis

Ptosis refers to abnormal sagging or drooping of an organ or body part, generally caused by weakening of the tissues supporting it. Palpebral ptosis (or eyelid ptosis) is a drooping of the upper eyelid that can partially or completely cover the pupil. It can be caused by aging, neurological disorders, trauma, or congenital malformations and complications. Ptosis is one of the possible complications following neuromodulator injection. This type of ptosis can affect vision and alter facial appearance.

Injectable Pharmaceutical Substances

Injectable pharmaceutical substances are products administered under the skin to treat various signs of aging, improve facial contours, or correct imperfections. These products are divided into several categories, each with specific indications: botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A), dermal fillers, PRP (platelet-rich plasma), biostimulants, and injectable lipolytics. In this guide, only the first two categories (botulinum toxins type A and dermal fillers) are addressed.

Botulinum Syndrome

Botulinum syndrome is a clinical condition caused by botulinum toxin intoxication. This toxin blocks nerve impulse transmission to muscles, causing muscle paralysis. Symptoms associated with botulinum syndrome include, but are not limited to, fatigue, muscle weakness, muscle paralysis, dysarthria (difficulty articulating), dysphonia (voice disorders), dysphagia (difficulty swallowing), and, in severe cases, respiratory arrest.

Surrounding Tissues

These are the soft and hard tissues surrounding the teeth, mouth, and jaws. They notably include all bones,

muscles, fat, fibrous tissues, and blood vessels supporting the structures and organs of the head and neck, with the exception of the eyes, auditory apparatus (except ears), and brain.

Botulinum Toxins Type A (BoNT/A)

Botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) are protein complexes produced by the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum*. They act by modulating neuronal activity, particularly by blocking nerve signal transmission. Botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A), such as Botox, Dysport, or Xeomin, are used in various therapeutic and aesthetic treatments. These toxins block the release of acetylcholine, a neurotransmitter essential for muscle contraction. By inhibiting this release, they cause muscle relaxation, which allows treatment of conditions such as expression lines, myofascial muscle pain, bruxism, and certain neurological pathologies. The effect of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) is temporary; generally, it lasts three to six months. This duration varies based on several factors: the dose and type of product used, the treated area, and individual response, which may depend on each person's age, health status, and lifestyle habits.

Face

The external area of the anterior part of the head, also called face or figure. The face houses several bones that construct its structure, including the nose, cheekbones, and chin, as well as various organs, such as the eyes and mouth.

4. General Obligations of Dentists

In addition to respecting the requirements described in this guide, dentists who wish to use botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers must comply with the following professional obligations:

- Perform a complete oral examination for therapeutic treatments using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A).
- Examine the surrounding tissues targeted for aesthetic treatments using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers.
- Have the patient complete a comprehensive medical questionnaire.
- Include calibrated photographs in the patient's file to document regions targeted by aesthetic treatments to ensure treatment effectiveness and patient follow-up.
- Know other specific treatment modalities for therapeutic and aesthetic services provided and suggest them to the patient, where applicable.
- Obtain informed consent from the patient regarding treatment limitations and contraindications.
- Ensure follow-up and complication management for patients.
- Make necessary arrangements to provide emergency services to patients.
- Limit practice to the level of training and expertise acquired in the use of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers.

- Offer treatments in an appropriate clinical environment (infection prevention and control measures are applied, emergency kit is accessible, etc.).

Prescription Requirements

A dentist may issue a prescription for administration of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers, and only to another health professional.

The dentist issuing the prescription to another professional must:

1. Perform an examination, establish a diagnosis, and formulate a treatment plan including mapping of injection sites and quantities (doses) of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers to inject;
2. Ensure the professional is in compliance with reserved activities of their profession, thus authorized to do so;
3. Ensure the professional has completed required training and that acts listed in the prescription do not exceed that professional's training level;
4. Ensure the professional will not perform injections of botulinum toxins and dermal fillers that exceed their own (the dentist's) level of expertise;
5. Be on-site at the workplace where the prescription will be executed;
6. Be aware that they engage their professional liability when issuing the prescription to this professional.

Training Requirements

Before using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers in their practice, dentists must complete theoretical and practical training. Practical training must include sessions on models and patients, with direct supervision. This framework aims to provide feedback and improve the dentist's technique. Clinical observation of treatment performed by the instructor is not sufficient. For more information on generally recommended training content, see Section 5.

After completing required training, dentists must declare it in the continuing education portal of the Ordre des dentistes du Québec (the Order) and retain, for verification purposes by the Order, certificates or attestations as well as the content (course plan and program) of said training.

Required training levels depend on treatment types (therapeutic, aesthetic), injected substances (botulinum toxins type A, dermal fillers), and region targeted by treatment (upper face, lower face). Training completed and levels of aesthetic and therapeutic treatment practiced will notably be verified during professional inspection. For more information on competency levels, see Section 5.

Standards relating to these treatments are constantly evolving, and their clinical applications may change. Dentists must stay informed and take necessary measures to keep their knowledge, skills, and clinical abilities current to provide safe, high-quality treatments. They must maintain their clinical skills up to date, particularly by staying informed about new treatments or new product uses through continuing education.

5. Intervention Levels and Training Content

Dentists must acquire required knowledge and skills before offering treatments using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers. Training levels, which are based on treatments administered to patients, are defined as follows:

Level 1

This first level is a review of head and neck anatomy and an introduction to botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A). Learning received at this level does not allow dentists to undertake or perform aesthetic or therapeutic facial treatments, but it is essential for accessing higher levels. Level 1 training, entirely theoretical, should be a minimum of 16 hours and allow acquisition of knowledge in the following areas:

- Anatomy of the head and neck, including the temporomandibular joint, skin, muscles, and nervous and vascular systems.
- Processes and stages of facial and neck aging.
- Complete oral examination for therapeutic treatments and examination of surrounding tissues targeted for aesthetic treatments using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A).
- Learning different methods for identifying bone and muscle structures (particularly palpation, mapping) and identifying injection sites and techniques.
- Continuous evaluation of treatment effectiveness and patient follow-up.
- Taking calibrated photographs of regions targeted by aesthetic treatments.
- Integration of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) into oral treatment plans including the mouth, jaws, and surrounding tissues.
- Indications and contraindications for using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) for aesthetic treatments of extraoral soft tissues.
- Risks associated with aesthetic and therapeutic treatments with botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A).
- Management and treatment of possible complications.

Level 2

This training level will allow dentists to use botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) for aesthetic purposes for the upper face and for therapeutic purposes for bruxism treatment. Level 2 training should minimally include an eight-hour theoretical portion and an eight-hour practical portion on six patients. The content of this training must enable acquisition of the following knowledge and skills.

Patient Examination

- Review of medical history related to botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers for facial aesthetic treatments.
- Examination of patients for use of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) adapted to aesthetic and therapeutic needs.
- Taking calibrated photographs to document regions targeted by upper face aesthetic treatments.
- Analysis of bruxism etiology and its different types.
- Diagnosis related to upper face aesthetics and bruxism.

Safety and Risk Management

- In-depth understanding of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) pharmacology.
- Application of sterile technique for use of injectable pharmaceutical substances.
- Analysis of safety aspects and risks associated with therapies using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) injections.
- Identification of potential adverse effects and preventive measures to avoid complications during botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) injection.
- Management and treatment of adverse reactions, including ptosis, vascular thrombosis, and injection-related complications.

Treatment Plan, Treatments, Interventions, and Follow-up

- Integration of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) into therapeutic and aesthetic treatment plans.
- Dosage and administration sites of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) for aesthetic purposes for the upper face and for therapeutic purposes for bruxism treatment.
- Alternative treatments to consider for upper face aesthetic treatments and bruxism.
- Identification of injection sites.
- Appropriate preparation and dilution of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) for aesthetic and therapeutic purposes.
- Injection techniques for aesthetic and therapeutic treatments using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) for the upper face and bruxism treatment.
- Continuous evaluation of aesthetic treatment effectiveness using calibrated photographs of regions targeted by treatment.
- Integration of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) with other treatments and therapies for bruxism.

- Recognition of Level 2 treatment limitations and the need to refer patients to qualified professionals for complex or higher-level treatments.

Practice Management

- Information documents to provide patients about treatments and botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A).
- Training of office staff involved in preparatory steps for aesthetic or therapeutic facial treatment.
- Patient education on postoperative care.
- Taking calibrated photographs.
- Obtaining informed consent for aesthetic and therapeutic facial treatments.

⚠ It is required to have treated a minimum of 20 patients using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A), including upper face treatments and bruxism. Additionally, it is recommended to allow a waiting period of approximately 6 months after obtaining Level 2 certification before accessing Level 3 training. This period allows the professional to observe results of administered treatments and acquire more in-depth clinical experience.

Level 3

This training level will allow dentists to use botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) for aesthetic purposes for the mid and lower face, as well as the neck, and for pain and myofascial dysfunction treatments. Level 3 training should minimally include an eight-hour theoretical portion and an eight-hour practical portion on six patients. The content of this training must enable acquisition of the following knowledge and skills.

Anatomy and Pharmacology

- Advanced training on in-depth skeletal and muscular anatomy of the oral cavity, mid and lower face, neck, skull base, and associated structures.
- Advanced training on use of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers.
- Pharmacology of recent botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and introduction to dermal fillers. Learning the synergy of these two injectable pharmaceutical substances (note: Level 4 is required for use of dermal fillers).

Patient Examination

- Review of medical history related to botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) for aesthetic purposes for the mid and lower face, as well as the neck, and for pain and myofascial dysfunction treatments.
- Examination of patients for use of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) adapted to aesthetic and therapeutic needs.

- Taking calibrated photographs to document regions targeted by aesthetic treatments of the mid and lower face and neck.
- Diagnoses related to mid-face and neck aesthetics, and to pain and myofascial dysfunctions.

Treatment Plan, Interventions, and Follow-up

- Integration of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) into a comprehensive treatment plan for myofascial pain management.
- Indications and contraindications for using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) for aesthetic and therapeutic purposes.
- Aesthetic treatments for the mid and lower face, as well as the neck, using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A).
- Gummy smile treatments using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) as a non-surgical treatment alternative.
- Trigger point treatments (muscle tension areas) for pain and myofascial dysfunction treatment.
- Pain and myofascial dysfunction treatments and hypertrophied masticatory musculature using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A).
- Hyperactive lower face muscle treatments in facial aesthetics using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A).
- Knowledge of alternative treatments to refer patients to qualified health professionals, where applicable.
- Identification of injection sites.
- Dosage of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and administration sites for aesthetic and therapeutic purposes for the mid and lower face, as well as the neck, and for pain and myofascial dysfunction treatment.
- Mastery of injection techniques for aesthetic treatment of the mid and lower face, as well as the neck, and for therapeutic treatment of pain and myofascial dysfunctions using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A).
- Continuous evaluation of aesthetic treatment effectiveness using calibrated photographs of regions targeted by treatment.
- Identification of potential adverse effects and preventive measures to avoid complications during botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) injection.
- Recognition of Level 3 treatment limitations and the need to refer patients to qualified professionals for complex or higher-level treatments.

Practice Management

- Information documents to provide patients about treatments and botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A).

- Training of office staff involved in aesthetic or therapeutic facial treatments.
- Patient education on facial aesthetic care.
- Taking calibrated photographs.
- Obtaining informed consent for aesthetic and therapeutic facial treatments.

⚠ It is required to have treated a minimum of 20 patients using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A). This includes mid and lower face and neck therapies, and pain and myofascial dysfunction treatment. Additionally, it is recommended to allow a waiting period of approximately 6 months after obtaining Level 3 certification before accessing Level 4 training. This period allows the professional to observe results of administered treatments and acquire more in-depth clinical experience.

Level 4

This training level will allow dentists to use dermal fillers in the lip regions, vermillion, nasolabial (nasogenian) fold, and edentulous ridge areas. Level 4 training should minimally include an eight-hour theoretical portion and an eight-hour practical portion on six patients. The content of this training must enable acquisition of knowledge and practical application of the following skills.

Anatomy and Pharmacology

- Advanced training on facial and neck aging processes and stages.
- Advanced training on functional facial anatomy, aging, and skin care.
- Advanced review of anatomy and injection of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers. Practical dissection training of the face, skin, and perioral region is recommended, on cadaver or electronic cadaver.
- Pharmacology of dermal fillers.

Patient Examination

- Review of medical history related to treatments using dermal fillers in the lip regions, vermillion, nasolabial (nasogenian) fold, and edentulous ridge areas.
- Examination of patients for use of dermal fillers in the lip regions, vermillion, nasolabial (nasogenian) fold, and edentulous ridge areas adapted to aesthetic and therapeutic needs.
- Taking calibrated photographs to document regions targeted by dermal filler injection.
- Diagnoses for combined treatment using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers for aesthetic and therapeutic purposes.

Treatment Plan, Interventions, and Follow-up

- Integration of facial aesthetic treatments using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers into the comprehensive treatment plan, including other areas of dentistry, such as prosthodontics, orthodontics, periodontics, and oral and maxillofacial surgery.
- Indications and contraindications for using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers for aesthetic and therapeutic facial purposes.
- Alternative treatments to dermal filler injections for facial aesthetics.
- Non-surgical treatments aimed at improving lips and smile line, while preventing adverse effects.
- Aesthetic treatments aimed at improving the nasolabial (nasogenian) fold.
- Use of dermal fillers in edentulous ridge areas.
- Knowledge of advanced alternative aesthetic treatments for facial skin.
- Identification of injection sites.
- Dosages and administration sites of dermal fillers.
- Advanced dermal filler injection techniques, including cross-hatching, scaffolding, and volumetric filling.
- Continuous evaluation of aesthetic treatment effectiveness using calibrated photographs of regions targeted by treatment.
- Recognition of Level 4 treatment limitations and the need to refer patients to qualified professionals for complex or higher-level treatments.
- Postoperative instructions.
- Identification of potential adverse effects and preventive measures to avoid complications during dermal filler injection.
- Management and treatment of adverse reactions.

Practice Management

- Information documents to provide patients about treatments with botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers.
- Training of all office staff involved in aesthetic and therapeutic facial treatments using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers.
- Patient education on facial aesthetic care.
- Taking calibrated photographs.
- Obtaining informed consent for aesthetic and therapeutic facial treatments using botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) and dermal fillers.

⚠ Level 4 does not allow treatment of the zygomatic region and marionette lines using dermal fillers.

Appendix 1: Adverse Effects

During or following administration of botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) or dermal fillers, certain complications or adverse effects may occur, including the following.

Botulinum Toxins Type A (BoNT/A)

- Pain and bruising at injection site
- Headaches, facial pain, eye inflammation
- Rash and allergic reaction
- Facial paralysis and localized muscle weakness
- Onset of vision problems
- Injection errors in forehead or around eyes causing eyelid muscle relaxation (ptosis)
- Undesirable aesthetic complication caused by botulinum toxins type A (BoNT/A) injection
- Excessive injection dose in neck causing muscle weakness and affecting swallowing ability
- Intra-arterial injection causing botulinum syndrome (fatigue, weakness, muscle paralysis, dysarthria, dysphonia, dysphagia, and respiratory arrest)
- Onset of one or more of the following conditions: dysarthria, dysphonia, and dysphagia
- Irregular heart rate and chest pain
- Malaise
- Need for unexpected transfer and follow-up at hospital

Dermal Fillers

- Pain
- Bruising
- Redness
- Inflammation or edema
- Nodules (small bumps)
- Abscess (sores)
- Infection

- Skin discoloration or hyperpigmentation
- Improper material placement resulting in undesirable aesthetic and periodontal complications
- Anaphylaxis or allergy
- Onset of one or more of the following conditions: dysarthria, dysphonia, and dysphagia
- Onset of thrombosis, tissue ischemia, necrosis, or embolism with risk of blindness
- Need for unexpected transfer and follow-up at hospital

For more information on adverse effects of injectable cosmetic products for facial aesthetics, consult this page.

Appendix 2: Record Keeping

Dentists must maintain appropriate records, in accordance with the Exercise Guide on Record Keeping and the Regulation on Office and Record Keeping and Cessation of Practice of Members of the Ordre des dentistes du Québec. They must record the following information:

- A medical history related to therapeutic and aesthetic facial care, in addition to the usual medical-dental questionnaire;
- Written consent for aesthetic and/or therapeutic facial care;
- Calibrated photographs to document regions targeted by aesthetic treatments;
- Written consent for publication of patient photographs for teaching purposes, where applicable;
- The name, lot number, expiration date, and concentration of products used, needle gauge used, dose injected for each injection site, and any relevant comments regarding the service provided, such as adverse reaction, unexpected event, complication incurred, and patient's condition or comments.

Additionally, the file should include the following sections:

- **Date:**
- **Medical questionnaire review:**
- **Type of treatment:**
- **Confirmation of consent:**
- **Confirmation of prescribed or other preoperative medication intake:**
- **Taking calibrated photographs (for aesthetic treatments):**
- **Procedure description:**

- **Treatment prognosis:**
 - **Justification:**
 - **Verbal and written prescription:**
 - **Postoperative advice:**
 - **Patient comments:**
 - **Referral to another professional:**
 - **Next appointment and follow-up to perform:**
-

References

Scientific Articles

Bengel W. Standardization in dental photography. *International Dental Journal*. 1985;35(3):210-7.

Crerand CE, Franklin ME, Sarwer DB. Body dysmorphic disorder and cosmetic surgery. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*. 2006;118(7):167e-80e.

Gyorffy C, Nicolucci J. Point de service. *Journal de l'Association dentaire canadienne*. 2009;75(2):103-12.

Harrison A, Fernández de la Cruz L, Enander J, Radua J, Mataix-Cols D. Cognitive-behavioral therapy for body dysmorphic disorder: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Clinical Psychology Review*. 2016;48:43-51.

Klein AW. Injectable dermal fillers: a comprehensive review. *Dermatologic Surgery*. 2005;31(s4):1487-95.

Martina E, Diotallevi F, Radi R, Campanati A, Offidani A. Therapeutic use of botulinum neurotoxins in dermatology: systematic review. *Toxins*. 2021;13(2):120.

Mufaddel A, Osman OT, Almugaddam F, Jafferany M. A review of body dysmorphic disorder and its presentation in different clinical settings. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, the Primary Care Companion CNS Disord*. 2013;15(4).

Nair AG, Santhanam A. Clinical photography for periorbital and facial aesthetic practice. *Journal of Cutaneous and Aesthetic Surgery*. 2016;9(2):115-21.

Nestor MS, Arnold D, Fischer D. The mechanisms of action and use of botulinum neurotoxin type A in aesthetics: key clinical postulates II. *Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology*. 2020;19(11):2785-2804.

Regan Thomas J. Cosmetic Injectable Fillers. *Facial Plastic Surgery Clinics of North America*. 2015;23(4).

Shannon YC, Burns MR, MD, Malaty IA. Botulinum toxin in clinical practice: an update on its applications in neurology. *Therapy in Neurology*. 2021; 39(1):209-29.

Wheeler A, Smith HS. Botulinum toxins: Mechanisms of action, antinociception and clinical applications. *Toxicology*. 2013;306:124-46.

Practice Guidelines

Collège des médecins du Québec. La médecine esthétique, [PDF].

[<https://cms.cmq.org/files/documents/Guides/p-1-2020-08-24-fr-guide-medecine-esthetique.pdf>].

College of Dental Surgeons of Alberta. Guide for Facial Esthetic Therapies and Adjunctive Procedures, [PDF].

[<https://www.cdsab.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Guide-for-Facial-Esthetic-Therapies-and-Adjunctive-Procedures.pdf>].

Books

Simons DG, Travell JG, Simons LS. Myofascial Pain and Dysfunction: The Trigger Point Manual. Volume 1: Upper Half of Body. 1999. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Web Pages

Health Canada. Injectable Cosmetic Products, [Online]. [<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/medical-procedures/injectable-cosmetic-products.html>].

Merck. Botulism, [Online]. [<https://www.merckmanuals.com/professional/infectious-diseases/anaerobic-bacteria/botulism>].

Grand dictionnaire terminologique. Neck, [Online]. [<https://vitrinelinguistique.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca/fiche-gdt/fiche/8448272/cou>].

Association Française de Médecine Esthétique et anti-âge. Usage de la photographie du visage en médecine esthétique, [Online]. [<https://>