
Overview

This standard is for aesthetic practitioners performing safe and effective superficial skin peeling treatments to rejuvenate skin condition. You will also be required to do a post treatment evaluation for continuous improvement of both your delivery and for the client's future needs.

Performance criteria

- You must be able to:*
1. implement consultation, health, safety and hygiene practices throughout the treatment
 2. agree the **treatment objectives** with the client
 3. follow the treatment protocol to ensure even coverage of **skin peeling agents** on the **treatment area**
 4. adjust the duration of the treatment to suit the client's **skin classification** and **characteristics**
 5. check the client's wellbeing and monitor the skin reaction throughout the treatment
 6. implement the correct course of action in the event of an adverse reaction to the treatment
 7. leave the treated area clean and protected with a post treatment product
 8. complete the treatment by following the manufacturers' guidance
 9. take treatment photographic evidence of the treatment area following organisational procedures
 10. complete client's records and store in accordance with data legislation
 11. use evaluation methods which were agreed within the treatment protocol
 12. collate and record the information gained from client feedback, client records and your own observations
 13. provide verbal and written advice and recommendations to your client regarding the post treatment aftercare
 14. agree any alterations for future treatment with your client and record the outcome of your evaluation

Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

1. the consultation, health, safety and hygiene requirements when performing superficial skin peeling treatments
2. the types, formulations and use of skin peeling agents taking account of:
 - 2.1 skin classification
 - 2.2 skin characteristics
 - 2.3 treatment objectives
3. the effects, benefits and limitations of superficial skin peeling treatments
4. the pH scale and its relevance on skin sensitivity
5. the action of acid and alkaline concentrations have on the skin
6. the classification of Alpha Hydroxy Acids, Beta Hydroxy Acids and pre-formulated combined peeling agents and their potential to cause harm
7. the chemical peel agents only suitable for medical use and why
8. the reasons for prompt application, timing and the removal of all skin peeling products
9. the reasons for working systematically to cover the treatment area following the treatment protocol
10. the treatments that could be given in conjunction with or after the superficial skin peeling treatment
11. the benefits and use of tyrosinase inhibitors to avoid post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation when treating Fitzpatrick classification, scale 4-6
12. the type of chemical agents that do and do not require neutralisation to be performed
13. the reasons for restoring pH levels of the skin following the application of skin peeling agents
14. the possible **adverse reactions** which may occur and how to deal with them
15. the types, benefits and use of pre and post treatment products
16. the legal significance of producing photographic evidence of the treatment area
17. the **anatomy and physiology** relevant to this standard
18. the legal requirements of completing and storing client records

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19. the treatment outcomes expected from a skin peeling treatment
 20. the purpose of evaluation activities
 21. how to collate, analyse, summarise and record evaluation feedback in a clear and concise way
 22. the aftercare **advice and recommendations** on products and treatments

Scope/range

Additional information

It is expected that an individual undertaking this standard already has the skills, knowledge and behaviours identified within the aesthetic practitioner's treatment guidance or the aesthetics National Occupational Standards.

The individual is expected to already be able to demonstrate competency in determining the relative (restrictive) and absolute (preventative) contraindications for the aesthetic standards undertaken.

It is expected that this standard is used in conjunction with SKABA1 – Maintain safe, hygienic and effective working practices for aesthetic treatments and SKABA2 – Consult, plan and prepare for aesthetic treatments.

Items listed within the scope/range should be evidenced in line with the specific type of treatment being performed.

Scope/range related to performance criteria

Treatment objectives

1. general skin rejuvenation
2. improvement of superficial blemishes
3. improvement of pigmentation variations
4. improvement of skin texture
5. improvement of skin hydration

Skin peeling agents

1. Alpha Hydroxy Acids
2. Beta Hydroxy Acids
3. pre-formulated combined peeling agents

Treatment area

1. face and neck
2. upper torso
3. limbs

Skin classification

1. Fitzpatrick scale
2. Glogau photo-damage

Skin characteristics

1. oily
2. dry
3. combination
4. sensitive
5. mature
6. dehydrated
7. congested
8. acne
9. uneven pigmentation

Scope/range related to knowledge and understanding

Adverse reactions

1. blanching and frosting
2. hyperaemia
3. flaking
4. pigmentary changes
5. excessive discomfort
6. compromised healing process

Anatomy and physiology

1. the structure and function of the body systems and their interdependence on each other
2. structure and function of skin and skin appendages
3. skin diseases, disorders and conditions
4. the ageing process of the skin including the effects of genetics, lifestyle and environment
5. the skin healing process
6. the process of desquamation, exfoliation and skin resurfacing
7. the topical effects of skin peeling agents on the skin and skin conditions

Advice and recommendations

1. the client and practitioner's legal rights and responsibilities
2. treatment maintenance
3. post treatment expectations and associated time frames
4. restrictions and contra-actions
5. additional products and treatments

Glossary

Alpha Hydroxy Acid

Alpha Hydroxy Acid peels are water soluble that remove superficial dead skin cells. The main ingredients in Alpha Hydroxy peels are made from naturally occurring acids found in fruits, lactic acid from sour milk, citric acid from citrus fruit. Glycolic acid is a popular skin peeling agent that derives from sugar canes.

Beta Hydroxy Acid

Beta Hydroxy Acid peels are lipid based, meaning oil loving. They have the ability to get deeper into the pores than Alpha Hydroxy Acid peels. Beta Hydroxy Acid peels control sebum and acne, as well as remove superficial dead skin cells. Salicylic acid is an example of a Beta Hydroxy acid.

Pre-formulated combined peeling agents

Pre-formulated combined skin agents, such as Poly Hydroxy Acid a large molecular structure specifically configured to treat sensitive skins and skin disorders. Lipo Hydroxy Acids are oil based that have anti-inflammatory properties and is effective on an oily skin. Carpyloyl salicylic acid is Salicylic acid combined with Caprylic acid found in Coconuts which is a free fatty acid.

Skin classification

Skin classification can be determined by the level of melanin in the skin and is measured by a numerical Fitzpatrick scale. The Fitzpatrick scale is categorized into three scales, the Ultra Violet Phenotype to determine the skin's sensitivity to Ultra Violet, the pigmented photo-type that determines the skin ethnic colour type and finally the level of risk to skin cancer. The Glogau photo-damage scale is categorized into four levels, the severity of skin damage determines a beauty aesthetic treatment plan. Both methods are commonly integrated within new technologies and devices.

Treatment protocol

A plan, that sets out a device and treatment indication specific protocol, identifying pre-treatment checks and tests, the manner in which the procedure is to be applied, acceptable variations, settings used, the expected outcome and when to modify or abort the treatment.

SKABA9

Perform rejuvenation of the skin using superficial skin peeling treatments



Developed by SkillsActive

Version Number 1

Date Approved March 2019

Indicative Review Date January 2021

Validity Current

Status Original

Originating Organisation SkillsActive

Original URN SKABT33

Relevant Occupations Beauty Therapy

Suite Beauty Aesthetics

Keywords cosmetic skin peel, skin peeling, peeling, skin rejuvenation, skin improvements, alpha hydroxy acids, beta hydroxy acids, poly hydroxyl acids, lipo hydroxy acids, salicylic, glycolic
