SKABA3

Remove skin imperfections using electrocautery

Overview

This standard is for aesthetic practitioners carrying out the removal of skin tags, milia, telangiectasia and cherry angioma using electrocautery techniques. 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.
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**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. magnify and illuminate the treatment area
4. select the type and size of needle, load and use equipment according to the treatment protocol and manufacturers' instructions
5. remove *skin imperfections* using *treatment techniques*, adhering to the treatment plan following organisational requirements and the treatment protocol
6. adapt the treatment plan following the treatment protocol to suit the client's needs
7. implement the correct course of action in the event of an adverse reaction to the treatment
8. take treatment photographic evidence of the treatment area following organisational procedures
9. complete client's records and store in accordance with data legislation
10. use evaluation methods which were agreed within the treatment protocol
11. collate and record the information gained from client feedback, client records and your own observations
12. provide verbal and written advice and recommendations to your client regarding the post treatment aftercare
13. 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 an electrocautery treatment
2. why you must magnify and illuminate the treatment area
3. how to select, load and use needles safely to remove skin imperfections
4. the different types of treatment techniques and equipment available
5. the effects of alternating currents on the skin
6. how to support the skin to ensure effective treatment results
7. the reasons for working systematically with correct spacing across the area to be treated
8. why you must recognise and monitor the skin reaction when removing skin imperfections
9. the process and reasons why you must remove skin debris from the needle during the treatment
10. how to adjust the intensity and duration of the current flow during treatment
11. possible adverse reactions which may occur and how to deal with them
12. the legal significance of producing photographic evidence of the treatment area
13. the anatomy and physiology relevant to this standard
14. the legal requirements of completing and storing client records
15. the treatment outcomes expected when removing skin imperfections using electrocautery techniques
16. the purpose of evaluation activities
17. how to collate, analyse, summarise and record evaluation feedback in a clear and concise way
18. the aftercare advice and recommendations on products and complementary treatments
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**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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope/range related to performance criteria</th>
<th>Skin imperfections</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. telangiectasia</td>
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<td>2. skin tag</td>
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**Treatment techniques**

1. needle angle and depth
2. current intensity
3. duration of current flow
4. needle selection
5. treatment area spacing
6. coagulation
7. cautery
8. desiccation
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Scope/range related to knowledge and understanding

Anatomy and physiology

1. the structure and functions of the body systems and their interdependence on each other
2. the structure and function of the skin
3. skin diseases, disorders and conditions
4. the skin and wound healing processes
5. the in-depth structure and function of blood and the circulatory system
6. blood coagulation

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
Blanching
Whitening of the epidermis.

Cherry Angiomas
Non-linear concentrations of blood present in the skin's surface, also known as blood spots. A larger Cherry Angioma is renowned as Campbell De Morgan.

Cautery and Desiccation
The process of tissue dehydration and protein coagulation to remove skin imperfections.

Coagulation
The action or process of a liquid, especially blood, changing to a solid or semi solid state.

Milia
Tiny white raised blemishes, formed when keratin becomes trapped under the skin.

Skin tags
Small flesh coloured growths found individually or in groups, also known as acrochordon, pedunculated papilloma, fibro epithelial papilloma/polyp or raised fibroma simplex.

Spider naevi
Central dilated blood vessel with smaller capillaries radiating from it, also known as Telangiectasia Angioma, Spider Naevus, Spider Angioma.

Telangiectasia
Dilation of pre-existing capillaries or venules. They appear on the skin and mucous membranes as small red, linear, stellate or punctate markings, also known as thread veins, dilated or broken capillaries.

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.
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