



**Australian Government**

**Assessment Requirements for  
SHBBSKT002 Provide advice on specialised  
skin care formulations and ingredients**

**Release: 1**

# Assessment Requirements for SHBBSKT002 Provide advice on specialised skin care formulations and ingredients

## Modification History

No equivalent unit.

## Performance Evidence

Evidence of the ability to complete tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit in the context of the job role, and:

- access and interpret information from at least three reliable sources on specialised skin care formulations and ingredients
- determine and recommend specialist skin care formulations and products for six different clients with varying skin conditions and requirements including each of the following:
  - ageing
  - acne
  - pigmentation
  - skin lightening requirements
  - sun protection requirements
  - superficial epidermal peel requirements
- for each of the above:
  - explain to each client as appropriate the development of the skin condition, and the benefits and limitations of the recommended treatment and product
  - record selection and advice given to each client.

## Knowledge Evidence

Demonstrated knowledge required to complete the tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit:

- regulatory framework governing cosmetics in Australia including:
  - Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA)
  - National Industrial Chemicals Notification Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)
- skin care terminology and definitions:
  - cosmetics
  - cosmeceuticals
  - pharmaceuticals
  - active ingredients
- cosmetic chemistry principles:
  - chemical concepts for cosmetic products
  - organic chemistry applicable to cosmetic chemistry

- percutaneous absorption
- chemical formulation of basic emulsions, masks, exfoliants and peels
- delivery of specialised skin care formulations and ingredients:
  - percutaneous delivery – barriers and challenges
  - active ingredients - physical and chemical parameters including:
    - molecular weight
    - dissociation constant pK
    - solubility
    - octanol-water partition coefficient
    - net ionic charge
    - active ingredients penetration profile
- vehicle effect on specialised skin care formulations:
  - delivery of actives from emulsions
  - formulation strategies
  - medical mimics
  - penetration enhancers:
    - solvents
    - physical enhancers
  - penetration enhancement vectors:
    - liposomes
    - nanosomes
    - solid lipid nano-particles
    - nanocapsules
- devices to enhance penetration of specialised skin care formulations and ingredients:
  - sonophoresis
  - microneedles
  - iontophoresis
- antioxidants in specialised skin care formulations:
  - types
  - effects on cell signalling pathways
  - topical formulation
- retinoids in specialised skin care formulations:
  - definition
  - therapeutic and ‘cosmeceutical’ retinoids
  - intracrine proligand concept
  - genomic effects
  - non-genomic effects including:
    - photobiology of topical retinoids
    - antibacterial activity of retinaldehyde
    - topical cosmeceutical retinoids as antioxidants

- effects of topical cosmeceutical retinoids on pigmentation
- hyaluronan
- retinol and retinyl esters
- retinaldehyde
- retinoic acid
- conversion and retinol pathways
- topical vitamins:
  - A, B<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>5</sub>, C, E, D, P
  - forms
  - mechanism of action
  - topical effects
  - formulation challenges
  - calcium and its importance of skin homeostasis
- physiologic lipids
- botanicals:
  - definition
  - factors affecting concentration and quality
  - extraction methods
  - safety
  - effectiveness
  - specific plants with aesthetic properties:
    - aloe
    - bromelain and papain
    - coffee
    - feverfew
    - German chamomile
    - golden fern
    - grape
    - milk thistle
    - mushrooms
    - oat
    - pomegranate
    - pycnogenol
    - turmeric
- metals
- peptides and proteins:
  - definition
  - amino acids, peptides, proteins
  - biological functions of peptides and proteins in the skin
  - challenges to peptide use in dermocosmetics:

- skin penetration
- stability
- analysis
- toxicity
- cost
- examples of peptides in antiaging skin care – matrikines, neuropeptides
- proteins – proteolytic enzymes, T4 endonuclease V
- cellular growth factor:
  - skin ageing and wound healing
  - advantages and disadvantages
  - risks
  - ingredients:
    - natural growth factors
    - growth factor secreting stem cells
    - synthetic growth factors
- dietary nutrients and supplements for skin health (nutraceuticals):
  - nutrients
  - roles:
    - protection against UV damage
    - improving skin appearance
    - improving wound healing
- sunscreens:
  - definitions
  - types
  - sun protection factor
  - formulations
  - nanoparticles
- hydroxy acids:
  - physiochemical and biological properties
  - effects on skin
  - alpha
  - beta
  - poly
  - aldobionic or bionic
  - aromatic hydroxy acids.

## Assessment Conditions

Skills must be demonstrated in a skin treatment area; this can be:

- an industry workplace

- a simulated industry environment set up for the purposes of assessment.

Assessment must ensure use of:

- a range of specialised skin care formulations and ingredients for:
  - ageing skin
  - acne skin
  - pigmented skin
  - skin lightening
  - skin peel preparation
  - sun protection
- product safety data sheets and practitioner information
- treatment area with:
  - treatment couch
  - magnifying light
  - UV lamp or Woods lamp
  - operator chair
  - cleaning and disinfecting products and equipment
- a range of clients with the following skin characteristics:
  - ageing
  - acne
  - pigmentation
  - skin lightening requirements
  - sun protection requirements
  - superficial epidermal peel requirements
- clients, both new and existing, with different skin rejuvenation therapy requirements, who have the expectation that the services provided reflect those of a commercial business
- activities that reflect industry practice and allow the individual to work with commercial timing and productivity.

Assessors must satisfy the Standards for Registered Training Organisations' requirements for assessors and:

- have worked for at least three years where they have applied the skills and knowledge of this unit of competency.

## Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=255d312b-db07-48f2-b6d6-1b0b06c42898>