



Australian Government

**Assessment Requirements for
SHBBSSC001 Incorporate knowledge of
skin structure and functions into beauty
therapy**

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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:

- compile a list of credible sources of information about skin anatomy and physiology for workplace access
- research three conditions that could benefit through facial or body massage and design a treatment routine for three different client needs, that demonstrates how these treatments are relevant to the specified skin or body anatomy and structure
- use correct terminology relating to skin anatomy and physiology when developing the above treatment routines.

Knowledge Evidence

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

- skin anatomy:
 - gross and microscopic
 - layers of epidermis, dermis and hypodermis (subcutaneous)
 - differences depending on body location
- function and role of skin:
 - integumentary system
 - epidermal cells
 - epidermal appendages and dermal structures
 - role in skin of tissues:
 - connective
 - nervous
 - vascular
 - protection
 - temperature control
 - vitamin D production
 - sensation
 - homeostasis
 - barrier

- thermoregulation structure, function and distribution of glands of the skin that include:
 - production, composition and functions of sebum production
 - composition and functions of eccrine and apocrine sweat fluids
 - control of sweat and sebaceous glands activity
- appearance and characteristics of skin types:
 - dry, alipid and lipid
 - oily and lipid
 - diffused red
 - pigmented
 - couperose
 - mature
- normal body flora
- skin colours and reactions to light that include:
 - factors that contribute to skin colour – physiological basis of skin colour
 - structure and location of melanocytes and keratinocytes
- optical properties of skin that include:
 - absorption
 - reflection
 - transmission
 - scattering
- relationship between skin type, minimal erythema dose, skin protection factor and sunscreen use:
 - electromagnetic spectrum and effect of light on skin
 - responses of keratinocytes to ultraviolet radiation
 - responses of melanocytes to ultraviolet radiation
- Fitzpatrick skin types scale
- skin as a sense organ:
 - process of nerve conduction
 - stimuli and skin receptors
 - systems and pathways of sensory and motor neuronal conduction
 - types of receptors
 - variations in sensory perception and their significance to beauty treatments
- age related changes:
 - effect of hormones on skin
 - hair growth and loss
 - menstrual cycle skin changes
 - pigmentation
 - sebaceous and sweat gland secretion
- function, formation and behaviour of major skin chemicals:
 - complex fatty acids

- complex lipids:
 - phospholipids
 - sphingolipids
 - glycosaminoglycans
- lipids:
 - saponifiable
 - non-saponifiable
- proteins:
 - soluble
 - insoluble
 - collagen
 - elastin
 - keratin
- growth, development, ageing and healing of human skin:
 - cell division and differentiation
 - factors affecting epidermal mitosis
 - growth of epidermis
 - normal process of skin ageing and structural change
 - normal ageing and photo-ageing
 - theories about ageing
 - stages in wound healing
 - phases of skin growth, cell renewal, wound healing
 - origin and evolution of scars:
 - hypertrophic
 - keloid
 - abnormal scar tissue
- normal skin responses to irritation and trauma
- appearance, genetic factors, possible medical treatments and limitations of facial treatments on skin conditions, diseases and disorders
- genetics of skin disorders
- skin conditions:
 - acne
 - eczema and atopic dermatitis
 - hair disorders
 - pigmentation disorders
 - vascular disorders
 - seborrheic dermatitis
 - trans-epidermal water loss
- basic nutrition and relationship between nutrition and healthy skin.

Assessment Conditions

Skills must be demonstrated in a beauty treatments area; that can be:

- an industry workplace
- a simulated industry environment.

Assessment must ensure use of:

- skin biology information resources including - charts, electronic resources, texts, three-dimensional models and videos
- clients with different physical characteristics and beauty therapy treatment requirements. These can be:
 - paying clients in an industry workplace or
 - individuals who participate in role plays or simulated activities, set up for the purpose of assessment, in a simulated industry environment operated within a training organisation.

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

Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

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