



Australian Government

**Assessment Requirements for
SHBBSSC003 Research and apply
information on skin science in a skin
therapy context**

Release: 1

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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:

- source, interpret and collect information using at least three credible sources on skin anatomy and physiology as applicable to skin therapy
- use information gathered to produce at least one report with correct referencing to enable use by self and others.

Knowledge Evidence

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

- anatomy and physiology of skin
- gender, age and ethnic variations in skin anatomy and physiology
- anatomy and physiology of the dermal and epidermal junction:
 - structure, components, function and changes due to age, and trauma
 - melanocyte- melanogenesis- melanin transfer
 - UV exposure
 - role in wound
 - role in wound healing
- anatomy and physiology of the dermis:
 - layers
 - structural proteins
 - specialised cells and cell products – fibroblasts, fibrocytes, fibrillin, fibronectin and laminin
 - proteoglycans and glycosaminoglycans
- anatomy and physiology of the subcutaneous tissues:
 - fibrocytes
 - age related changes:
 - fat pad atrophy
 - fat loss
 - fat deposition
- anatomy and physiology of the muscle tissue and ageing changes

- anatomy and physiology of skeletal ageing and remodelling
- histology of photoaged and photoprotected skin
- molecular mechanisms of photoaging:
 - characteristics, formation and breakdown of collagen type I and III
 - free radicals
 - inhibition of procollagen production
 - matrix metalloproteinases
 - mechanical tension model of fibroblasts
- effects of ultra-violet radiation:
 - skin
 - skin chromophores
 - cutaneous micro-vasculature
- prevention of photoaging including physical and chemical protection and use of retinoids and antioxidants
- symptoms of photoaging:
 - roughness and dryness
 - fine and coarse wrinkling
 - textural changes
 - elastosis
 - atypical skin lesions
 - dyschromia
 - sallow colour
 - superficial vascular abnormalities
- the epidermis and its role in skin texture
- epidermal barrier:
 - formation, function and location of structural components:
 - stratum corneum
 - cornified envelope
 - cornified envelope precursor proteins
 - lamellar granules
 - stratum corneum interfacial lipids
 - lipid-protein cross links
 - desmosomes and corneodesmosomes
 - keratohyalin
 - natural moisturising factor
 - pH and calcium gradients
 - specialised enzymes (lipases, glycosidases, proteases)
 - melanin granules
 - barrier function, components and location within the epidermis:
 - water and electrolyte permeability

- mechanical, anti-microbial and immune protection
- natural moisturising factor, skin hydration and moisturisation
- protection from environmental toxins and topical penetration or absorption
- desquamation and role of proteolytic enzymes
- melanin and the ultra-violet radiation barrier
- oxidative stress barrier
- epidermal barrier homeostasis:
 - desquamation
 - coenocytic maturation
 - lipid synthesis
 - environmental and physiologic factors
 - hormones, pH and calcium
- biological processes related to acne including:
 - inflammatory skin conditions:
 - acne
 - rosacea
 - psoriasis
 - atopic dermatitis
 - pigmentation disorders:
 - hyper
 - hypo
 - post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation
 - vascular:
 - lesions
 - vessels
- skin diagnosis frameworks and terminology:
 - Fitzpatrick skin types
 - Rubin classification of ageing
 - Glogau classification of photoaging
 - acne grades and types
 - rosacea grades and types
 - intrinsic and extrinsic skin ageing
- common medications and their effect on skin and beauty treatment outcomes
- scope of practice of beauty therapists and health care professionals in providing beauty and cosmetic treatments
- normal, abnormal and delayed wound healing
- basic nutrition and the relationship between nutrition and healthy skin, particularly foods which may have an effect on skin or which may be contraindicated in combination with relevant skin conditions or products used in a treatment procedure.

Assessment Conditions

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

- an industry workplace
- a simulated industry environment.

Assessment must ensure access to:

- relevant documentation:
 - sources of information on anatomy and physiology of the skin and skin structures as related skin therapy.

Assessment must ensure use of:

- anatomical models, charts or diagrams
- colour photographs of aged and acne skin conditions
- relevant documentation including:
 - manufacturer equipment instructions
 - product instructions
 - manufacturer and product safety data sheets.

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>