



Australian Government

SHBBSKT002 Provide advice on specialised skin care formulations and ingredients

Release: 1

SHBBSKT002 Provide advice on specialised skin care formulations and ingredients

Modification History

No equivalent unit.

Application

This unit describes the performance outcomes, skills and knowledge required to provide advice to clients on specialised skin care formulations and ingredients. It requires the ability to evaluate the product and match the formulation and ingredients to client skin conditions.

This unit applies to skin therapists who work in beauty salons or skin clinics where beauty therapy is provided.

The skills and knowledge required to assess client skin conditions, and design and plan treatment programs for complex skin needs are covered in *SHBBSKT001 Provide skin therapy consultations*.

The skills in this unit must be applied in accordance with Commonwealth and State or Territory legislation, Australian standards and industry codes of practice.

No occupational licensing, certification or specific legislative requirements apply to this unit at the time of publication.

Pre-requisite Unit

Nil

Competency Field

Skin Therapy

Unit Sector

Beauty

Elements and Performance Criteria

ELEMENTS

Elements describe the essential outcomes

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element.

1. Apply knowledge of cosmetic chemistry to select specialised skin care formulations.
 - 1.1. Access and interpret the regulatory framework classifying cosmetics, ‘cosmeceuticals’ and therapeutic skin care products.
 - 1.2. Clarify the differences between cosmetics, ‘cosmeceuticals’ and therapeutic skin care products.
 - 1.3. Determine the performance of specialised skin care formulations, ingredients and delivery systems according to cosmetic chemistry principles, and epidermal barriers and challenges.
 - 1.4. Determine the effect of method of application, frequency and sequence in the performance of specialised skin care formulations and ingredients.
 - 1.5. Determine the effects of infusing specialised skin care formulations and ingredients into the skin.
 - 1.6. Assess sustainable use of specialised skin care formulations.
2. Identify and recommend specialised skin care formulations and specific ingredients.
 - 2.1. Advise client according to relevant principles of cosmetic chemistry.
 - 2.2. Identify indications, contraindications and precautions to specific formulations and ingredients.
 - 2.3. Select and recommend specialised skin care formulation and ingredients to meet skin care objectives.
 - 2.4. Explain special precautions and written advice that must be followed with specific formulations and ingredients.
 - 2.5. Review and modify recommendations for specialised skin care formulations and ingredients.
 - 2.6. Record selection and advice given according to organisational policy.

Foundation Skills

Foundation skills essential to performance in this unit, but not explicit in the performance criteria are listed here, along with a brief context statement.

SKILLS	DESCRIPTION
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- Reading skills to:
- source, interpret and critically analyse:
 - cosmetic chemistry texts
 - manufacturer instructions and promotions
 - industry publications
 - organisational procedures
 - source and understand government regulations relating to supply and manufacture of cosmetic products.
- Oral communication skills to:
- provide clear explanations of complex technical information to clients and colleagues, using language and style to enable understanding.
- Learning skills to:
- identify emerging specialised skin care formulations, ingredients and trends
 - evaluate own knowledge and skill in relation to specialised skin care formulations and ingredients, and determine learning needs.
- Problem-solving skills to:
- identify limitations and contraindications of recommended specialised skin care formulations and ingredients for specific clients
 - select and recommend alternative products or treatments.
- Planning and organising skills to:
- sequence use of specialised skin care formulations and ingredients into an effective skin therapy plan.
- Self-management skills to:
- manage length of consultation
 - recognise scope of practice issues and refer clients to colleagues or health care professional.

Unit Mapping Information

No equivalent unit.

Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

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

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, B₃, B₅, 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

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