



SKIN LAB MEDICAL
— ACADEMY —

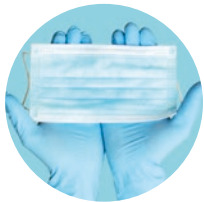
Microblading

Table Of Contents



Introduction

04



Best Practice

07



Anatomy and Physiology

23



The Science of Eyebrows

27



Contraindications Diseases
and Disorders of the Skin

33



Microblading Procedure

39

The Benefits	46
Eyebrow tattoo technique	49
Colour & Theory	53
Fitzpatrick Skin Type	59
Face Shape	61
Eye Shapes	63
Eyebrow Shaping & Drawing	65
Find the Face Shape	67
Eyebrow Mapping	71
What are PMU Pigments?	72
Color correction	75
Anesthetic	80
Tools & Equipment	82
Contra-Indications	94
Patch Test	96
Prior to Procedure	97
Brow Mapping (Pre-drawing)	108
Aftercare	117
Troubleshooting	120



Your Name:

Welcome to your course!

Aim:

To enable student practitioners to have the necessary skills and knowledge (anatomy and physiology, Health and Safety, the Consultation process and the legal requirements) to carry out the procedure in a professional and competent manner to the highest possible standard.

Objective:

That on completion of the course all student-practitioners will be competent and professional in relation to the procedure and be able to perform at the highest standard to ensure that clients receive the best possible advice and treatment and they will be confident to recommend you and your services to others.

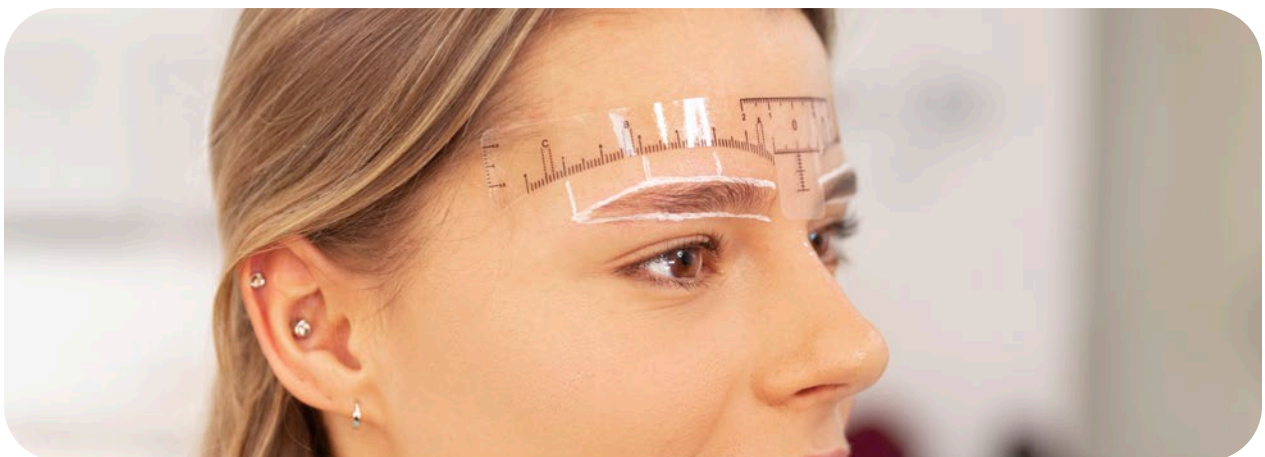
The Art of Microblading

Microblading is such a great business, we know you are going to love it! You only need to look around to see that it is one of the hottest beauty trends right now around the world.

The History of Microblading

It's currently the hottest trend in the world of permanent makeup, but what is the history of Microblading and from where exactly did it originate? It may come as a surprise to hear that Microblading is not an invention at all, but rather an extension of ancient artisan techniques. Whilst opinions as to the definitive origins of this popular trade differ slightly, it is believed by many that Microblading as we know it today, whilst originating in Asia, derived from methods of manual hand tattooing techniques adopted as far back in history as the Ice Age, over 5,000 years ago. In 1991 tattoos which had been produced by fine incisions made to the skin and pigmented with charcoal, were discovered on the famous 'Ötzi' Iceman in the Italian Alps.

Microblading has come a long way since the days when vegetable dye was injected under the skin to form tattoos and has been adopted by many on a global scale, popularized by the talents of international artists and renowned trainers, whose years of experience, skills and knowledge are highly sought after by those who are new to the dynamic and exciting world of permanent make up. Due to the intricate nature of the technique, where a specially designed blade comprised of ultra-fine needles is used to implant cosmetic grade pigments into the skin, the artist can design volumized brows that enhance and compliment facial features, with understated subtlety, or if desired impactful on trend statement runway replicas.



What is Microblading

Also known as Brow Embroidery, Feathering, Feather Touch Etching and Micro-Strokes, Microblading is an art which allows the design and crafting of simulated precision perfect hair strokes and subtle volumized coverage to existing brows, using fine deposits of cosmetic grade pigments which are manually implanted into the dermal layer (upper reticular layer) of the skin.

In essence it's a highly skilled manual process of cosmetic tattooing, which uses a specially designed handheld Microblade and uniquely engineered needles to create fine strokes which penetrate the skin. Cosmetic pigment is then implanted into the ultra-fine incisions, which has been Colour matched to existing hairs. PMU artists can subtly transform brows into statement facial features using a selection of needles which collectively form a variety of shapes such as slopes and half circles (often referred to as 'U'), which are natural looking to the eye and capture the elegance and bespoke precision of hand drawn penmanship through free flow motion.

Microblading is a manual process which relies on artistry and hand pressure of the artist to control the depth of the strokes. In the past this discipline has been favored by PMU artists who believed that the process offered more control than popular machine procedures, resulting in the precise and consistent replication of hair strokes that blend seamlessly with hairs already present in the eyebrows.

The method was embraced by many who favored hand held microblading over PMU devices, which historically struggled to cope with the bend load created by downward pressure and needle size variations, however it is important to note that with the introduction of Nano Needle Technology both variations are now able to offer the customer customized crisp strokes which can be implemented to fill in gaps occurring in natural brows, create fuller or more structured brows and reshape or add definition to existing eyebrows.

Microblading however is still a very popular and sought-after treatment and makes an excellent introduction to Permanent Makeup. It can be used as a stand-alone procedure or to compliment a PMU device, however those undertaking a course in this discipline should always seek to develop their skills and knowledge through further training.

Top ups provide you with repeat business and other cross selling opportunities for specialist treatments, beauty products and other therapies.

And remember... Practice Makes Perfect!

Best Practice

HEE Report & Industry Guidelines

The HEE Report is the Health Education England Annual Report commissioned by the Department of Health to develop standards of training and improve the quality of care given to patients. It is advised to read this document in full to enhance your understanding of legislation surrounding aesthetic treatments.

You can find the full report by visiting:

www.gov.uk, www.hee.nhs.co.uk, www.jccp.org.uk

Health & Safety

Before you begin work as a beauty, holistic therapist or nail technician you will need to be aware of the legislation that you must comply with for health and safety of yourself and your clients. You will need to understand what is expected of you as a professional. This includes how to conduct yourself in front of clients and interact with fellow professionals.

Health and Safety at work Act 1974

The Health and Safety at Work Act require all employers to provide systems of work that are as far as reasonably practical, safe and without risks to anyone's health. As an employee, you have the responsibility to take care of yourselves and others that may be affected by their work. As an employee, if you see something which could be potentially harmful, such as a hole in which a person could trip over, it is your immediate responsibility to report this to the management and to take some remedial action such as placing a sign or covering the hole, until a repair can be made. The act also requires employers to take regular risk assessments to identify potential problems and prevent accidents or injuries from occurring. Health and safety rules and regulations are enforced by Environmental health officers who visit the workplace. Anyone who employs more than 5 people must have written health and safety policies. This should identify how health and safety are managed, including individual roles staff may have, such as first aid or fire safety.

Risk Assessments

Risk Assessments should be carried out to identify what may cause harm in your workplace, who is at risk and how accidents could happen, as well as actions you need to take to prevent them. You should record all the information provided and all staff should then act upon it. You can find templates for risk assessments on the website for Health & Safety Executive at www.hse.gov.uk

Management of Health and Safety at Work regulations (1999)

It is the responsibility of the employer to make formal arrangements for maintaining and improving safe working conditions and practices. This includes any training and risk assessments.



Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992)

This covers the use of display screen equipment and computer screens. This specifies the acceptable levels of radiation emissions from the screen, as well as identifying the correct posture and number of rest periods.

Provision and use of Work Equipment Regulations (1998)

This states any duties for any users of equipment. It identifies the requirements in selecting and maintaining suitable equipment, as well as the training and safe use of it.

The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005)

All premises must have adequate means of dealing with a fire and all members of staff should know where these are. This can include fire extinguishers and blankets; however, you should only operate a fire extinguisher if you have been properly trained to do so. All equipment should be checked and maintained regularly. Fire drill notices should be clearly displayed and should inform people of what to do in case of a fire. All staff should be trained in location of alarms, exits and meeting points.

Manual handling operations Regulations 1992

The HSE (Health & Safety Executives) have drawn attention to musculoskeletal disorders caused by lifting and handling with an unsuitable posture, causing pain and injury. The regulations require that training in lifting and handling is performed to prevent such injuries from occurring.

Cash Handling

Under the health and safety at work act, failure to provide a safe system of cash handling could lead to prosecution of the employer. For example, employers should consider this before sending a member of staff to the bank with cash as it is putting them in a potentially unsafe situation.

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992

This act covers equipment and protective clothing to ensure the safety of all in the workplace. This act also states that personnel must have training in the use of such protective measures.

RIDDOR - Reporting of Injuries, Diseases or Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013

This regulation states that if anyone dies, is seriously injured in an accident at work, or is off work for longer than 3 days as a result of an accident at work the employer must report it to the local authority environmental health department. Employers must keep a record in an accident book of any accident or disease. For legal reasons, even minor accidents should be recorded so that there can be an agreed record of what occurred and what action was taken.

Performing Rights PPL & PRS

If recorded music is played on the premises, and heard by members of the public, then it is necessary to have a license from the phonographic Performance Ltd (PPL) which like the PRS (Performing Right Society) collects License payments as royalties distribution to certain copyright performers and record companies. This includes music on television channels, radios, CDs, and MP3 Players.

COSHH – Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002

This law requires employers to control exposure to hazardous substances in the workplace. Most products used in the salon are reasonably safe, however, could become hazardous under certain conditions, or if used incorrectly.

Every therapist should be trained on how to use and store these products correctly. It is the Employers responsibility to assess the risk of hazardous substances and decide on any action to reduce the risks.

Gas Safety (Installation & Use) Regulations 1998

This regulation relates to the use of and maintenance of gas supplies. The rights of entry regulations 1996 give GAS and HSE inspectors the right to enter premises and order the disconnection of dangerous and unsafe appliances. All work undertaken on Gas appliances should be done by registered engineers.