



SKIN LAB MEDICAL
— ACADEMY —

Semi-Permanent Make-Up

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Your Name:

Welcome to your course!

Aim:

To ensure that all students attending are fully conversant and possess the knowledge, theory and practical, to complete the procedures necessary for applying semi-permanent make-up and are fully trained and thereby qualify to complete this treatment.

Objective:

All students completing the course will be trained to the highest standard and perform all necessary functions in the best professional manner, from performing the treatment and in customer service thereby guaranteeing their success as a practitioner and in promoting their service and business to expand their portfolio and also their income.

Health & safety

(Legislation and Recommended Practice)

All workplace environments are subject to Health & Safety regulations and the legislation issued by the government to maintain the high standards of both health and safety (applying to employees and clientele). In the Aesthetics industry ensuring that the workspaces and treatment rooms are thoroughly cleaned, and equipment sterilised is essential. This will help prevent cross-contamination and the spread of blood borne pathogens. Clinics and Salons should always use the appropriate and recommended cleaning materials and sanitising machines as well as PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) for their employees, (disposable aprons, face masks). The practitioner and other employees at the salon must follow the legislative regulations as well as any guidelines the salon/clinic implements to avoid accidents and the spread of infection & communicable disease (which have to be reported). The following provides a few guidelines that may assist:

- The reception area should always be clean and tidy (at the close of business all areas should be cleaned and sanitised, any waste material disposed of appropriately).
- Treatment rooms should be cleaned after each client and any disposable coverings placed in the appropriate waste unit. At the close of the day the rooms should be cleansed and sanitised completely (using recommended materials disinfecting wipes etc).
- Plastic coverings (1.25 mm thickness) should be used on equipment when necessary
- Gloves (Latex free) should always be used.
- Bodily Fluid / Blood (Contact) – Any equipment (Needles, blades, pigment caps and dental swabs) that is contact with blood must be SINGLE USE ONLY and be packaged accordingly. Blades / Needles (Sharps) must have a LOT number and expiry date clearly indicated. After use these should be disposed of in either SHARPS disposable unit or other appropriate waste unit.
- In the event that certain items of equipment or furniture (treatment chair) are contaminated by contact with blood borne pathogens these should be cleaned with high level disinfectant (then cleaned again via sanitiser if equipment used frequently).
- Cling flim should be used to cover trolley, machine and couch with cling film to stop contamination.

- Hands should be washed before and after treating each client and new gloves used (wash hands as well if the practitioner is required to change gloves during the procedure) .
- Anaesthetic Applications, Pigment Bottles – These should be kept away from heat and light and should always be handled when only when wearing gloves (also keep these clean using disinfectant) Bottles close should be covered in cling film.
- Accurate Records – all products being used should be catalogued (single use and disposable goods) date of purchase, lot numbers, expiry dates). This will aid any inspections; stock takes and avoid unnecessary waste.
- Client Records – these should also be maintained and accurate (whether electronic or hard copy), they should also be stored and protected (data protection).

The following are the H&S legislation and guidelines for the UK and management and all employees should read and be familiar with these.



The whole workforce in any place of work whether an office, restaurant or beauty salon are responsible for understanding and maintaining Health and Safety.

In an Aesthetics Beauty Salon or clinic, the main factors can be cited as:

- Environmental: these are the conditions such as ventilation and temperature control or noise.
- Occupational: These would include for example the potential risk of inducing health conditions or illness arising from the treatments recommended. Some treatments or service provided may expose a client to substances that generate an allergic reaction (asthma).
- Human: Individuals all can make mistakes, unfortunately these can lead to other hazards or accidents occurring that could be avoided. Employees, managements everyone should present their most professional behaviour regarding Health and Safety and avoid being careless, to rushed (hasty) or simply making errors.

The main guiding principles of the **The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974)** include:

- The health, safety and welfare of all people should be maintained at all times and all organisations should operate within policy guidelines.
- Hazardous chemicals or substances should be managed and stored securely, and risk of emission should be controlled.
- People should be protected against any risks that may occur as a result of activities in the workplace.
- The workplace should provide clean and hygienic facilities, including the availability of drinking water, changing areas and toilets, first aid rooms in larger organisations.
- Appropriate equipment should be provided for use and adequately maintained.
- The appointment of qualified staff to provide supervision and instruction (as appropriate) and the provision of additional training, as required, e.g., first aid and health and safety.
- Adequate insurance to cover accidents, e.g., employer and public liability.
- The provision of reporting and recording mechanisms, e.g., accident books.
- Regular review and evaluation of all healthy and safety policies and procedures to ensure they are current, valid, and reliable.

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) is a UK government agency responsible for the encouragement, regulation and enforcement of workplace health, safety, and welfare, and for research into occupational risks in Great Britain. It is a non-departmental public body of the United Kingdom with its headquarters in Bootle, England. The HSE was created by the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and has since absorbed earlier regulatory bodies such as the Factory Inspectorate. The HSE is sponsored by the Department for Work and Pensions. As part of its work, HSE investigates industrial accidents, small and large, including major incidents.

The Health and Safety at Work act 1974 is an act of the parliament of the United Kingdom that as of 2011 defines the fundamental structure and authority for the encouragement, regulation and enforcement of workplace health, safety, and welfare within the United Kingdom.

The Act defines general duties on employers, employees, contractors, suppliers of goods and substances for use at work, persons in control of work premises and those who manage and maintain them, and the persons in general. The Act enables a broad regime of regulation by government ministers through Statutory Instrument which has, in the years since 1974, generated an extensive system of specific provisions for various industries, disciplines and risks. It established a system of public supervision through the creation of the Health and Safety Commissions and Health and Safety Executive, since merged, and bestows extensive enforcement powers, ultimately backed by criminal sanctions extending to unlimited fines, imprisonment for up to two years. Further, the Act provides a critical interface with the law of the European Union on workplace health and safety.

Structure of the Act

The ACT lays down general principles for the management of health and safety at work, enabling the creation of specific requirements through regulations enacted as Statutory Instruments or through a code of practice. For example, the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH), the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at Work Regulations 1992 and the Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 are all Statutory Instruments that lay down detailed requirements.

Since the accession of the UK to the European Union (EU) in 1972, many health and safety regulations have needed to comply with the law of the European Union and Statutory Instruments under the Act have been enacted in order to implement EU directives.

THE HEALTH & SAFETY (FIRST AID) REGULATIONS 1981

This requires every employer to provide First Aid equipment and facilities according to circumstances in order for First Aid to be administered. Staff should be aware who is the First Aider and the location of the First Aid kit, if you require any further information, please contact either St Johns Ambulance or Red Cross.

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999) Employers should make formal arrangements for maintaining and improving safe working conditions and practices. This includes competency training and risk assessments.

This requires management to ensure adequate and correct training is provided (e.g., risk assessments) and a

Blood Borne Pathogen (BBP) – are micro-organisms such as viruses that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. BBP are not in every bodily fluid, but we must always assume they are in order to be safe.

During the process of advanced beauty treatments such as – micro pigmentation, pigment inserted into the skin using needles, hence the risk of blood borne infections such as Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and HIV are evident in the same way as from body piercing and tattooing.

HIV.

HIV attacks your body's ability to protect itself against disease and causes AIDS.

Hepatitis B.

Hepatitis B virus reproduces in the liver causing inflammation and possibly cirrhosis or liver cancer. The Hep B virus can live outside the body for at least 7 days, and longer.

Ninety percent of adults who contract the Hep B virus can clear it from their system within a few months and develop immunity, 10% become chronic with the virus staying in the blood infecting liver cells.

HBV Vaccine

There is a vaccine available and given in three doses over a period of 6 months. It is safe and effective. Booster doses of Hep B virus vaccine are not recommended as immune memory remains indefinitely following immunisation. Hepatitis B is the most serious of all the Hep viruses (A, B, C, D, E)

You may be at an increased risk if you are exposed to blood and bodily fluids. GET VACCINATED.