

VTCT Level 4 Award in Skin Blemish Removal

Accreditation start date: **1 August 2010**
Credit value: **7**
Total Qualification Time (TQT): **70**
Guided learning hours (GLH): **47**
Qualification number: **500/8888/9**

Statement of unit achievement

By signing this statement of unit achievement you are confirming that all learning outcomes, assessment criteria and range statements have been achieved under specified conditions and that the evidence gathered is authentic.

This statement of unit achievement table must be completed prior to claiming certification.

Unit code	Date achieved	Learner signature	Assessor initials	IQA signature (if sampled)
Mandatory units				
UV40412				

The qualification

Introduction

The Level 4 Award in Skin Blemish Removal is a vocationally related qualification focused on carrying out advanced electrical epilation techniques to treat skin tags, milia, telangiectasia, spider naevi and blood spots.

You will develop the advanced skills to carry out a thorough consultation, formulate an individual treatment plan and provide aftercare advice. Health, safety and hygiene are also key elements of this qualification.

You will be assessed on your occupational competence.

National Occupational Standards (NOS)

This qualification has been mapped to the relevant NOS, and is regulated on the Regulated Qualifications Framework.

This qualification is approved and supported by the Hairdressing and Beauty Industry Authority (HABIA), the standard setting body for hair, beauty, nails and spa qualifications.



Progression

This is an approved qualification for working as an advanced beauty therapist specialising skin blemish removal. It also provides a sound platform for further learning or training.

This qualification provides progression opportunities to the following VTCT qualifications:

- Level 4 Diploma in Permanent Hair Removal and Skin Rejuvenation
- Level 4 Certificate in Laser and Intense Pulsed Light (IPL) Treatments
- Level 4 Diploma in Advanced Beauty Therapy
- Level 4 Award in Physiology for Advanced Beauty Therapy

Qualification structure

Total credits required - 7 (minimum)

All mandatory units must be completed.

Mandatory units - 7 credits

VTCT unit code	Ofqual unit reference	Unit title	Credit value	GLH
UV40412	F/601/5658	Advanced epilation techniques	7	47

Guidance on assessment

This book contains the mandatory units that make up this qualification. Where indicated, VTCT will provide assessment materials. Assessments may be internal or external. The method of assessment is indicated in each unit.

Internal assessment

(any requirements will be shown in the unit)

Assessment is set, marked and internally quality assured by the centre to clearly demonstrate achievement of the learning outcomes. Assessment is sampled by VTCT external quality assurers.

Assessment explained

VTCT courses are assessed and quality assured by centre staff. Work will be set to improve your practical skills, knowledge and understanding. For practical elements, you will be observed by your assessor. All your work must be collected in a portfolio of evidence and cross-referenced to requirements listed in this record of assessment book.

Your centre will have an internal quality assurer whose role is to check that your assessment and evidence is valid and reliable and meets VTCT and regulatory requirements.

An external quality assurer, appointed by VTCT, will visit your centre to sample and quality-check assessments, the internal quality assurance process and the evidence gathered. You may be asked to attend on a different day from usual if requested by the external quality assurer.

This record of assessment book is your property and must be in your possession when you are being assessed or quality assured. It must be kept safe. In some cases your centre will be required to keep it in a secure place. You and your course assessor will together complete this book to show achievement of all learning outcomes, assessment criteria and ranges.



Creating a portfolio of evidence

As part of this qualification you are required to produce a portfolio of evidence. A portfolio will confirm the knowledge, understanding and skills that you have learnt. It may be in electronic or paper format.

Your assessor will provide guidance on how to prepare the portfolio of evidence and how to show practical achievement, and understanding of the knowledge required to successfully complete this qualification. It is this booklet along with the portfolio of evidence that will serve as the prime source of evidence for this qualification.

Evidence in the portfolio may take the following forms:

- Observed work
- Witness statements
- Audio-visual media
- Evidence of prior learning or attainment
- Written questions
- Oral questions
- Assignments
- Case studies

All evidence should be documented in the portfolio and cross referenced to unit outcomes. Constructing the portfolio of evidence should not be left to the end of the course.

Unit assessment methods

This section provides an overview of the assessment methods that make up each unit in this qualification. Detailed information on assessment is provided in each unit.

Mandatory units				
		External	Internal	
VTCT unit code	Unit title	Question paper(s)	Observations	Assignments
UV40412	Advanced epilation techniques	0	✓	✓

Unit glossary

	Description
VTCT product code	All units are allocated a unique VTCT product code for identification purposes. This code should be quoted in all queries and correspondence to VTCT.
Unit title	The title clearly indicates the focus of the unit.
National Occupational Standards (NOS)	NOS describe the skills, knowledge and understanding needed to undertake a particular task or job to a nationally recognised level of competence.
Level	Level is an indication of the demand of the learning experience, the depth and/or complexity of achievement and independence in achieving the learning outcomes.
Credit value	This is the number of credits awarded upon successful achievement of all unit outcomes. Credit is a numerical value that represents a means of recognising, measuring, valuing and comparing achievement.
Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	The activity of a learner in being taught or instructed by - or otherwise participating in education or training under the immediate guidance or supervision of - a lecturer, supervisor, tutor or other appropriate provider of education or training.
Total qualification time (TQT)	The number of hours an awarding organisation has assigned to a qualification for Guided Learning and an estimate of the number of hours a learner will reasonably be likely to spend in preparation, study, or any other form of participation in education or training. This includes assessment, which takes place as directed - but, unlike Guided Learning, not under the immediate guidance or supervision of - a lecturer, supervisor, tutor or other appropriate provider of education or training.
Observations	This indicates the minimum number of observations required to achieve the unit.
Learning outcomes	The learning outcomes are the most important component of the unit, they set out what is expected in terms of knowing, understanding and practical ability as a result of the learning process. Learning outcomes are the results of learning.
Evidence requirements	This section provides guidelines on how evidence must be gathered.
Maximum service times	The maximum time specified by Habia in which a particular service or practical element must be completed.
Observation outcome	An observation outcome details the practical tasks that must be completed to achieve the unit.
Knowledge outcome	A knowledge outcome details the theoretical requirements of a unit that must be evidenced through oral questioning, a mandatory written question paper or portfolio of evidence.
Assessment criteria	Assessment criteria set out what is required, in terms of achievement, to meet a learning outcome. The assessment criteria and learning outcomes are the components that inform the learning and assessment that should take place. Assessment criteria define the standard expected to meet learning outcomes.
Range	The range indicates what must be covered. Ranges must be practically demonstrated in parallel to the unit's observation outcomes.

UV40412

Advanced epilation techniques

This unit is about the skills involves in carrying out providing advanced electrical epilation techniques to treat skin tags, telangiectasia, spider naevi and blood spots. You will also need to carry out a thorough consultation with the client, formulate an individual treatment plan and provide the relevant treatment advice.

To carry out this unit you will need to maintain effective health, safety and hygiene procedures throughout your treatment.

Level

4

Credit value

7

GLH

47

Observations

3

External paper(s)

0



Advanced epilation techniques

Learning outcomes

On completion of this unit you will:

1. Be able to prepare for advanced epilation
2. Be able to provide advanced epilation

Evidence requirements

1. *Environment*
Evidence for this unit must be gathered in a real or realistic working environment.
2. *Simulation*
Simulation is not allowed in this unit.
3. *Observation outcomes*
Competent performance of 'Observation' outcomes must be demonstrated to your assessor on **at least three occasions**.
4. *Range*
All ranges must be practically demonstrated or other forms of evidence produced to show they have been covered.
5. *Knowledge outcomes*
There must be evidence that you possess all the knowledge and understanding listed in the 'Knowledge' section of this unit. This evidence may include projects, assignments, case studies, reflective accounts, oral/written questioning and/or other forms of evidence.
6. *Tutor/Assessor guidance*
You will be guided by your tutor/assessor on how to achieve learning outcomes and ranges in this unit. All outcomes and ranges must be achieved.
7. *External paper*
There is no external paper requirement for this unit.

Achieving observations and range

Achieving observation outcomes

Your assessor will observe your performance of practical tasks. The minimum number of observations required is indicated in the evidence requirements section of this unit.

Criteria may not always naturally occur during a practical observation. In such instances you will be asked questions to demonstrate your competence in this area. Your assessor will document the criteria that have been achieved through oral questioning.

Your assessor will sign off an outcome when all criteria have been competently achieved in a single client service.

Maximum service times

There are no maximum service times that apply to this unit.

Achieving range

The range section indicates what must be covered. Ranges should be practically demonstrated as part of an observation. Where this is not possible other forms of evidence may be produced. All ranges must be covered.

Your assessor will document the portfolio reference once a range has been competently achieved.



Observations

Outcome 1

Be able to prepare for advanced epilation

You can:

- a. Prepare yourself, client and work area for advanced epilation treatment
- b. Use suitable consultation techniques to identify treatment objectives
- c. Carry out skin analysis and any relevant tests to identify any influencing factors
- d. Provide clear recommendations to the client based on outcomes of skin analysis
- e. Select products, tools and equipment to suit client treatment needs, skin types and conditions

** May be assessed through oral questioning.*

Observation	1	2	3
Date achieved			
Criteria questioned orally			
Portfolio reference			
Assessor initials			
Learner signature			



Outcome 2

Be able to provide advanced epilation

You can:

- a. Communicate and behave in a professional manner
- b. Follow health and safety working practices
- c. Position yourself and the client correctly throughout the treatment
- d. Use products, tools and equipment to suit client treatment needs
- e. Adapt the advanced epilation techniques to suit client needs and skin conditions
- f. Complete the treatment to the satisfaction of the client
- g. Record and evaluate the results of the treatment
- h. Provide suitable aftercare advice

**May be assessed through oral questioning.*

Observation	1	2	3
Date achieved			
Criteria questioned orally			
Portfolio reference			
Assessor initials			
Learner signature			



Range

*You must practically demonstrate that you have:

Used all the consultation techniques	Portfolio reference
Questioning	
Visual	
Manual	
Reference to client records	
Treated all skin imperfections	Portfolio reference
Milia	
Skin tag	
Telangiectasia	
Spider naevi	
Blood spots	

*It is strongly recommended that all range items are practically demonstrated. Where this is not possible, other forms of evidence may be produced to demonstrate competence.



***You must practically demonstrate that you have:**

Used all treatment techniques		Portfolio reference
Needle depth and pressure		
Current intensity		
Duration of current flow		
Needle selection		
Treatment area spacing		
Provided all types of advice		Portfolio reference
Avoidance of activities which may cause contra-actions		
Future treatment needs		
Home care		
Modification of lifestyle patterns		

*It is strongly recommended that all range items are practically demonstrated. Where this is not possible, other forms of evidence may be produced to demonstrate competence.

Developing knowledge

Achieving knowledge outcomes

You will be guided by your tutor and assessor on the evidence that needs to be produced. Your knowledge and understanding will be assessed using the assessment methods listed below:

- Observed work
- Witness statements
- Audio-visual media
- Evidence of prior learning or attainment
- Written questions
- Oral questions
- Assignments
- Case studies

Where possible your assessor will integrate knowledge outcomes into practical observations through oral questioning.

Knowledge



Outcome 1

Be able to prepare for advanced epilation

You can:	Portfolio reference/ Assessor initials*
f. Explain salon requirements for preparing yourself, the client and work area	
g. Explain the environmental conditions suitable for advanced epilation techniques	
h. Explain the different consultation techniques used to identify treatment objectives	
i. Explain the importance of carrying out a detailed skin analysis and relevant tests	
j. Explain how to select advanced epilation techniques to suit client skin types and conditions	
k. Evaluate the different techniques used for advanced epilation treatments	
l. Explain the contra-indications that prevent or restrict advanced epilation treatments	
m. Explain the required legislation for skin piercing	

* Assessor initials to be inserted if orally questioned.

Requirements highlighted in white are assessed in the external paper.



Outcome 2

Be able to provide advanced epilation

You can:	Portfolio reference/ Assessor initials*
i. Explain how to communicate and behave in a professional manner	
j. Explain health and safety working practices	
k. Explain the importance of positioning yourself and the client correctly throughout the treatment	
l. Explain the importance of using products, tools, equipment and techniques to suit client treatment needs, skin types and conditions	
m. Explain how to work on different treatment areas	
n. Explain the consequences of inaccurate probing	
o. Explain the principles, uses and benefits of short wave diathermy	
p. Describe how treatments can be adapted to suit client treatment needs and skin conditions	
q. Explain the contra-actions that may occur during and following treatments	
r. Explain the methods of evaluating the effectiveness of the treatment	
s. Summarise the aftercare advice that should be provided to prevent post-treatment damage	

* Assessor initials to be inserted if orally questioned.

Requirements highlighted in white are assessed in the external paper.



Outcome 2 (continued)

Be able to provide advanced epilation

You can:	Portfolio reference/ Assessor initials*
t. Explain the suitable methods of dealing with re-appearance of skin conditions between treatments	
u. Explain different skin types, conditions, diseases and disorders	
v. Explain the structure and functions of the skin	
w. Explain the principles of skin healing	
x. Explain the structure and function of the endocrine system and its effect on skin conditions	
y. Explain the structure and function of circulatory and lymphatic systems	

* Assessor initials to be inserted if orally questioned.

Requirements highlighted in white are assessed in the external paper.

Unit content



This section provides guidance on the recommended knowledge and skills required to enable you to achieve each of the learning outcomes in this unit. Your tutor/assessor will ensure you have the opportunity to cover all of the unit content.

Outcome 1: Be able to prepare for advanced epilation

Management of health & safety at work:

Cleaning up spillages, report slippery surfaces, remove report obstacles, good all round access to trolleys and equipment, sterilise or disinfect – tools, equipment, work surfaces, personal protective equipment.

Electricity at work - checking / visual check of equipment, no trailing wires
Portable Appliance Testing (PAT).

Manual handling - moving stock, lifting, working heights, unpacking, posture, deportment, balance weight, preserve back, prevent slouching.

Towels - clean for every client, dirty towels in covered bin.

Liability insurance - employers, public, professional indemnity.

Reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences - accident book, reporting diseases, local bye laws, code of conduct, risk assessment.

Control of substances hazardous to health - replace lids, ventilation for vapour and dust, avoid over exposure to chemicals, correct use of chemicals, follow storage handling use and disposal, correct disposal of contaminated waste, products, check end date, packaging, store away from heat, damp and direct sunlight, dispose of contaminated waste in a closed top bin, relevant manufacturer's instructions, no smoking, eating, drinking.

Health and safety legislation: Data protection legislation; electricity at work legislation; employers liability (compulsory insurance) legislation; fire precautions legislation; first aid at work legislation; health and safety at work legislation; local government miscellaneous provisions legislation; occupiers liability legislation; local bylaws.

Regulations: Control of substances hazardous to health regulations; management of health and safety at work regulations; manual handling; personal protective equipment; reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences regulations; workplace (health and welfare) regulations.

Hazards and risks: A hazard is something that has the potential to cause harm; a risk is the likelihood of a hazard happening.

Employer responsibility: Current and valid liability insurance; display health and safety rules covering – staff, employees, clients, fire evacuation, provide regular training, accurate record keeping, monitoring.

Hazards: Something with potential to cause harm; requiring immediate legislation; level of responsibility; report; nominated personnel; duty to recognize / deal with hazards.

Equipment - only used for intended purpose, safe usage, handling, storage, cleaning, lifting, visual checks, worn, faulty,



Outcome 1: Be able to prepare for advanced epilation (continued)

repairs, maintenance, Portable Appliance Testing, correct disposal of contaminated waste, records.

Security (cash): Staff training, point of sale, regular banking, in transit.

Security (people): Staff, clients, visitors, children, personal belongings, systems – security, emergency evacuation, storage, client records, business information.

Risk: Likelihood of a hazard happening, risk assessment, determine the level of risk, preventative measures, reduce a potentially harmful situation, judgement of salon hazards who, what, level of risk, interpret results, conclusions, record findings, regular reviews.

Reasons for risk assessment: Staff, visitor, client health and safety, safe environment, minimising hazards and risks, requirement of legislation.

Hygiene:

General - sterilise and sanitise tools, disinfect work surfaces, cover cuts and abrasions, sanitise therapist hands before and after treatments, sanitise with sprays and gels, clean towels between client, dirty towels in covered bin, disposable towels, dispense products with a spatula, pump or spray, disposables used wherever possible, no smoking, personal hygiene, replace loose lids, uncapped bottle and pots.

Disinfection - heat or chemical methods, bactericides, fungicides, viricides, UV cabinet for storage only

Disposal of waste: Single use items, pedal bin with a liner, spillages and unused chemicals, contaminated waste, hazardous

waste, environmental protection.

Therapist posture and deportment:

Correct posture when sitting, correct posture with lifting, correct posture when carrying, working methods to avoid Repetitive Strain Injury (RSI), hand exercises, standing posture, even weight distribution, client comfort, maintain modesty, client correctly positioned to get maximum benefit from treatment, ensure therapist positioning delivers appropriate techniques, appropriate space between client and therapist, prevent injury, optimum results, allow for visual checks.

Work area: Clean and hygienic, height adjustable chair, correct posture, correct couch height, lighting, ventilation, noise, music, temperature, ambience, no trailing wires, no obstructions, tools and equipment in a safe working position for therapist.

Client preparation: Protect client clothing, client comfort, privacy, modesty, client positioned correctly.

Communication:

Verbal - speaking manner and tone, professional, supportive, respectful, sensitive to client, open questioning related to treatment.

Non-verbal - eye contact, body language, listening.

Record keeping: Accurate appointment systems, stationary, loyalty, rewards, acknowledgement of occasions, consultation record keeping, contra-indications, signatures, refer to existing records, information clear and accurate, logical order, name, address, contact



Outcome 1: Be able to prepare for advanced epilation (continued)

numbers, age range, reason for treatment, occupation, sport/hobbies, medical history, allergies/hypersensitivity, contact lenses, contra-actions, contra-indications, skin sensitivity tests, adaptations and modifications, recommendations, requirement, treatment plan, update record at the end of the end of the treatment, update at each visit, records maintained electronically, paper records.

Professional appearance: Clean professional uniform, no jewellery, hair neatly tied back fringe secured, closed in footwear, make-up - light day make-up, personal hygiene and cleanliness – shower bath, cover cuts and abrasions, deodorant or antiperspirant, oral hygiene, clean teeth, fresh breath, nails – good condition and maintained, no piercings.

Professional ethical conduct: Polite, cheerful and friendly manner, friendly facial expressions, positive attitude, eye contact, open body language, client relations, confidentiality, respect for colleagues and competitors, avoid gossip, pride in work, punctuality, employer and client loyalty.

Cosmetic skin piercing: Local authorities, local government legislations, miscellaneous provisions legislations.

Examples of contra-indications that may prevent treatment: Heart disorders, pacemakers, hepatitis B, HIV, steroid drugs, endocrine disorders, metal plates and pins, loss of tactile sensation, contagious skin disorders and diseases, hairy moles, nickel allergy.

Examples of contra-indications that may restrict treatment: Psoriasis, eczema, acne, epilepsy, diabetes.

Areas contra-indicated to advanced electrolysis: Nostrils, ears, eyelashes.

Skin sensitivity test: Thermal sensitivity test, patch test recommended 24hrs before treatment.

Skin sensitivity test - interpret results:

Positive - red, itchy, irritated, swelling.

Negative - no change to skin.

Examples of possible contra-actions: Erythema, oedema, excess blanching, minor blood spots, rash, bruising, burns, broken/in-growing hairs, histamine/allergic reaction.

Response to contra-actions: Discontinue treatment, take remedial action.

Examples of possible post treatment reactions: hyper-pigmentation, hypo-pigmentation.



Outcome 2: Be able to provide advanced epilation

Products, tools and equipment:

Tools – forceps, probe holder, needles (one piece/two piece/stainless steel/insulated/gold/various sizes, sharps box.

Camera – reasons for photographing the area to be treated (pre/post).

Needles types/sizes – stainless steel, insulated steel, gold, platinum, probex and uni-probes, pre-packed and sterilized (gamma irradiation/ethylene oxide gas) in disposable packets. Sizes, two piece and one piece needles, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010.

Diathermy: Alternating current, short-wave high frequency current, production of heat in the skin, blend, cauterisation, coagulation, magnifying lamp, disposable gloves, pre-treatment skin cleanser, aftercare product.

Skin types and recognition factors: Dry, oily, sensitive, dehydrated, mature, skin colour.

Normal skin – smooth texture, thick epidermis, refined skin, tight pores, even moisture supply.

Dry skin – flaky rough texture, thin epidermis, sensitivity, dull complexion, fine lines, tight skin.

Oily skin – coarse texture, open pores, thick epidermis, shiny appearance, blemishes may be present.

Combination skin – coarse textured, open pores, shiny appearance, tendency to blemish.

Sensitive skin – fine texture, thin epidermis, reacts to heat and abrasion, possible capillary damage (broken

capillaries).

Mature skin – loose soft skin, network of superficial lines, lack of supporting adipose tissue, poor muscle tone (neck and eye areas), loss of elasticity.

Blemished skin – glandular imbalance, allergies, bacterial infection (proceed with caution).

Recognising/treating treatable imperfections: Telangiectasia (thread veins), spider neavi, Campbell D'Morgan (blood spot), milia (white heads), pendunculated paillomas (skin tag), papillomas (moles).

Pigmentation abnormalities – chloasma, vitiligo, ephelides (freckles) lentigo.

Causes of imperfections – hereditary, weather elements, poor/incorrect skin care/products, injury, allergies, smoking, diet/alcohol intake, high blood pressure, hormonal changes (pregnancy, menopause), endocrine disorders, weight, liver congestion, sinus problems, hay fever, fluid retention, surgery, steroids, acne, acne rosacea, eczema, psoriasis, birthmarks, constipation (straining), prolonged exposure to heat/cold, medication.

Probing faults: Indentations (pitting), tissue damage, black or blue marks (bruising) blanching, hyper pigmentation, hypo pigmentation, raised lumps, using bent or blunt probes, insufficient current strength, inaccurate needle insertion, operating too quickly, using faulty equipment.

Preparation of the client: Preparing the area to be treated, using suitable pre-cleansing agent, positioning for the client,



Outcome 2: Be able to provide advanced epilation (continued)

prepare self.

Factors that influence current intensity:

Client's pain threshold, skin type/sensitivity, imperfection to be treated, length of application time, needle size, previous treatments given.

Aftercare/home care advice: Avoidance of activities which may cause contractions, suitable home care products and their use, recommending intervals between advanced electrical epilation treatments.

General aftercare – avoid touching the area, picking any scabs that may form, wearing face powder, using any form of perfumed products, make-up on the area treated for 24 hours (mineral based products are permitted), sunbathing/sun beds, deodorant (under arm only) for 24 hours, general avoidance of heat treatments of any type for 24 hours, swimming in chlorinated/salt water, avoidance of fake tanning products prior to epilation.

Home care – cut/shave only between treatments, recommended home care products and skin care regime, use of SPF product (min SPF 25), the benefits of drinking recommended water intake, avoid causes of thread veins, tight fitting glasses, squeezing spots, blowing nose hard, hot/spicy foods, alcohol.

Anatomy and physiology:

Skin – epidermis (structure) – stratum germinativum, stratum spinosum, stratum granulosum, stratum lucidum, stratum corneum, process of keratinisation.

Skin – dermis (structure) – blood/lymph supply, papillary layer, reticular

layer, collagen, elastin, macrophages, adipocytes, mast cells, fibroblasts, hair, dermal papilla, sebaceous glands and sebum, arrector pili muscle, sweat glands (eccrine and apocrine), sensory nerve endings.

Skin – hypodermis (structure) – subcutaneous layer, adipose tissue, adipocytes.

Skin functions – secretion, heat regulation, absorption, protection, elimination, sensation, vitamin D production, melanin production.

Principles of skin healing:

Hemostasis phase – clotting of platelets and other secretions to plug the wound.

Inflammation phase – erythema, swelling, heat.

Proliferation/granulation phase – fibroblasts secrete collagen framework to promote cell regeneration, pericytes and endothelial cells produce lining (angiogenesis), keratinocytes, epithelialisation.

Maturation phase – healing process, fibrocytes, can take up to 2 years depending on the wound.

General – diet, sun protection, cell reproduction, moisture.

Hair structure: Arrector pili muscle, hair follicle, inner root sheath (Henle's layer, Huxley's layer, cuticle layer), outer root sheath, vitreous membrane, connective tissue sheath, root (bulb/matrix, dermal papilla), sebaceous gland, shaft (medulla, cortex, cuticle).



Outcome 2: Be able to provide advanced epilation (continued)

Hair growth cycle: Anagen, catagen, telogen.

Hair functions: insulation and protection.

Examples of diseases and disorders of the skin:

Allergy – dermatitis, urticaria.

Bacterial – impetigo, furuncle, carbuncle.

Fungal – tinea (capitis, corporis, sycosis, favosa, unguium, pedis).

Hypertrophies – keratoma, mole, polyps, seborrhoeic warts, skin tags, verruca, xanthoma.

Infestations – pediculosis, scabies.

Inflammations – eczema, psoriasis.

Pigmentations – albinism, broken capillaries, chloasma, erythema, lentigo, leucoderma, liver spots, naevus (portwine/strawberry), vitiligo.

Sebaceous glands – acne vulgaris, acne rosacea, comedones, cysts, furuncle, milia, seborrhoea, steatoma, steatosis.

Skin cancers – basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma, tumor.

Sudoriferous glands – anhidrosis, bromidrosis/osmidrosis, hyperhidrosis, miliaria rubra.

Viral – herpes simplex/herpes zoster, warts, verrucas.

Lesions – bulla, crust, fissure, macule, papule, pustule, scale, tubercle, tumour, ulcer, vesicle, wheal.

Examples of diseases and disorders of the hair: Hirsutism, hypertrichosis, pediculosis.

Structure and function of the endocrine system: Responsible for the secretion of hormones, pituitary gland, pineal gland, gonads (the sex glands), adrenal glands, thyroid gland, para-thyroid glands, pancreas gland, thymus gland.

Other glands: Sweat or sudoriferous glands, ceruminous or wax producing glands, pancreas.

Hormones secreted by the anterior pituitary: Somatotrophin (growth hormone), thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), adreno-cortico tropic hormone (ACTH), gonado tropic hormone (GTH), (FSH) follicle stimulating hormone, (LH) luteinising hormone, prolactin.

Hormones secreted by the posterior lobe: Vasopressin (anti-diuretic hormone ADH), oxytocin.

Hormones secreted by the thyroid gland: Thyroxine and triiodothyronine, calcitonin.

Hormones secreted by the parathyroid Glands: Parathormone.

Hormones secreted by the pancreas: Insulin, glucagons.

Hormones produced by the adrenal medulla: Adrenalin, noradrenalin.

Hormones produced by the adrenal cortex: Andrenocortical, adrenocorticotrophic (steroid hormones), mineral corticoids, glucocorticoids, gonadotrophic.

The gonads (sex glands): Ovaries (oestrogen, progesterone), testes (testosterone).

Heart structure: Heart wall (endocardium,



Outcome 2: Be able to provide advanced epilation (continued)

myocardium, pericardium), aorta, atria, bicuspid (mitral) valve, chordae tendineae, inferior and superior vena cava, papillary muscles, pulmonary artery, pulmonary vein, semilunar valves (aortic and pulmonary), septum, tricuspid valve, ventricles.

Functions of cardiovascular system:

Transport, defence, clotting, regulation and homeostasis.

Blood vessels: Structure and function, arteries, arterioles, veins, venules, capillaries.

Circuits: Structure and function, pulmonary circulation, portal circulation, coronary circulation, systemic circulation.

Major arteries of the head and neck: Carotid, facial, occipital, temporal.

Major veins of the head and neck: Jugular, occipital, temporal, maxillary, facial.

Major arteries of the body: Aorta, descending aorta, subclavian, carotid, pulmonary, hepatic, splenic, renal, mesenteric, iliac, vertebral, axillary, brachial, ulnar, radial, palmar arch, femoral, popliteal, anterior tibial, plantar arch.

Major veins of the body: Vena cava (inferior and superior), pulmonary, hepatic, splenic, renal, iliac, axillary, brachial, basilic, cephalic, subclavian, saphenous (long and short), venous arch, femoral, popliteal, posterior tibial, anterior tibial.

Composition of blood: Plasma, leucocytes (granulocytes and agranulocytes), erythrocytes, thrombocytes.

Functions of the lymphatic system:

Subsidiary circulation (lymph formation), immunity, return of lost plasma proteins to the blood, transport dietary lipids.

Lymphatic components: Structure and function – lymph, lymph capillaries, lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes, lymphatic trunks, lymphatic ducts (thoracic and right lymphatic duct), subclavian veins.

Lymphatic nodes: Location of axillary, cervical (superficial and deep), inguinal, intestinal, occipital, popliteal, post-auricular, pre-auricular (parotid), supraclavicular.

Other lymphoid tissue: Structure, location and function, appendix, peyers patches, spleen, tonsils, thymus.

Notes

Use this area for making notes and drawing diagrams


