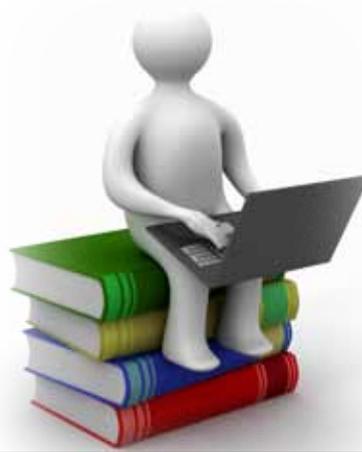


Knowledge



Outcome 1

Be able to prepare for individual permanent lash treatments

You can:	Portfolio reference / Assessor initials*
f. Describe salon requirements for preparing yourself, the client and work area	
g. Describe the environmental conditions suitable for individual permanent lash extension treatments	
h. Describe the different consultation techniques used to identify treatment objectives	
i. Describe the types of tests that are carried out before providing lash extension treatments	
j. Explain the importance of carrying out tests prior to the treatment and accurately recording the results	
k. Explain the contra-indications that prevent or restrict individual permanent lash extension treatments	
l. Describe how to select products, tools and equipment to suit client treatment needs	
m. Describe the types of eyelash treatments available and their benefits	
n. Explain the importance of assessing facial characteristics prior to carrying out lash extension treatments	

**Assessor initials to be inserted if orally questioned.*

Requirements highlighted in white are assessed in the external paper.



Outcome 2

Be able to provide individual permanent lash treatments

You can:	Portfolio reference / Assessor initials*
h. Explain how to communicate and behave in a professional manner	
i. Describe health and safety working practices	
j. Explain the importance of positioning yourself and the client correctly throughout the treatment	
k. Explain the importance of using products, tools, equipment and techniques to suit client treatment needs and facial characteristics	
l. Describe how treatments can be adapted to suit client treatment needs and facial characteristics	
m. State the contra-actions that may occur during and following treatments and how to respond	
n. Explain the importance of completing the treatment to the satisfaction of the client	
o. Explain the importance of completing treatment records	
p. Describe the methods of evaluating the effectiveness of the treatment	
q. Describe the aftercare advice that should be provided	
r. Describe the structure of the hair and hair growth cycle	
s. Describe the main diseases and disorders of the hair	

*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 individual permanent lash treatments

Management of health and safety at work:

Clean up spillages, report slippery surfaces, remove/report obstacles, ensure good all round access to trolleys and equipment, sterilise/disinfect tools, equipment and work surfaces, wear personal protective equipment.

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

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

Liability insurance – employer's, public, professional indemnity.

Reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences – accident book, reporting diseases, local byelaws, code of conduct, risk assessment.

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

Health and safety legislation: Data protection, electricity at work, employer's liability (compulsory insurance), fire precautions, first aid at work, health and safety at work, local government

miscellaneous provisions, occupier's liability, local byelaws.

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

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 and fire evacuation), provide regular training, accurate record keeping, monitoring.

Hazards: Something with potential to cause harm, requiring immediate attention, 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, 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).



Outcome 1: Be able to prepare for individual permanent lash treatments (continued)

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 is at risk, level of risk, interpret results, conclusions, record findings, regular reviews.

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

Hygiene:

General – sterilise and sanitise tools, disinfect work surfaces, cover cuts and abrasions, sanitise therapist's hands before and after treatments, sanitise with sprays and gels, clean towels between clients, place dirty towels in covered bin, use disposable towels, dispense products with a spatula, pump or spray, use disposables wherever possible, no smoking, personal hygiene, replace loose lids (uncapped bottles and pots).

Sterilisation – (tweezers) autoclave, glass bead, chemical, UV cabinet for storage only.

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, lifting and 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 technician positioning delivers appropriate techniques, appropriate space between client and technician, 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, ensure client positioned correctly and comfortably, respect privacy and modesty.

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, stationery, loyalty, rewards, acknowledgement of occasions, consultation record keeping, contra-indications, signatures, refer to existing records, information clear, accurate and in logical order (name, address, contact 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, requirements, treatment plan), update record at the end of the treatment, update at each visit, maintained electronically, paper records.



Outcome 1: Be able to prepare for individual permanent lash treatments (continued)

Professional appearance: Clean professional uniform, closed-in footwear, no jewellery, no piercings, hair (neatly tied back, fringe secured), 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).

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, take pride in work, punctuality, employer and client loyalty.

Consultation techniques: Client requirements, client satisfaction, client expectations and aftercare, signatures, visual, manual, listen, client card reference.

Eye and skin analysis: Make accurate recommendations for treatment or referral to GP, gather information, avoid cross-infection and making an eye or skin condition worse, cleanse and sanitise hands, refer to previous records, cleanse eye area, visual check for contra-indications, natural lash length (short, medium, long), density of eyelashes, eyelash damage or loss, curvature of natural lash, thickness of natural lash, colour of natural lash, direction of hair growth, eye shape, face shape.

Possible negative physical effects of the eyelash extension process on the eye: Cornea thickening, meibomian gland dysfunction.

Examples of contra-indications that may

prevent treatment: Severe skin conditions, eye infections, conjunctivitis, bacterial infections, inflammation or swelling of the skin around the eye, undiagnosed lumps or swellings, eye diseases and disorders, positive patch test, styes, blepharitis, watery eye, hypersensitive skin, severe bruising, cuts and abrasions, nervous client.

Examples of contra-indications that may restrict treatment: Minor bruising, recent scar tissue, minor eczema, minor psoriasis, minor inflammation of the skin, facial piercing.

Skin sensitivity tests: Adhesive, conditioning (collagen) lotion, 24-48 hours before treatment, record results of patch test, record all products and where on the body they are placed for the patch test, client signature and date.

Interpret results of skin sensitivity test:

Positive – red, itchy, irritated, swelling, sore.

Negative – no change to skin.

Patch test techniques: Cleanse area (either crook of elbows or behind ears), apply each product to the area with a brush, allow to dry, leave on minimum of 24 hours, explain positive and negative reactions, remove product with damp cotton wool, if positive reaction is experienced record products used, and where placed, on the record card with date.

Importance of patch test: To prevent allergic reaction on eye area – invalidation of insurance policy if not carried out, always follow manufacturer's instructions.

Types of eyelash treatments available: Strip lashes, flares, semi-permanent



Outcome 1: Be able to prepare for individual permanent lash treatments (continued)

lashes, eyelash extension, eyelash infill and maintenance procedures, eyelash extension removal, eyelash tinting, eyelash perming.

Importance of assessing facial characteristics: Face shape, eye shape, size and position, distance between eyes, length and condition of natural lashes, identify appropriate lashes and adhesives.



Outcome 2: Be able to provide individual permanent lash treatments

Products: Non-oily eye cleanser, pre-lash primer, adhesives, eyelash extensions (various lengths, curvature, colour, thickness), adhesive remover, eye gel patches, eye wash solution, antiseptic swabs, hand sanitiser.

Tools: Micropore tape, air blower, x-type tweezers, straight tweezers with fine point, disposable micro brushes, disposable sponge applicators, disposable mascara brushes, lash extension holder, lash mat.

Equipment: Overhead lamp, towels, disposable paper roll, tissue, cotton wool, pillow, headband.

Client treatment needs: Single lash systems (of suitable colour, suitable curvature, custom blended, suitable length, suitable thickness, suit client's face and eye shape), factors (thickness, length, curvature, colour of natural lashes, lifestyle, age, direction of growth of natural lashes, previous eyelash perming, density of natural eyelashes, eyelash damage).

Desired appearance of eyelashes: Client preference, face and eye shape (round, almond, deep set eyes).

Natural = 30-50 lashes per eye.

Enhanced = 50-70 lashes per eye.

Thick and full = 80 plus lashes per eye.

Tools and equipment (selection process): Overhead lamp, towels, disposable paper roll, tissue, cotton wool, thickness of lash (0.10mm, 0.15mm, 0.20mm, 0.25mm), curvature of lash (J, C, Y, D, B), curl, length of lash (6/7/8/9/10/11/12/13/14/15mm), choices based on specific client needs, observed condition and density of natural eyelash.

Treatment techniques (positioning):

Work from one eye to the other, ergonomic posture, anchor points (index finger, thumb, wrist, elbow, hold like a pencil).

Treatment techniques (application):

Work evenly across each eye, working alternative eye sequence, application of extension at 90° angle to the eyelid, light pressure, bonded to natural lash 1-2mm from eyelid, avoid gapping, lashes (clean, tangle free, free of product build-up and debris), regular combing, releasing lashes and eye pads, removal of excess adhesive and debris, minimise discomfort to client.

Treatment techniques (infill): Importance of correct preparation, length of time between appointments, removal of product build-up and debris.

Treatment techniques (finishing):

Combing lashes, client to view sitting up, avoid crossing over of lashes, lashes clean and tangle free, free of residue of product.

Structure of the hair: 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).

Hair growth cycle: Anagen, catagen, telogen, formation rate, factors affecting growth, eyelash thickness.

Possible contra-actions: Adhesive entering eye, sensitivity or burning sensation, allergic reaction, erythema, eye irritations (remove all products immediately, use eye bath to flush eye, client to seek medical advice if condition persists), maintain records.



Outcome 2: Be able to provide individual permanent lash treatments (continued)

Aftercare advice: Avoidance of activities which may cause contra-actions (heat, steam, water for first 24 hours), oily products, ineffective home care maintenance routines, client internal factors, reduce length, follow manufacturer's instructions, application techniques, maintenance appointment, professional removal only, avoidance of physical eyelash damage.

Main diseases and disorders of the hair: pediculosis, in-growing hairs, blepharitis.