

Create and cast small prosthetic pieces and bald caps

VRQ

UV30557

Learner name:

Learner number:

R/601/9441





VTCT

More than 1000 approved centres now work with VTCT, and the ever-expanding list extends across the UK, Ireland, and internationally. We acquired the internationally recognised awarding organisation and examination board iTEC in 2016, adding to our footprint. We also acquired education technology specialists Digital Assess in the same year, adding value for training providers with technology that can digitally capture and assess learners online, amongst other innovations.

VTCT is a registered charity investing in education and skills but also giving to good causes in the area of facial disfigurement.

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.

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

All assessors using this Record of Assessment book must complete this table. This is required for verification purposes.

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Create and cast small prosthetic pieces and bald caps

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This unit is about creating small prosthetic pieces such as ears, noses, chins and bald caps.

Level

3

Credit value

6

GLH

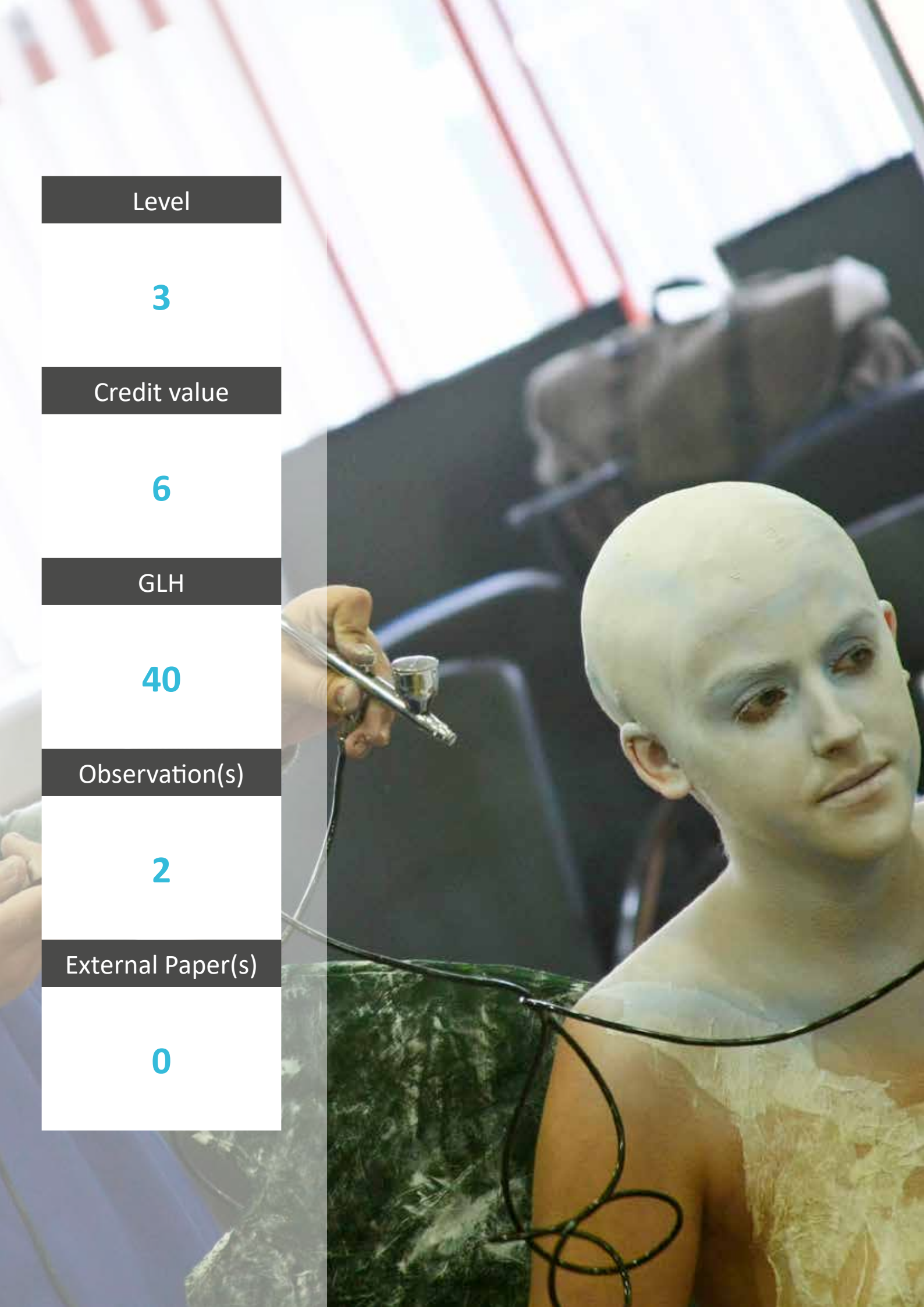
40

Observation(s)

2

External Paper(s)

0



Learning outcomes

On completion of this unit you will:

1. Be able to prepare for creating and casting small prosthetic pieces and bald caps
2. Be able to create and cast small prosthetic pieces and bald caps
3. Understand the process of creating small prosthetic pieces and bald caps

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 two 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.

Learning outcome 1

Be able to prepare for creating and casting small prosthetic pieces and bald caps

You can:

- a. Assess for skin allergies and compatibility of cosmetic ingredients and solvents for performers
- b. Check for medical conditions that could preclude performers from having a cast taken
- c. Gain medical advice and other medical supervision where necessary
- d. Prepare performer's skin, hair, facial hair and clothing for having a cast taken
- e. Position the performer for casting and to minimise discomfort
- f. Use communication and interpersonal skills to explain the preparation, casting and removal process to performers
- g. Provide advice to performers on the actions to take in the event of an emergency

*May be assessed through oral questioning.

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

Learning outcome 2

Be able to create and cast small prosthetic pieces and bald caps

You can:

- a. Use techniques to obtain replication of performer's features without defects or distortion of the cast
- b. Remove casts and restore performers skin and hair to its original condition
- c. Use techniques, materials and methods to create sculptures and moulds
- d. Use techniques, materials and methods to create small prosthetic pieces that can be applied directly onto the skin
- e. Confirm with clients that sculptures and moulds meet all technical requirements of design briefs
- f. Develop patterns that fit the individual head shapes of performers
- g. Transfer patterns to head blocks
- h. Use techniques, materials and methods to create bald caps
- i. Use techniques, materials and methods to remove bald caps from blocks

*May be assessed through oral questioning.

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

Observation range

You must practically demonstrate that you have:

Created a minimum of 3 types of prosthetic	Portfolio reference
Bald cap	
Nose	
Chin	
Ears	
Small prosthetics	
Wounds	

Used a minimum of 4 types of products and equipment	Portfolio reference
Gelatine	
Cap plastic	
Latex	
Clay	
Alginate	
Silicone	

Used all techniques	Portfolio reference
Application and removal of bald cap	
Positive casting	
Negative casting	
Blending	
Sculpting	

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.

*This is not an exhaustive list.

Learning outcome 3

Understand the process of creating small prosthetic pieces and bald caps

You can:	Portfolio reference/ Assessor initials*
a. Describe the importance of the preparation techniques for making small prosthetic pieces and bald caps	
b. Describe the products and key ingredients used in casting prosthetics	
c. Explain the importance of positioning and joining sections, and trimming and marking of the positive impression	
d. Explain the importance of using correct techniques, materials and methods to create small prosthetic pieces that do not require casting, sculpting or moulding	
e. Describe the importance of correctly measuring patterns to fit individual performers' heads	
f. Explain the importance of using the correct techniques to create bald caps	
g. Explain the importance of using the correct techniques to remove bald caps from blocks	

*Assessor initials to be inserted if orally questioned.

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.

Learning outcome 1: Be able to prepare for creating and casting small prosthetic pieces and bald caps

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.

Identify design requirements:

Use of mood board, pictorial research, face/body designs, sketches, books, magazines, Internet, specialised trade magazines, lighting, exhibitions, museums, music videos/TV channels, historical research, films, musicals, theatre, research art books, album covers, sculptures, statues, cartoon characters, tattoo designs, colours that co-ordinate well. Research examples from film and television programmes, created with the use of special effects make-up (prosthetics, bald caps, latex constructions, false noses, chins, scars), ageing using prosthetics, casualty effects.

Presentation of mood board:

Development journal, pictorial research, sketches, design plans, facial, body designs, annotations.

Consultation techniques:

Client requirements for design of prosthetic pieces and bald caps, planning, use of mood board, pictorial research, face designs, body designs, sketches, photographs of test designs, question, listen, check for known skin allergies, explain casting process and what to do in case of an emergency or panic attack.

Treatment objectives:

Apply small prosthetic pieces and bald caps, agree product choice, suitable techniques to meet design brief, skin condition, skin type, skin tone, skin colour, facial features, age, environmental factors, agree realistic outcome, discuss additional services, assess client needs, suitability, duration, cost, required resources, additional props, accessories, products to complete the design plan, adaptability.

Communication:

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

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

Preparation of the performer:

Protect clothing, ensure positioned correctly and comfortably, respect privacy and modesty. remove contact lenses, remove facial jewellery or earrings.

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.

Learning outcome 1: Be able to prepare for creating and casting small prosthetic pieces and bald caps (continued)

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.

Recommendations to client:

Explain the process, solvents, latex, gelatine, plaster, clay, alginate, expected design/image, skin sensitivity test for solvents and make-up if necessary.

Skin sensitivity tests:

24-48 hours before treatment, record results of patch test.

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, allow to dry, leave on minimum of 24 hours, explain positive and negative reaction, removal of product with damp cotton wool.

Importance of patch test:

To prevent allergic reaction, invalidation of insurance policy if not carried out, always follow manufacturers' instructions.

Contra-indications:

Examples of contra-indications that may prevent treatment – broken skin, unhealed wounds, severe skin conditions, skin disorders or diseases, bacterial infections, inflammation or swelling of the skin, undiagnosed lumps or swellings, hypersensitive skin, severe bruising, cuts and abrasions, allergies to products, hair lice and infestations.

Examples of contra-indications that may restrict treatment – minor bruising, minor inflammation of the skin, facial piercing(s).

Learning outcome 2: Be able to create and cast small prosthetic pieces and bald caps

Materials and techniques used to create and cast small prosthetic pieces and bald caps:

Sectional life casting materials – petroleum jelly, cotton wool, alginate, plaster bandage, water, plaster, gelatine, clay, modelling tool, scissors, sculpting tool, wax, container, plastic bag, powder spirit gum, pros-aide, duo.

Materials for removal – matrix remover, warm water, cotton buds, alcohol products.

Technique – apply alginate to area, plaster bandage, cotton wool to plug nose if casting the nose, leave to set, lift edges, lifting alginate edges only, work the sectional cast free, add mixed plaster, leave to set, correct minor defects, trim, smooth surfaces.

Create and sculpture moulds for sectional life casting:

Mix thick plaster, pour into mould, leave to set, remove plaster cast from the mould, correct minor defects, trim, smooth, sand lumps, blend edges.

Plaster mould (positive) – thick plaster, build box wall, pour a base for section, place section on top of plaster, pour plaster around the section to set into the block, leave to set, remove walls, smooth, cut keys down the sides, apply petroleum jelly.

Sculpting – sculpt the piece by wax, clay on top of piece, sculpt an overspill if using gelatine or foam latex to make prosthetic piece.

Plaster mould (negative) – thin plaster, build box wall thin plaster, build box wall, sponge, brush outer edges, pour plaster mixed with water around the piece, leave to set, remove trim, walls, leave to set, gently pull apart, wash with warm water, leave overnight, remove the walls, trim plaster.

Create prosthetic piece:

Seal with petroleum jelly, heated gelatine poured into mould, close, leave until cold, separate gently, remove piece from positive mould, powder, lift with modelling tool, powder edges.

Materials (bald cap) – tape measure, tape, head block, petroleum jelly, eye pencil, cap plastic, talc, brushes, powder puff.

Techniques (bald cap) – measure above ear to ear, hairline to the nape of the neck, temple to temple, cover with tape, transfer to head block, secure, draw around the template, apply petroleum jelly to head block, apply cap plastic thinly from front to back quickly, repeat three times, three layers in the middle, three layers at the back, leave to dry between layers, keep edges very thin, when dry, brush edges with talc, lift edges with small brush, powder inside and out, ease the cap free a little (powdering as you go), when you have enough to hold pull back gently, from back to front, when free powder inside and outside, position back on block inside out until it is required for use.

Learning outcome 3: Understand the process of creating small prosthetic pieces and bald caps

Materials and techniques used to create and cast small prosthetic pieces and bald caps:

Sectional life casting materials – petroleum jelly, cotton wool, alginate, plaster bandage, water, plaster, gelatine, clay, modelling tool, scissors, sculpting tool, wax, container, plastic bag, powder spirit gum, pros-aide, duo.

Materials for removal – matrix remover, warm water, cotton buds, alcohol products.

Technique – apply alginate to area, plaster bandage, cotton wool to plug nose if casting the nose, leave to set, lift edges, lifting alginate edges only, work the sectional cast free, add mixed plaster, leave to set, correct minor defects, trim, smooth surfaces.

Create and sculpture moulds for sectional life casting:

Mix thick plaster, pour into mould, leave to set, remove plaster cast from the mould, correct minor defects, trim, smooth, sand lumps, blend edges.

Plaster mould (positive) – thick plaster, build box wall, pour a base for section, place section on top of plaster, pour plaster around the section to set into the block, leave to set, remove walls, smooth, cut keys down the sides, apply petroleum jelly.

Sculpting – sculpt the piece by wax, clay on top of piece, sculpt an overspill if using gelatine or foam latex to make prosthetic piece.

Plaster mould (negative) – thin plaster, build box wall thin plaster, build box wall, sponge, brush outer edges, pour plaster mixed with water around the piece, leave to set, remove trim, walls, leave to set, gently pull apart, wash with warm water, leave overnight, remove the walls, trim plaster.

Create prosthetic piece:

Seal with petroleum jelly, heated gelatine poured into mould, close, leave until cold, separate gently, remove piece from positive mould, powder, lift with modelling tool, powder edges.

Materials (bald cap) – tape measure, tape, head block, petroleum jelly, eye pencil, cap plastic, talc, brushes, powder puff.

Techniques (bald cap) – measure above ear to ear, hairline to the nape of the neck, temple to temple, cover with tape, transfer to head block, secure, draw around the template, apply petroleum jelly to head block, apply cap plastic thinly from front to back quickly, repeat three times, three layers in the middle, three layers at the back, leave to dry between layers, keep edges very thin, when dry, brush edges with talc, lift edges with small brush, powder inside and out, ease the cap free a little (powdering as you go), when you have enough to hold pull back gently, from back to front, when free powder inside and outside, position back on block inside out until it is required for use.

Examples of possible contra-actions:

Allergies – adhesives, latex directly onto the skin (sensitivity or burning sensation = allergic reaction). Remove all products immediately, use eye bath to flush eye, seek medical advice if necessary, maintain records.

Allergies – make-up products (redness, itching, swelling, rash, burning, stinging, blistering), remove make-up/product immediately, with suitable remover, clean area with water, seek medical advice if necessary, maintain records.

Evaluation and client satisfaction:

Client satisfaction, self evaluation, professional development, verbal feedback, written feedback, photographic evidence, published work.

Notes

Use this area for notes and diagrams



Notes

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Notes

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Notes

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VTCT, Aspire House, Annealing Close, Eastleigh,
Hampshire SO50 9PX United Kingdom

Web:- www.itecworld.co.uk

Email:- customersupport@vtct.org.uk



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