

UBT248

Enhance appearance using microblading techniques

Unit reference number: J/615/6165

Level: 4

Guided Learning (GL) hours: 75

Overview

The aim of this unit is to develop the learner's knowledge, understanding and practical skills when using microblading, a form of cosmetic tattooing to create enhanced effects for the eyebrows. Learners will learn the skills involved in providing a thorough consultation with the client to formulate a specific course of treatment, tailored to suit individual client needs. Learners will prepare for and achieve a range of microblading effects as well as providing the relevant aftercare.

Learning outcomes

On completion of this unit, learners will:

LO1 Know the salon requirements for microblading treatments

LO2 Understand how to provide microblading treatments

LO3 Be able to prepare for microblading treatments

LO4 Be able to provide microblading treatments

Assessment requirements

Learners must complete **all** assessment requirements related to this unit:

1. Portfolio of evidence
2. Case studies
3. External examination

1. Portfolio of evidence

Learners will carry out a series of practical observations for their programme of study which will be observed, marked and graded pass or fail by centre assessors.

Whilst the theory content of LO1 and LO2 (see page 15 Assessment Criteria) may be naturally assessed in the practical assessment, it is a requirement that it is evidenced in the portfolio.

Learners must produce a portfolio of evidence. Simulation is not allowed in this unit. The portfolio for this unit must include client consultation and treatment planning covering all of the following, demonstrating learners have:

- Carried out a minimum of **4** treatments on different clients
 - New clients
 - Existing clients
 - Male or female
- Used **all** consultation techniques
 - Verbal
 - Non-verbal
 - Written
 - Visual and manual
- Carried out sensitivity tests
 - Pigment
- Met **all** the treatment objectives
 - Colouring
 - Defining natural features
 - Improving and shaping features
- Treated **all** the areas
 - Eyebrows with existing hair
 - Eyebrows without existing hair
- Used **both** types of pigment
 - Organic
 - Inorganic
- Used a minimum of **2** types of blade
 - U Blade
 - Straight blade
 - Sloped blade
 - Flexi blade
- Considered **all** implications
 - Cost of maintenance
 - Frequency of maintenance
 - Advice on further or additional treatments

- Benefits
- Effects of and limitations to other services
- Changes to existing care routine
- Considered **all** factors limiting or affecting services
 - Adverse hair or skin conditions (if applicable)
 - Results of previous services and products used
 - Clients' lifestyles
 - Thermal, tactile or sensitivity test results
- Taken **all** courses of action
 - Offering information
 - Advice and guidance
 - Referral to sources of support in line with salon's procedures
- Given **all** types of advice
 - Relating to client expectations/realistic outcomes
 - Possible contra-actions
 - Aftercare
 - Specific additional products and treatments

Portfolios may be sampled by the VTCT External Quality Assurer (EQA).

2. Case studies

In addition to the four observed treatments required, learners will be required to produce evidence of an additional **10 case studies**. The case studies must include at least **one client** with no or very sparse hair and one infill of hairs in an existing eyebrow. All case studies must take a minimum of 3 months to complete and evidenced in the portfolio prior to examination. Case studies **must not include** 'top up' clients.

3. External examination

Whilst the purple theory content of LO1 and LO2 (see page 15 Assessment Criteria) may be naturally assessed in the practical assessment, it will be assessed in the external examination at the end of the period of learning. Learners should use the unit content section to aid revision.

The overarching external examination will be set and marked by VTCT. Learners must achieve a pass mark of 70%. Criteria not achieved will be identified to the tutor/assessor who will then orally question or ask learners to produce other forms of evidence as all unit criteria must be achieved.

Unit content

LO1 Know the salon requirements for microblading treatments

Evaluate how to set up the work area:

- Prepare the work area to allow for:
 - Ease of access and free movement around the couch
 - Effective lighting
 - Hygienic set up of couch and trolley
 - Selection of products and equipment to meet the needs of the treatment to be provided and the client
- Ensure a safe working environment:
 - Clean and hygienic work area
 - The use of suitable sterilisation and sanitisation for equipment
 - No trailing wires
 - Effective positioning of couch trolley and stool to allow ergonomic and safe practice
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
 - Disposable gloves (non-latex), disposable masks, disposable aprons, protective eyewear, plastic capes for client and disposable mop hats, barrier film can be used to protect machine/hand piece/cables/magnifying lamp

Describe how to safely dispose of waste:

- Single use items, pedal bin with a liner, spillages and unused chemicals, contaminated waste, hazardous waste, environmental protection, yellow sharps bin

Identify how to position themselves for treatment:

- Correct posture when sitting, lifting, microblading or when carrying. Working methods to avoid repetitive strain injury (RSI), hand exercises, standing posture, even weight distribution, ensure positioning of self delivers appropriate techniques, appropriate space between client and technician (prevent injury, optimum results, allow for visual checks)

Outline the optimal environmental conditions suitable for microblading treatments:

- Safety requirements according to local regulations, ventilation in treatment area, private treatment room/area, temperature, ambience, good lighting, washable floors/walls, clean and hygienic, no trailing wires, no obstructions, tools and equipment in a safe working position for the technician

Appraise how professional technicians or therapists present themselves:

Clean professional uniforms create a positive impression of the technician and the salon. Uniforms should be made from a comfortable fabric to facilitate the stretching involved in the treatment

- Technicians should wear closed-in footwear, minimal jewellery, have short polish-free nails, hair neatly secured away from the face
- Personal hygiene and cleanliness including showering, covering cuts and abrasions, wearing deodorant or antiperspirant, oral hygiene, including clean teeth, fresh breath, are all important elements of professional presentation

Describe the salon requirements for record keeping:

- Accurate appointment systems, stationery, loyalty, rewards, acknowledgement of occasions
- How to establish and record clear information that is accurate and in logical order, how to refer to existing records. How to record skin sensitivity tests dates and results. Any adaptations and modifications, or recommendations. The importance of recording treatment planning and how to update records at the end of the treatment, update at

each visit, maintained electronically, paper records, photographic evidence and how to store it, data protection

Explain responsibilities for reporting of injuries, diseases or dangerous occurrences:

- How to complete an accident book, reporting diseases, local by-laws, code of conduct, risk assessment

Summarise the relevant requirements, legislations and regulations and how they impact on working practices:

- General requirements
 - General hygiene – sterilise and sanitise tools, disinfect work surfaces, cover cuts and abrasions, sanitise technician's hands before and after treatments, sanitise with sprays and gels, if used clean towels between clients, dirty towels in covered bin, disposable towels or disposable capes, dispense products with a spatula/pump/spray, disposables used wherever possible, personal hygiene, no smoking, replace loose lids (uncapped bottles and pots). Bed should have wipeable plastic covers or disposable covering
 - Disinfection and sterilisation – heat or chemical methods, bactericides, fungicides, UV cabinet for storage only
 - Disposal of waste – single use items such blades, pedal bin with a liner, spillages and unused chemicals, contaminated waste, hazardous waste, environmental protection
 - Reasons why services must be provided in an environment fit for treatment
 - Equipment – only used for intended purpose, safe usage/handling/storage/cleaning/lifting/visual checks (worn, faulty), repairs, maintenance, portable appliance testing (PAT), correct disposal of contaminated waste, records
 - 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)
 - Security (cash) – staff should be thoroughly trained, know how to complete all types of payment transactions securely, security at point of sale, the need for regular banking, security in transit
 - Security (people) – staff, clients, visitors, children, personal belongings, systems (security, emergency evacuation), storage, client records, business information
- Relevant legislation and regulations:
 - Data protection – including the sharing of pictorial evidence on social media or for marketing purposes, employers liability (compulsory insurance), fire precautions, first aid at work, health and safety at work, local government miscellaneous provisions, occupiers liability, local by-laws. PPE, reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences, workplace (health and welfare), manual handling
 - Electricity at work – checking/visual check of equipment, no trailing wires, portable appliance testing (PAT)
 - Control of Substances Hazardous – replace lids, ventilation for vapour and dust, avoid overexposure to chemicals, correct use of chemicals, follow storage/handling/use/disposal, correct disposal of contaminated waste in a closed-top bin, check end date on products, store packaging away from heat/damp/direct sunlight, relevant manufacturer's instructions, no smoking/eating/drinking
 - Legislation for microblading treatment – amendment to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 by means of the Local Government Act 2003 (Section 120), to give local authorities specific powers to regulate businesses providing semi-permanent skin-colouring (e.g. microblading, and

temporary tattooing) and cosmetic piercing (body piercing and ear piercing) businesses are required to register with their district councils and follow by-laws on the cleanliness and hygiene of practitioners' premises and equipment to protect customers against the risk of infection, use of anaesthetics, cleaning, disinfection and waste disposal (Medicines Act and the Medicines (Sale and Supply) Miscellaneous Provisions and any subsequent legislations, The Tattooing of Minors Act)

- Importance of compliance with regulations – legal requirement, insurance, civil actions and claims, professionalism, codes of practice, codes of ethics, protection of staff and clients, health, safety and welfare
- Differences between a hazard and risks – a hazard is something that has the potential to cause harm, a risk is the likelihood of a hazard happening
 - Hazards – something with potential to cause harm, requiring immediate attention, level of responsibility, report, nominated personnel, duty to recognise/deal with hazards
 - 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

Analyse the importance, purpose and methods of sensitivity tests:

- Carry out sensitivity skin testing techniques following manufacturer's instructions. A sensitivity test is designed to alert the technician to any pre-disposed skin sensitivity on the client's behalf. Any active, new or known ingredient that can potentially produce a reaction is usually patch tested 24-48 hours before treatment. All sensitivity/patch tests provided need to be noted and recorded, listing all products, where patch test took place on the body and, if appropriate, client signature and date. Patch testing would include all active or new products to be used within the treatment such as pre and post treatment products. Client records need to be updated with results. Conducted to ascertain suitability of products and sensitivity of the client
 - Patch test application techniques
 - Cleanse area (either ankle, behind the ear or wrist)
 - Apply each product to the area
 - Leave on for a minimum of 24 hours
 - Explain positive and negative reactions
 - Record results on record card, including products used and where placed
 - Explain how to interpret results of the patch test
 - Positive – red, itchy, irritated, swelling, sore
 - Negative – no change to skin

Identify the correct procedure to take when a contra-action occurs:

- An allergic reaction to eye products – the client may experience sensitivity or a burning sensation. Remove all products immediately apply a cold compress, if make-up product has got in the eye use an eye bath to flush the eye, record the information on the clients record card seek medical advice if symptoms persist
- An allergic reaction to skin products – the client may experience redness, itching, swelling, rash, burning or stinging, blistering. Remove all skin products immediately with suitable remover, clean the area with cool water, apply a cool compress, record the information on their record card, and seek medical advice if symptoms persist. Recommend hypo-allergenic products

Describe the insurance requirements for the delivery of microblading treatments:

- As a minimum a salon should hold where applicable, employers insurance as well as public liability insurance and professional indemnity

Recall the legal requirements for providing microblading treatments to minors:

- The age at which an individual is classed as a minor and how this differs nationally and how treatment should only be provided for clients over 18 years of age

LO2 Understand how to provide microblading treatments

Describe how to perform pre-treatment assessments:

- Use assessment methods to clarify skin tone/pigment tone, refer to colour wheel for clarification, Fitzpatrick scale, clarify the skin type and any contra-indications which may restrict or prevent the treatment and those which require a GP letter, explain the physical sensation of the treatment to the client and if required complete a heat/cold, sharp/blunt reaction test to establish clients sensation in the area. Discuss the outcome of the skin test (negative/positive), refer to consultation form for signature

Evaluate how to conduct an effective consultation:

- Knowledge of why and how a consultation must be performed to discuss the client's expectations of the treatment and allow the technician time to explain all the implications for/of treatment. Full consultation form with consent forms, disclosure form, medical history form to include physical and emotional conditions, doctor's consent form (if applicable), pre-care information. Technician reference form with a list of contra-indications to the treatment, photo documentation, objectives of treatment, skin type classification, natural skin tone, skin conditions and any allergies
- Clearly agree areas to be treated, client expectations and treatment objectives must all be recorded on a consultation form, discussion of colour pigment selection suitable for client's skin tone clearly explaining the colour changes both during and after procedure; Aftercare advice and long term advice including time, cost, and frequency of the treatments/top-up procedures, all to be discussed and recorded.

Compare and contrast consultation techniques to identify treatment objectives:

- The need for the consultation procedure to be conducted in a supportive and sensitive manner, confidentiality, privacy, trust, checking the client's wellbeing, maintaining client's modesty throughout, encourage and allowing time for client to ask questions, advise achievable outcomes of the treatment where client has unrealistic expectations of pigment choice or treatment objectives
- Comply with data protection legislation, use of terminology for application of microblading, communicate in a clear, polite and confident manner, give clear and appropriate advice and recommendations to client. Record all client responses on consultation form, follow the protocol for not naming specific contra-indications when encouraging client to seek medical advice, encourage client with suspected contra-indications to seek medical advice without alarm or concern

Analyse how to use and adapt communication techniques to ensure customer understanding:

- Verbal – consulting, speaking in a professional manner, respectful, tactful, supportive, using various open questions to move the discussion forward
- Non-verbal – open body language, good eye contact, listening, facial expressions, body posture, gestures, space (don't invade), tone of voice, pitch, volume

Evaluate how to carry out a detailed skin analysis and relevant tests before microblading treatment:

- Carry out a patch test during the initial consultation and get client to sign patch test forms, consent forms, make accurate recommendations for the treatment, refer to skin tone using relevant teaching materials, colour wheel to identify skin tone of the client, understand the procedure and reasons for patch testing, record results on consultation form, the patch test must be conducted in a private treatment room following all health and safety procedures, carry out patch test for tactile and thermal safety tests (clients skin sensitivity to hot/cold/sharp/soft), discuss this with your client so the client can feel the difference between both tests, i.e. sharp and soft sensations, perform a visual check in the area to be treated looking for contra-indications, skin conditions, patch test and recognise skin reactions which could be associated with a positive patch test

- Skin types – normal, oily, dry, combination, sensitive
- Skin conditions – mature, dehydrated, congested, sun damaged
- Skin tone – warm, cool, neutral

Define the recommendations for treatment safety:

- Always patch test the client at least 24-48 hours before procedure or in line with manufacturer's instructions
- Always check the area for swelling, apply an even amount of light pressure
- Always stretch the skin to aid a good pass of pigment into the skin
- Always check the skin tone of the client and tone of the pigment to check against "pulling", either too warm or too cool
- NEVER reuse the blades or keep for the next treatment
- Always dispose of the blades in a sharps bin

Describe the use of topical anaesthetic:

- Learners must be aware that there are very limited legal options for topical anaesthetic in the UK and must refer to relevant regulatory guidance

Explain the contra-indications that require medical approval:

- Pregnancy, blood thinning medication (e.g. Warfarin), chemotherapy, circulatory disorders, inflamed and infected skin conditions and disorders, contagious diseases, moles in the treatment area, medication causing a thinning or inflammation of the skin (e.g. steroids, Roaccutane, retinols), keloid scars, diagnosed scleroderma, pigmented naevi, recent dermabrasion, chemical peels, AHA's, heart disorders, haemophilia, HIV, hypertrophic scars, hepatitis, herpes simplex, insulin-controlled diabetes

Explain the contra-indications that may restrict microblading treatment:

- Epilepsy, hyperpigmentation, facial surgery, allergies. Injectables such as Botox treatment – (allow at least 2 weeks for Botox to settle in the skin before performing treatment)

Describe hygiene and infection control:

- Knowledge of infection control, bacteria, virus, fungi, parasites, prevention of cross-contamination and disease transmission procedures, levels of infection control, personal immunisation (Hepatitis B), single use barrier consumables for protection against blood borne viruses (BBV) and MRSA

Categorise the features, benefits and use of pigments:

- Know the ethical methods of sourcing, purchasing and storing regulated pigments. Expiration dates, mixing, rehydration including alcohol, glycerine and thinners. The need to have more knowledge and understanding about pigments, organic and in-organic, what are the features and benefits of both types of pigment and how to mix colours to affect their outcome. The safety and legal reasons for using products that are licensed and meet EU standards and the outcome of using products which are not properly tested or contain banned substances. What Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) are and how to use them in relation to pigments

Explain how to provide clear recommendations to the client based on outcomes of skin analysis:

- Treatment process, discussion of colour/shape/design of the treatment, discuss timing of the procedures, explain to the client what the treatment entails, choose pigment colour in relation to client's colour tone, discuss shape/design, possible side effects/contractions/contraindications present, advice on short term and long term care

Describe how to adapt microblading treatment to suit client needs and skin conditions:

- Correct identification of skin type and tone according to Fitzpatrick scale, use pigments mixing accordingly to work with the skin tone, colour wheel. Identify any medical history/contraindications/skin conditions/emotional needs, blade selection suitable for the area, duration of application time and method of application

Evaluate how to complete the treatment to the satisfaction of the client:

- Ensure work area and trolley are prepared and ready for the treatment, consultation has been thoroughly discussed and the technician and client are happy to proceed, adhere to the appointment times, check the client's wellbeing and give ongoing assurance where necessary, ensure client and technician have appropriate PPE, ensure all jewellery has been removed from both client and technician, assess the skin throughout the treatment to determine any reactions, discussion of colour/shape/design of the treatment

Assess the range of equipment used for microblading treatment:

- Hand-held non-electric tools, soothing cleanser, toner, 70% Alcohol skin wipes, magnifying lamp, trolley, treatment couch, sharps bin, sharps box, sharps bags, selection of pigment colours (warm/cool/neutral), selection of blades, cotton wool, spatulas, aftercare products, pigment pots, cotton buds, couch roll, spray disinfectant, callipers, measuring tools, timer, PPE for client and technician, consultation forms, pen, lip/eyebrow pencil, pencil sharpener, camera, log/evidence sheet, hydrators, material data sheets. Steam autoclave if not using fully disposable pens

Define how to record and provide aftercare advice for microblading:

- Skin response after the treatment must also be recorded, any medical changes must be noted and signed. Treatment outcomes should be recorded to determine pigment colour and adjustments recommendations for next visit. Timing must be noted with a start and finish time, any changes in the colour must be noted and recorded so the technician can adapt the treatment if necessary, written and photographic evidence recorded so the technician can maintain better records

Describe how to advise on 'top-up' treatments:

- Once a satisfactory colour and shape has been achieved learners must advise the client they will need to have a top up treatment in approximately 4-8 weeks (in line with manufacturer's instructions) the client will need to be advised they will require a colour refresh in the future

Explain how to recognise and advise on possible contra-actions:

- Excess erythema, corneal abrasion, burning, migration of pigment, excessive discomfort, oedema, reactions leading to bruising, allergic reaction to treatment

Describe aftercare advice:

- Post procedure assessment – schedule follow up appointment 6-8 weeks after the treatment to assess results and top up as required
- Avoidance of activities which may cause contra-actions during the skin healing process – UV exposure, saunas, swimming, do not use chemical/perfumed products/exfoliating

agents/high factor sun cream. Picking or rubbing the area or wearing brow make up for a week. Avoid blood donation for 6 months post treatment

- Implications of other treatments – MRI scan, injectables, IPL/laser – understanding the effects of laser and light treatments on titanium dioxide (white pigment)

Describe intrinsic effects on the skin:

- Internal and natural causes – reduced collagen and elastin production, slower rate skin renewal, poor desquamation, effect of hormones

Describe extrinsic/environmental effects on the skin:

- External causes – sun exposure, facial expressions, gravity, sleep, hydration, smoking, alcohol, diet and nutrition, chemicals, products, other treatments

Summarise the ageing process in cells and tissues:

- Cellular changes – membrane-transport changes, reduced fluidity, nuclear (faulty DNA, protein synthesis errors, reduced organelle manufacturing, membrane defects, cross linking, condensed chromatin, reduced mitosis), cytoplasmic (lipofuscin), ribosomal (reduced numbers), mitochondrial (reduced numbers, membrane disorganisation), lysosomal (reduced efficiency)
- Tissues – reduced tissue mass (atrophy), increased cell size (hypertrophy), increased cell numbers (hyperplasia), abnormal cell size, shape, reduced function (dysplasia), tumour formation (neoplasia), reduced mitosis, increased pigment (lipofuscin), increased lipids, reduced cell/tissue function, increased waste

LO3 Be able to prepare for microblading treatments

Prepare the client for treatment:

- Client must be prepared in order to avoid cross-infection and pigment staining of clothing and hair. Use of suitable covering such as a plastic cape, hair band, mop hat to be used throughout the treatment to protect hair and clothing

Select products, tools and equipment to suit client's treatment needs, skin types and conditions:

- Hand-held non-electric tools, soothing cleanser, toner, 70% Alcohol skin wipes, magnifying lamp, trolley, treatment bed, sharps bin, sharps box, sharps bags, selection of pigment colours (warm/cool/neutral), selection of blades, cotton wool, spatulas, aftercare products, pigment pots, cotton buds, couch roll, spray disinfectant, callipers, measuring tools, timer, PPE for client and technician, consultation forms, pen, lip/eyebrow pencil, pencil sharpener, camera, log/evidence sheet, hydrators, material data sheets. Steam autoclave if not using fully disposable pens

Complete consultation, agree treatment outcomes and check for contra-indications:

- Complete a thorough consultation to discuss the client's expectations of the treatment, allowing the technician time to explain all of the implications for/of treatment. Full consultation form with consent forms/disclosure form/medical history form to include physical and emotional conditions, doctor's consent form (if applicable), pre-care information to be discussed, aftercare advice and long term advice to be discussed, technician reference form with a list of contra-indications to the treatment, photo documentation, objectives of treatment, skin type classification, allergies

Perform a skin analysis and any relevant tests to identify any influencing factors:

- Cleanse skin, perform skin analysis using a magnifying lamp and check all areas of the face and neck to identify specific skin types, contra-indications, skin conditions, characteristics, skin tone to inform the treatment plan. Select suitable treatment procedure and suitable colours. Skin analysis to also be conducted on the inner arm for the identification of warm/cool/neutral skin tones for correct colour application, refer to colour wheel, Fitzpatrick scale, selection of various pigment colours for eyebrows

Explain the treatment procedure to the client:

- Ensure the client understands how to position themselves effectively to ensure continued comfort and prevent strain or injury, facilitating the delivery of the treatment. Explain the sensation the client should expect to feel

LO4 Be able to provide microblading treatments

Prepare the client's skin for microblading:

- Revisit the client consultation form and check their understanding of the treatment they are about to undertake, go over the post procedure instructions again and check by way of a client signature that they are happy to proceed with the treatment and that they understand how the pigments will heal in the skin and that they will need to come back in 6-8 weeks for a top up treatment. Check that the medical history hasn't changed since the initial consultation

Select products, tools and equipment for microblading:

- Products/tools/equipment for the safe application of microblading, soothing cleanser, toner, magnifying lamp, trolley, treatment couch, sharps bin/sharps box/sharps bags, selection of pigments, selection of blades, cotton wool, spatulas, aftercare products, pigment pots, cotton buds, bedroll, surface spray, protective eyewear, disinfectant, callipers, timer, PPE for client and technician, consultation forms, pen, machine, machine protection, lip/brow pencil, camera, log/evidence sheet

Carry out the microblading treatment using safe and hygienic working practices:

- After a thorough consultation, ensure both parties are happy to proceed
- Make sure the positioning of the client and the technician permits effective access which minimises risks to the technician and avoids discomfort to the client, ensure position and posture is correct to avoid fatigue and risk of injury to technician and client, ensure the trolley and couch are stable and at the correct height, ensure the hand piece is applied to the skin at the correct angle and pressure to avoid discomfort to the client
- Ensure all jewellery has been removed from both client and technician
- Treatment should be monitored to determine pigment colour and adjustments that may be needed on next visit, timing must be noted with a start and finish time, any changes in the colour must be noted and recorded so the technician can adapt the treatment if necessary
- Keeping to treatment timings, check the client's wellbeing and give ongoing reassurance where necessary throughout the treatment, assess the skin throughout the treatment to determine any reactions, discussion of colour/shape/design of the treatment
- Note: Once you have achieved a satisfactory colour and shape you should advise the client they will need to have a top up treatment in 6-8 weeks and may need a colour refresher in about 18 months' time
- Written and photographic evidence must be recorded so the technician can gain consistent/better results. Photographic evidence should be printed out and attached to client record card and not stored on a mobile device

Complete treatment within an acceptable time frame:

- Up to 2 hours – eyebrows

Record and evaluate the results of the treatment:

- All consultation forms/consent forms/patch testing forms must be signed and dated, before and after pictures must be taken and dated and details of the treatment recorded including colour chosen/blade size/skin type/skin tone/machine settings; skin response after the treatment must also be recorded, signature of both technician/client must be recorded, any medical changes must be noted and signed, treatment should be monitored to determine pigment colour and adjustments that may be needed on next visit, treatment timing must be noted, any changes in the colour must be noted and recorded, written and photographic evidence so the technician can gain better results

Schedule a post procedure assessment:

- Schedule follow-up appointment 6-8 weeks after the treatment to assess results and provide a top-up treatment as required

Provide aftercare advice:

- Possible contra-actions – excessive erythema, corneal abrasion, burning, migration of pigment, excessive discomfort, oedema, reactions leading to bruising, allergic reaction to treatment
- Avoidance of activities which may cause contra-actions during the skin healing process – UV exposure, saunas, swimming, do not use chemical/perfumed products/exfoliating agents/high factor sun cream, avoid blood donation for 6 months post treatment. Avoid rubbing or picking the area

Assessment criteria

In order to pass this unit, learners must achieve all pass criteria. The pass criteria relate to the proficient demonstration of skills and knowledge. Learning outcomes 1 and 2 will be evidenced by either an external examination or portfolio of evidence. The purple criteria will be tested by an external examination. The remaining criteria must be included in the portfolio of evidence.

Learning outcome The learner must:	Pass The learner can:
LO1 Know the salon requirements for microblading treatments	P1 Evaluate how to set up the work area
	P2 Describe how to safely dispose of waste
	P3 Identify how to position themselves for treatment
	P4 Outline the optimal environmental conditions suitable for microblading treatments
	P5 Appraise how professional technicians or therapists present themselves
	P6 Describe the salon requirements for record keeping
	P7 Explain responsibilities for reporting of injuries, diseases or dangerous occurrences
	P8 Summarise the relevant requirements, legislations and regulations and how they impact on working practices
	P9 Analyse the importance, purpose and methods of sensitivity tests
	P10 Identify the correct procedure to take when a contra-action occurs
	P11 Describe the insurance requirements for the delivery of microblading treatments
	P12 Recall the legal requirements for providing microblading treatments to minors
LO2 Understand how to provide microblading treatments	P13 Describe how to perform Pre-treatment assessments
	P14 Evaluate how to conduct an effective consultation
	P15 Compare and contrast consultation techniques to identify treatment objectives
	P16 Analyse how to use and adapt communication techniques to ensure customer understanding
	P17 Evaluate how to carry out a detailed skin analysis and relevant tests before microblading treatment
	P18 Define the recommendations for treatment safety
	P19 Describe the use of Topical Anaesthetic
	P20 Explain the contra-indications that require medical approval
	P21 Explain the contra-indications that may restrict microblading treatment
	P22 Describe hygiene and infection control
	P23 Categorise the features, benefits and use of pigments
	P24 Explain how to provide clear recommendations to the client based on outcomes of skin analysis
	P25 Describe how to adapt microblading treatment to suit client needs and skin conditions

	P26 Evaluate how to complete the treatment to the satisfaction of the client
	P27 Assess the range of equipment used for microblading treatment
	P28 Define how to record and provide aftercare advice for microblading
	P29 Describe how to advise on 'top-up' treatments
	P30 Explain how to recognise and advise on possible contra-actions
	P31 Describe aftercare advice
	P32 Describe intrinsic effects on the skin
	P33 Describe extrinsic/environmental effects on the skin
	P34 Summarise the ageing process in cells and tissues
LO3 Be able to prepare for microblading treatments	P35 Prepare the client for treatment
	P36 Select products, tools and equipment to suit client's treatment needs, skin types and conditions
	P37 Complete consultation, agree treatment outcomes and check for contra-indications
	P38 Perform a skin analysis and any relevant tests to identify any influencing factors
	P39 Explain the treatment procedure to the client
LO4 Be able to provide microblading treatments	P40 Prepare the client's skin for microblading
	P41 Select products, tools and equipment for microblading
	P42 Carry out the microblading treatment using safe and hygienic working practices
	P43 Complete treatment within an acceptable time frame
	P44 Record and evaluate the results of the treatment
	P45 Schedule a post procedure assessment
	P46 Provide aftercare advice

Version	Details of amendments	Date
v2	Clarification on which assessment criteria will be covered in the external examination and the portfolio of evidence – pages 2, 3, 15 and 16.	
v3	Amendment made to unit content, page 10 – top-up treatments	09/10/2017
v4	Greater clarity on unit content	12/04/2019
v5	Amended text on page 11 and 16 to clarify Acs	15/11/2019
v6	Insulin-controlled diabetes moved to contra-indications that require medical approval	10/01/2020