



Project

Skin Types & Hydration Level Assessment

Esthetics Week 2

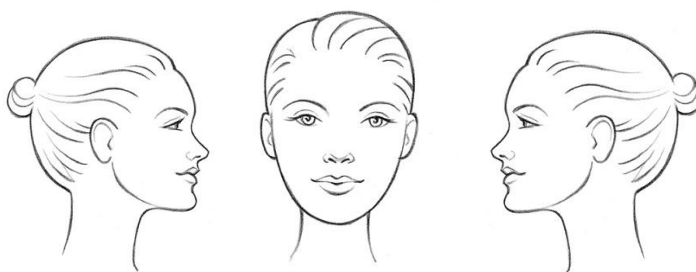
Date: _____

Name: _____

Name of Person with Your Skin Type

(Provide a Picture)

➤ **Skin Types Classification - Sebaceous Activity Baseline**



- ✓ **Oily/ Sebum oily, waxy substance – (Sebaceous Activity and oil present;)**
- ✓ **Dry/ Alipidic – (Sebaceous Activity is not present; lack oil)**
- ✓ **Combination – (Retail Dry/Oily)**
- ✓ **Sensitive (Conditions)**
- ✓ **Acne- Retail (disease)**
- ✓ **Anti-Aging-(Retail)**

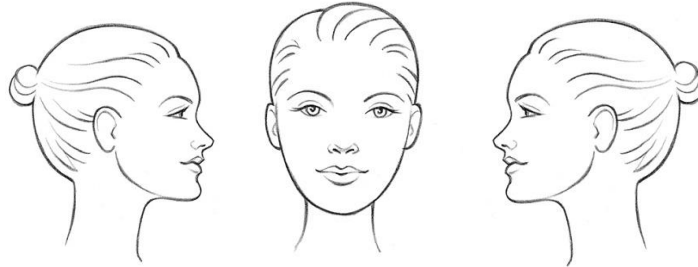
Notes:



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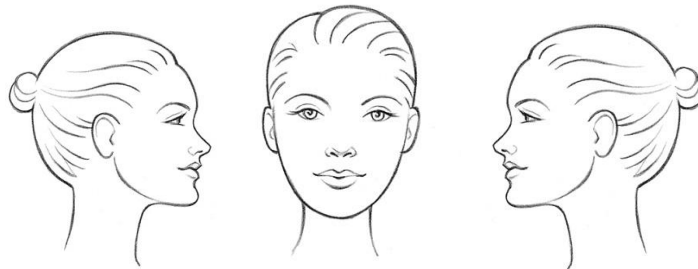


Skin Type: Sebum level activity Scale

Low

Medium

High



Hydration/ Moisture Levels

✓ **Hydrated Skin Condition (Moisture and water is present)**

Dehydrated Skin Condition - (Moisture is not present; lack water)

Notes:



Skin Type Classification (For Retail)

Normal Skin:
1. Appears to be functioning normally, is neither too dry nor oily.
2. Has some enlarged pores on the T-Zone, some blocked pores and very few comedones.
3. On the cheeks the pores are normal, no blocked pores and no comedones.
4. Usually free of blemishes that require extensive treatment.
5. Skin metabolism can be improved by stimulation through massage.
6. Regular care will assure that normal skin continues to function in a normal way.
7. The main objectives of the esthetician are to cleanse the skin of dead cells and remove impurities from the follicles.
Oily:
1. Oily skin is a hereditary condition that develops due to overactive sebaceous glands.
2. This activity is controlled by the androgen hormone.
3. Oily skin can be recognized by its shiny, thick appearance.
4. Pores are enlarged, with many blocked pores and comedones.
5. Skin is sallow in appearance and is more prone to pimples and blemishes because of its over-lubrication with excessive oil, but less prone to wrinkles and fine lines.
6. The oil also helps keep moisture in the skin from evaporating.
Dry:
1. Skin appears tight, dull in color.
2. Dry skin develops as a result of sebaceous gland under activity.
3. Skin dryness though hereditary like the skin oiliness, also results from the aging process.
4. As all body activities slow down, oil gland activity slows as well. Dry skin tends to be dehydrated.
5. Dry skin is characterized as very fine, overly delicate and thin.
6. Pores are almost invisible.
7. The skin tends to wrinkle easily and is often filled with tiny superficial lines.
8. As the person advances in years, the body's cell renewal process slows down and the cells are not replaced as quickly as before.
9. Massage can be very effective in stimulating skin metabolism.



Combination:	
1.	This skin is characterized by two or more different conditions.
2.	The T-zone, which consists of the frontalis, nasalis, and mentalis, is oily, but the rest of the face is normal or even dry.
3.	The condition must be treated separately or with products especially formulated for combination skin.
4.	Skin types are hereditary and are the result of the oil glands functioning.
5.	Skin types can be classified into four categories: Normal, oily, dry, and in most cases a combination of skin types, such as an oily T-Zone and normal zygomatic arches.
6.	The notion that one person's skin can be oily and dry is more confusing in concept than reality. For example, when people describe the skin as being oily and suddenly being dry, they are referring to an oily skin type that is losing moisture.
7.	Moisture can be lost because of excessive use of astringents, soaps and scrubs in an attempt to reduce the amount of oil secretion.
8.	While the skin is an oily type, this dryness should be considered a skin condition and is properly referred to as dehydration, or lack of moisture, rather than oil.



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