



First Skin Analysis with Magnifying Lamp

Benefits

(How does it help the client?)

- Esthetician can identify clients skin type
- Assess elasticity, texture, temperature control, sensations, and impermeability.
- Assess application of client's makeup so if it needs to be reapplied, esthetician has an idea of the client preferences.

Indications of Use

(Who is the ideal client?)

- All Skin Types
- All Characteristics

Precautions of Use

(Could treatment still be performed?)

- Ask the client to remove contact lenses.
- Over exfoliation can disturb the cell turnover rate
- The skin may have increased sensitivity and irritation
- Skin irritation.
- Any type of chemical exfoliation that has removed deeper layers of corneocytes of the stratum Corneum

Contraindications of Use

(Could you make it worse?)

- Extremely sensitive Inflamed skin conditions
- Open wounds, cuts, abrasions, or sores.
- Inflamed and Erupted skin lesion
- Do not use on red or sensitive areas or open wounds.
- Acne – Type 3 = May spread infection.
- Rosacea = Hypersensitive
- Sunburn

Pre- Procedure

(Client Greeting)

1. Client greeting and offer water
2. Have client fill out history intake form or follow up form
3. Escort client to changing area
4. Help client onto bed, cover hair and drape with towel.
5. **Consultation**- Review form with client and discuss treatment options and plans
6. Sanitize and glove hands according to gloving skill
7. **Magnifying Lamp** – (First Look)



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Pre-Procedure (Service)

1. Hand washing (Sec. 1)
2. Room Setup (Sec. 3)
3. Station Set up (Sec.4)
4. Sanitize and glove hands according to gloving skill
5. **Eyes:** -Cleanse one eye at a time with 1-2 drops of Makeup- Cleanser and damp gauze pads for each eye. Using light downward strokes, remove eye shadow and mascara.
6. **Lips:** -Apply makeup Cleanser onto gauze pads.
7. **Lips:** -Cleanse lips with 1-2 drops of Makeup- Cleanser, using damp gauze pad starting at bottom corner of lip and slide to center of top lip and stop. Repeat procedure on opposite side. Start at outer corner of upper lip and slide to center of lip and stop. Repeat procedure on opposite side. Repeat until lipstick is completely removed.
8. **Face:** -Pre Cleanse
9. Apply goggles or eye pads to protect client's eyes from light.
10. Use Magnifying Lamp to complete Skin Type/ Sebaceous Activity
- 11.

Pre-Procedure (Supplies and Tools)

- **Prepare for Precleanse –**
One bowl of warm water, makeup removal product, two large gauze pads, and three small gauze pads
- Goggles
- Magnifying Lamp

Procedure Skin Type: Sebum level activity Oily: Yes Activity Dry: No Activity

Characteristic Function

Visual/Elasticity Move the skin; touch it to see how it moves back. Good – 1 Poor – 2 Fair – 3 Bad - 4	Elasticity permits the body to move freely without danger of tearing or rupturing when we stretch or bend. This is due mainly to the network of elastin and collagen fibers found in the dermis. Elasticity gives the skin the flexibility to withstand any physical pressure that could puncture it or leave a portion of the body unprotected. Skin bounces back when lightly pinched; moisture level. Loss of elasticity.
Visual/Texture Rub Skin Is the skin slick? Thin/Medium/Thick	Skin has different degrees of thickness on different parts of the body. It is thin around the eyes and thick on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. In general, a man's skin is thicker than a woman's. The skin has structural folds formed by movement and muscular contraction (i.e. wrinkles). The skin feels smooth because of hair growing on its surface. Is there new scarring? This allows determination of absorption of product or penetration. Signs of acne lesions or scars.
Temperature Control Extremes Use back of hand to determine differences in temperatures. Hot-Dilated Cold-Constrict	The skin controls the body's temperature by opening or closing its pores and regulating the secretion of sweat from its glands. Hot flashes cause bacteria to be more present; Antiseptic cleansers. If always cold: harder absorption; slower healing; products should lay on skin i.e. heavier. Pores are either dilated or constrict. When the pore or follicle openings are dilated this creates a pathway for bacteria and free radicals to get into the skin. This can cause different skin conditions.



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Visual/Sensations Determining touch and facial movement of treatment Ask if sensitive to hot or cold.	The skin is the sensory organ with which we touch and feel the world. The nerves in the skin enable us to gather vital information about the environment for our survival in it. (Questions to ask); Is the client sensitive to hot or cold. What is the client's pain tolerance on a level of 1 – 10? Does the client experience sensitivity to smells?
Visual/Permeability Stretch skin to check for dehydration Ask is the skin slick?	The stratum corneum is a waterproof and water resistant barrier that does not allow harmful foreign bodies to penetrate. Keratin in the outer cells makes the skin impermeable. Texture of the stratum corneum; Thin, Medium, or Thick? Thicker, break it down (light exfoliation) smooth out to allow penetration. Ideal: medium texture. Thin: Only use hydration cream no exfoliation. If thin, build it up before treating using products formulated for sensitive skin. Laser or chemical scaring

Post-Procedure

1. Follow skill for Basic Cleanse

Maintenance and Infection Control

- Refer to OSHA and your state board

Frequently Asked Questions

Why use makeup remover on entire face?

To loosen heavy makeups which will ensure proper removal of all makeup with cleanse.

How long should the cleanse process take?

The cleanse process should take approximately 5-7 minutes. This would include pre-cleanse.

How should cleanser be removed?

Remove cleanser with warm gauze, sponges, and/or warm towels.

FYI & Tips

Fitzpatrick Scale

- The Fitzpatrick scale is used to determine a client's tolerance for sun exposure.

Skin pH (Potential Hydrogen)

- The pH measures the acidity and quantity of free hydrogen ions found in a solution pH stands for "potential in hydrogen." If a solution has more positive hydrogen ions than negative hydroxide ions, it is acidic. If the solution has more hydroxide ions, it is alkaline. pH measurement charts range from 0 to 14. 7 is the midpoint (neutral). Numbers below 7 indicate acidity, and numbers above 7 indicate alkalinity.
- pH: **3.5-product** pH would normally be used for most products. Lower than **3.0** may cause damage; go deeper than corneum. Product: **3.0 pH = 8% acid**

Pain Scale/Pressure (Based on Individual Therapist)

Soft Feathering
Hard Firm Contact