

# DRAFT END-POINT ASSESSMENT PLAN FOR THE AESTHETIC PRACTITIONER - SKIN REJUVENATION APPRENTICESHIP

APPRENTICESHIP REFERENCE NUMBER	LEVEL OF THIS END-POINT ASSESSMENT (EPA)	INTEGRATION
ST1238	5	None

## Contents

### Hide menu

1. [Introduction and overview](#)
2. [EPA summary table](#)
3. [Duration of end-point assessment period](#)
4. [EPA gateway](#)
5. [Order of assessment methods](#)
6. [Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log](#)
7. [Knowledge test](#)
8. [Grading](#)
9. [Overall EPA grading](#)
10. [Re-sits and re-takes](#)
11. [Roles and responsibilities](#)
12. [Reasonable adjustments](#)
13. [Internal quality assurance](#)
14. [Value for money](#)
15. [Professional recognition](#)
16. [Mapping of KSBs to assessment methods](#)
17. [Mapping of KSBs to grade themes](#)

## Key Fields

## Introduction and overview

[Edit introduction and overview form](#)

This document explains the requirements for end-point assessment (EPA) for the aesthetic practitioner - skin rejuvenation apprenticeship. End-point assessment organisations (EPAOs) must follow this when designing and delivering the EPA.

Aesthetic Practitioner - Skin Rejuvenation apprentices, their employers and training providers should read this document.

A full-time aesthetic practitioner - skin rejuvenation apprentice typically spends 14 months on-programme. The apprentice must spend at least 12 months on-programme and complete the required amount of off-the-job training in line with the apprenticeship funding rules.

The EPA should be completed within an EPA period lasting typically 3 months.

The apprentice must complete their training and meet the gateway requirements before starting their EPA. The EPA will assess occupational competence.

An approved EPAO must conduct the EPA for this apprenticeship. Employers must work with the training provider to select an approved EPAO from the apprenticeship providers and assessment register (APAR).

This EPA has 2 assessment methods.

The grades available for each assessment method are below.

Assessment method 1 - practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log:

- [fail](#)
- [pass](#)
- [distinction](#)

Assessment method 2 - knowledge test:

- [fail](#)
- [pass](#)
- [distinction](#)

The result from each assessment method is combined to decide the overall apprenticeship grade. The following grades are available for the apprenticeship:

- [fail](#)
- [pass](#)
- [merit](#)
- [distinction](#)

## EPA summary table

[Edit epa gateway form](#)[Edit available grades form](#)[Edit overall epa grading form](#)[Edit re-sits and re-takes form](#)

**On-programme -  
typically 14 months**

The apprentice must:

- complete training to develop the knowledge, skills and behaviours (KSBs) outlined in this apprenticeship's standard
- complete training towards English and mathematics qualifications in line with the apprenticeship funding rules
- compile a practical skin rejuvenation evidence log

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• complete training towards the qualification listed in the <a href="#">aesthetic practitioner - skin rejuvenation</a> apprenticeship standard</li> </ul> <p>The qualification required is:</p> <p>Level 3 award or training and assessment in emergency first aid at work minimum 1 day course (face-to-face), carried out by either an awarding organisation, a UKAS accredited trade body or voluntary aid society recognised by government as specified in HSE document GEIS 3.</p>
<p><b>End-point assessment gateway</b></p>	<p>The apprentice’s employer must be content that the apprentice is occupationally competent.</p> <p>The apprentice must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• confirm they are ready to take the EPA</li> <li>• have achieved English and mathematics qualifications in line with the apprenticeship funding rules</li> <li>• have passed <a href="#">Level 3 award or training and assessment in emergency first aid at work minimum 1 day course (face-to-face), carried out by either an awarding organisation, a UKAS accredited trade body or voluntary aid society recognised by government as specified in HSE document GEIS 3.</a></li> </ul> <p>For the practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log, the apprentice must submit a practical skin rejuvenation evidence log.</p> <p>Gateway evidence must be submitted to the EPAO, along with any organisation specific policies and procedures requested by the EPAO.</p>
<p><b>End-point assessment - typically 3 months</b></p>	<p><b>The grades available for each assessment method are below</b></p> <p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">fail</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">pass</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">distinction</a></li> </ul> <p>Knowledge test:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">fail</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">pass</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">distinction</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Overall EPA and apprenticeship can be graded:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">fail</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">pass</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">merit</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">distinction</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Re-sits and re-takes</b></p>	<p>The details for re-sits and re-takes are below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• re-take and re-sit grade cap: <a href="#">merit</a></li> <li>• re-sit timeframe: typically <a href="#">3</a> months</li> </ul>

- re-take timeframe: typically 4 months

## Duration of end-point assessment period

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The EPA is taken in the EPA period. The EPA period starts when the EPAO confirms the gateway requirements have been met and is typically 3 months. The EPAO should confirm the gateway requirements have been met and start the EPA as quickly as possible.

## EPA gateway

### [Edit epa gateway form](#)

The apprentice's employer must be content that the apprentice is occupationally competent. That is, they are deemed to be working at or above the level set out in the apprenticeship standard and ready to undertake the EPA. The employer may take advice from the apprentice's training provider, but the employer must make the decision. The apprentice will then enter the gateway. The apprentice must meet the gateway requirements before starting their EPA.

They must:

- confirm they are ready to take the EPA
- have achieved English and mathematics qualifications in line with the apprenticeship funding rules
- have passed [Level 3 award or training and assessment in emergency first aid at work minimum 1 day course \(face-to-face\)](#), carried out by either an awarding organisation, a UKAS accredited trade body or voluntary aid society recognised by government as specified in HSE document GEIS 3.
- submit a [practical skin rejuvenation evidence log](#) for the [practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log](#)

Practical skin rejuvenation evidence log evidence requirements:

The apprentice must compile a practical skin rejuvenation evidence log during the on-programme period of the apprenticeship. It should only contain evidence related to the KSBs that will be assessed in the practical assessment. It will typically contain 30 discrete pieces of evidence. Evidence must be mapped against the KSBs. Evidence may be used to demonstrate more than one KSB; a qualitative as opposed to quantitative approach is suggested. Evidence sources may include workplace documentation and records, for example:

- workplace documentation and records
- workplace policies and procedures
- witness statements that confirm satisfactory procedures occurred on clients
- annotated examples of all of the techniques and methods accompanied by signed supporting procedure plans
- non sensitive annotated photographs if applicable, for each of the knowledge and skills identified.

This is not a definitive list; other evidence sources can be included.

The practical skin rejuvenation evidence log should not include reflective accounts or any methods of self-assessment. Any employer contributions should focus on direct observation of performance, for example, witness statements, rather than opinions.

The evidence provided should be valid and attributable to the apprentice; the practical skin rejuvenation evidence log should contain a statement from the employer and apprentice confirming this.

The EPAO should not assess the practical skin rejuvenation evidence log directly as it underpins the practical assessment. The independent assessor should review the practical skin rejuvenation evidence log to prepare questions for the practical assessment. They are not required to provide feedback after this review.

Gateway evidence must be submitted to the EPAO, along with any organisation specific policies and procedures requested by the EPAO.

## **Order of assessment methods**

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The assessment methods can be delivered in any order. The result of one assessment method does not need to be known before starting the next.

## **Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log**

[Edit practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log form](#)

### **Overview**

In a practical assessment with questions, an independent assessor observes the apprentice completing the tasks set by the EPAO. The EPAO decides in which of the simulated environments it takes place. The assessment environment must closely relate to the apprentice's natural working environment. It gives the apprentice the opportunity to demonstrate the KSBs mapped to this assessment method.

### **Rationale**

This assessment method is being used because:

- this is a practical role, which can be demonstrated through completing tasks
- it allows for consistency of opportunity for apprentices to demonstrate their competence against the mapped KSBs
- it assesses KSBs holistically and objectively
- it is a valid assessment because it involves direct testing of high risk procedures in safe controlled conditions

### **Delivery**

The practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log must be structured to give the apprentice the opportunity to demonstrate the KSBs mapped to this assessment method to the highest available grade.

An independent assessor must conduct and assess the practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log.

The independent assessor assesses up to four apprentices at a time to ensure quality and rigour. They must be as unobtrusive as possible.

The EPAO must give an apprentice 28 days' notice of the practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log. At this point the apprentice will be notified of the procedure they will complete during the EPA. The training provider, employer and apprentice must ensure they have arranged a suitable client for the procedure.

The practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log must take 3.5 hours.

The independent assessor can increase the time of the practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log by up to 10%. This time is to allow the apprentice to complete a task or respond to a question if necessary.

The practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log cannot be split, other than for comfort breaks or to allow apprentices to move from one location to another. Where breaks occur, they will not count towards the total EPA time.

The EPAO must manage invigilation of the apprentice during the assessment, to maintain security of the EPA, in line with their malpractice policy. This includes breaks and moving between locations.

The independent assessor must explain to the apprentice the format and timescales of the practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log before it starts. This does not count towards the assessment time.

The independent assessor must observe the following during the practical assessment:

The practical assessment will consist of two components

### **Component 1: Perform Skin rejuvenation procedures**

The independent assessor must observe one of the following procedures:

- invasive mesotherapy
- micro injury needling face
- medium grade peel

The independent assessor must observe the following during the practical assessment:

- correct selection of tools and equipment for the selected procedure
- preparation of the client and tools and equipment
- clarification of the agreed procedure with the client
- review of the agreed procedure plan
- completion of the agreed procedure
- after care advice supplied to the client

Identification and resolution of adverse reactions (if no adverse reactions occur, questions can be asked about adverse reactions that could have occurred).

It is not expected that apprentices will deliver a procedure that is part of a series of bespoke procedures.

The independent assessor must ask 4 questions, that relate to the practical during the practical assessment. The independent assessor may ask the questions at any point during the practical assessment whilst remaining as unobtrusive as possible.

To ensure health and safety the independent assessor can terminate the observation at any point should the apprentice put either themselves or others at risk.

### **Component 2: Practical skin rejuvenation evidence log**

To support the assessment of the mapped KSBs breadth, the practical will be supported by an underpinning practical skin rejuvenation evidence log. Questions focused on the practical skin rejuvenation evidence log, will be asked during the practical assessment.

The practical skin rejuvenation evidence log will be submitted at gateway and is used to complement and underpin the practical assessment.

The practical skin rejuvenation evidence log must contain anonymised and annotated examples of all the techniques and methods detailed for the following themes:

- aesthetic procedures (Chemical peel)
- aesthetic procedures (Micro needling)
- aesthetic procedures (Light based)
- aesthetic procedures (Mesotherapy)
- aesthetic procedures (Blemish removal)
- aesthetic procedures (Combination)

The annotations should detail what techniques were used and how they were applied, with supporting documentation such procedure plans.

The practical skin rejuvenation procedures evidence log must also contain evidence related to the following themes.

- business practices
- consultation
- management and monitoring

The independent assessor will review the content of the practical skin rejuvenation evidence log prior to the practical assessment and bring it to the venue on the day of the assessment. They will use the contents to formulate questions in context of the choices made by the apprentice in the practical demonstration to assess techniques, as detailed in the KSBs, that have not been observed during component 1 of the assessment.

During the practical assessment, questions will be asked in regard to the practical skin rejuvenation evidence log, as the questions will be unique to the individual candidate they can be asked at any suitable time during the practical procedure.

The independent assessor has the discretion to increase the time of the questioning session by up to 10% to allow the apprentice to complete their last answer. A minimum of 4 questions will be asked by the independent assessor, these questions will be formed around

themes not covered in the practical assessment and will be devised by the independent assessor and will be asked during component 1.

Together, component 1 and component 2 will assess the following themes:

- aesthetic procedures (Chemical peel)
- aesthetic procedures (Micro needling)
- aesthetic procedures (Light based)
- aesthetic procedures (Mesotherapy)
- aesthetic procedures (Blemish removal)
- aesthetic procedures (Combination)
- business practices
- consultation
- management and monitoring

These activities provide the apprentice with the opportunity to demonstrate the KSBs mapped to this assessment method.

The independent assessor must ask questions. The purpose of the questions is to assess the level of competence against the grading descriptors.

Questioning can occur both during and after the practical assessment. The time for questioning is included in the overall assessment time. The independent assessor must ask at least 7 questions across the two components. To remain as unobtrusive as possible, the independent assessor should ask questions during natural stops between tasks and after completion of work rather than disrupting the apprentice's flow. The independent assessor must use the questions from the EPAO's question bank or create their own questions in line with the EPAO's training.

The independent assessor can ask follow-up questions to clarify answers given by the apprentice. These questions are in addition to the above set number of questions for the practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log.

The independent assessor must make the grading decision. The independent assessor must assess the practical assessment and responses to questions holistically when deciding the grade.

The independent assessor must keep accurate records of the assessment. They must record:

- the KSBs observed
- the apprentice's answers to questions
- KSBs demonstrated in answers to questions
- the grade achieved

### **Assessment location**

The practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log must take place in a simulated environment selected by the EPAO for example, the EPAO's premises, a training provider's premises, a training facility in the employer's premises, a test centre or a similar simulated environment. This simulated environment must relate to the apprentice's natural work environment. Equipment and resources needed for the practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log must be confirmed to be available by the EPAO, who can liaise with the employer to provide these. They must be in good and safe working condition.

### **Question and resource development**



The EPAO must develop a purpose-built assessment specification and question bank. It is recommended this is done in consultation with employers of this occupation. The EPAO must maintain the security and confidentiality of EPA materials when consulting with employers. The assessment specification and question bank must be reviewed at least once a year to ensure they remain fit-for-purpose.

The assessment specification must be relevant to the occupation and demonstrate how to assess the KSBs mapped to this assessment method. The EPAO must ensure that questions are refined and developed to a high standard. The questions must be unpredictable. A question bank of sufficient size will support this.

The EPAO must ensure that the apprentice has a different set of tasks and questions in the case of re-sits and retakes, to minimise predictability.

The EPAO must produce the following materials to support the practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log:

- independent assessor assessment materials which include:
  - training materials
  - administration materials
  - moderation and standardisation materials
  - guidance materials
  - grading guidance
  - question bank
- EPA guidance for the apprentice and the employer

The EPAO must develop a purpose-built set of simulated practical briefs which will be rotated by booking covering the following;

- invasive mesotherapy
- micro injury needling face
- medium grade peel

The EPAO must ensure that the EPA materials are subject to quality assurance procedures including standardisation and moderation.

## **Knowledge test**

[Edit knowledge test form](#)

### **Overview**

In the knowledge test, the apprentice answers questions in a controlled and invigilated environment. It gives the apprentice the opportunity to demonstrate the knowledge mapped to this assessment method.

Short answer questions (SAQs) are open-ended questions. SAQs are used to assess basic knowledge in a test. SAQs need a brief factual or interpretive answer. Long answer questions (LAQs) are open-ended questions. LAQs are used to assess depth of knowledge in a test. LAQs need an extended written response or an evaluative answer.

## Rationale

This assessment method is being used because:

- it can assess knowledge it is easy to administer
- it can be conducted remotely and administered to multiple apprentices at the same time, potentially reducing cost
- it can be completed online and or remotely, providing appropriate controls are in place.
- it has potentially high reliability and validity
- tests taken in examination conditions are considered to be rigorous and reliable
- everyone taking the test has the same experience, which enables direct comparisons between apprentices across the country and over time
- a question bank can be used which helps to ensure that the difficulty of the tests remains stable over time
- apprentices have the opportunity to explain their thinking and articulate their responses through written tests
- the use of Short Answer Questions (SAQs) and test structure increases the accessibility of the assessment method

## Delivery

The knowledge test must be structured to give the apprentice the opportunity to demonstrate the knowledge mapped to this assessment method to the highest available grade.

The test can be computer or paper based.

The apprentice must be given at least 28 days' notice of the date and time of the test.

To support comparability, the distribution of marks will be allocated at theme level (see mapping of KSBs to themes) using the design detailed below.

Paper 1 must consist of 21 Short Answer Questions (SAQs) questions and 10 Long answer questions and always total 98 marks.

Paper 2 must consist of 15 Short Answer Questions (SAQs) questions and 9 Long answer questions always total 94 marks.

Long and short answer questions need a written response.

Each knowledge test must include the following:

### **Paper 1**

Theme; business practices (x7 questions, totalling 20 marks overall)

- x2 SAQs worth 1 mark each
- x3 SAQ worth 2 marks each
- x2 LAQ worth 6 marks each (covering K1)

Theme; collaboration with other stakeholders (x2 questions, totalling 4 marks overall)

- x1 SAQ worth 1 mark
- x1 SAQ worth 3 marks

Theme; aesthetic procedures (Chemical Peel) (x6 questions, totalling 20 marks overall)

- x4 SAQs worth 2 mark each

- x2 LAQs worth 6 marks each (covering K26)

Theme; aesthetic procedures (micro needling) (x8 questions, totalling 30 marks overall)

- x3 SAQs worth 2 marks each
- x2 SAQs worth 3 marks each
- x3 LAQ worth 6 marks each (covering K31, K36)

Theme; aesthetic procedures (Light based) (x2 questions, totalling 6 marks overall)

- 1x SAQ worth 2 marks
- 1x LAQ worth 4 marks (covering K38)

Theme; aesthetic procedures (mesotherapy) (x2 questions, totalling 6 marks overall)

- 1x SAQ worth 2 marks
- 1x LAQ worth 4 marks (covering K41)

Theme; aesthetic procedures (blemish removal) (x2 questions, totalling 4 marks overall)

- 2x SAQs worth 2 mark each

Theme; aesthetic procedures (combination) (x2 questions, totalling 8 marks overall)

- x1 SAQ worth 2 marks
- x1 LAQ worth 6 marks (covering K47)

The pass mark for paper 1 is 65% with a pass mark of 63 marks

## **Paper 2**

Theme; consultation (x1 questions, totalling 6 marks overall)

- x1 LAQ worth 6 marks (covering K15)

Theme; science of procedures (x23 questions, totalling 86 marks overall)

- x5 SAQ worth 2 marks each
- x10 SAQ worth 3 marks each
- x8 LAQ worth 6 marks each (covering K5, K6, K7, K8, K10, K11, K12, K19)

The pass mark for paper 2 is 65% with a pass mark of 61 marks

Responses to SAQs may be one word, a phrase, a sentence or a paragraph. SAQs are typically awarded up to 5 marks. Responses to LAQs may be multiple lines, an approximate word count (such as 100 words), multiple paragraphs. This should be an extended writing opportunity for higher marked questions.

Responses to SAQs may be one word, a phrase, a sentence or a paragraph and should be reflective of the mark allocation in terms of expected demand. For example, a **1** mark SAQ will typically require either a one word or single sentence response whereas a **2, 4 or 6 mark TBC** SAQ response will typically be longer.

## **Marking scheme and grading guidance**

The grading descriptors show both the numerical grade boundaries required for each level of achievement for the written test and the required level of demand for competency. The grading descriptors should be used by EPAOs to create valid and reliable mark schemes. The marks scheme design and approach can be determined by the EPAO (e.g. either levels based, points based or a mixture). EPAOs should ensure that the questions within the knowledge test mirror the level of demand set by the grading descriptors at the pass level. This should be done by using the same command verb where possible (or a comparable verb, in terms of demand, where not). The grading descriptors should inform the question writing whilst also providing EPAOs with the numerical outcomes required for each level of attainment. EPAOs must ensure that their mark scheme approach supports these required standards in a reliable way. Specifically, if a levels-based, banded mark scheme design is used then the quality of performance described within each band descriptor should be set in an appropriate way to safeguard standards.

The final grade for the knowledge test papers should be calculated in the following way.

## **Knowledge test grade table**

Knowledge test Paper 1	Knowledge test Paper 2	Overall grade
<b>PAPER 1 THEME KSBS</b>	<b>PASS THE GRADE BOUNDARY FOR A PASS IS 63 - 83 MARKS</b>	<b>DISTINCTION THE GRADE BOUNDARY FOR A DISTINCTION IS 84 - 98 MARKS</b>
<b>PAPER 2 THEME KSBS</b>	<b>PASS THE GRADE BOUNDARY FOR A PASS IS 61 - 79 MARKS</b>	<b>DISTINCTION THE GRADE BOUNDARY FOR A DISTINCTION IS 71 - 94 MARKS</b>
Fail	Fail	Fail
Fail	Pass	Fail
Pass	Fail	Fail
Pass	Pass	Pass
Pass	Distinction	Pass
Distinction	Pass	Pass
Distinction	Distinction	Distinction

Apprentices failing a paper can re-sit the paper in line with the re-sit -retake section below.

## Test administration

The apprentice must have 150 minutes to complete paper 1

The apprentice must have 120 minutes to complete paper 2

The test must be taken in the presence of an invigilator who is the responsibility of the EPAO.

The EPAO must have an invigilation policy setting out how the test must be conducted. It must state the ratio of apprentices to invigilators for the setting and allow the test to take place in a secure way.

The EPAO is responsible for the security of the test including the arrangements for on-line testing. The EPAO must ensure that their security arrangements maintain the validity and reliability of the test.

## Grading

[Edit add grade descriptor form](#)[Edit mapping of ksbs to grade themes form](#)[Edit available grades form](#)

## Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log

Fail - does not meet pass criteria

THEME KSBS	PASS APPRENTICES MUST DEMONSTRATE ALL OF THE PASS DESCRIPTORS	DISTINCTION APPRENTICES MUST DEMONSTRATE ALL OF THE PASS DESCRIPTORS AND ALL OF THE DISTINCTION DESCRIPTORS
Business practices K4 K50 K51 S1 S9 S28 S29	<p>Uses safe, ethical, environmental and sustainable procedures in line with organisational operating procedures and legal requirements. (K4, S1, S9)</p> <p>Applies self-reflection, feedback and professional development activities to improve practice. (K50, S28)</p> <p>Applies promotional strategies to promote retail sales and/or additional procedures. (K51, S29)</p>	None.
Consultation K13 K14 K16 K17 K18 S2 S3 S4 S5 S7 S8 S10 B3 B4	<p>Completes and records a consultation, skin evaluation and analysis, gaining consent for the rejuvenation plan. (K17, S7)</p> <p>Produces skin rejuvenation plans and risk assessments by completing welfare assessments and analysis to ensure suitability of planned procedures, ensuring dignity and respect are upheld throughout. (K13, K14, S8, S2, B3)</p> <p>Analyses the clients skin using skin clarification tools to ensure suitability of products. (K18, S4)</p> <p>Consults with clients adapting communication style to identify absolute and relative contra-indications, client concerns, expectations, procedure objectives and desired outcomes to inform the procedure plan proposal; options and the cooling off period; communicating potential and expected contra-actions, potential adverse effects, complications and management of the risks of the proposed procedure, the physical sensation that may occur and options for pain management and client instruction and requirement for pre-procedure preparation and how to</p>	<p>Accurately records results of welfare and skin assessments. (K17, S7)</p> <p>Welfare assessments are detailed and identify and resolve client concerns against achievable results. (K14, S2)</p>

THEME KSBS	PASS APPRENTICES MUST DEMONSTRATE ALL OF THE PASS DESCRIPTORS	DISTINCTION APPRENTICES MUST DEMONSTRATE ALL OF THE PASS DESCRIPTORS AND ALL OF THE DISTINCTION DESCRIPTORS
	control risk to maximise results. (K16, S3, S5, S10, B4)	
Management and monitoring K20 K21 K22 K23 S12 S13 S14 B1 B5	<p>Prepares clients skin in-line with a developed dynamic risk assessment to ensure client safety, manage risk and maximise rejuvenation results, pre, during and post procedure. (K20, K23, S12)</p> <p>Manages complications using emergency plans created in line with codes of conduct, ensuring corrective actions and immediate intervention can be applied when adverse reactions occur. (K21, K22, S13, S14, B1, B5)</p>	None.
Aesthetic procedures (Chemical Peel) K27 S11 S15 S16 S17	Selects and uses correct products, tools and equipment to conduct skin rejuvenation following a bespoke procedure plan for medium grade chemical peel on the face and neck, taking account of the client's skin characteristics, whilst continuously monitoring the client's comfort and safety and skin reactions. (K27, S11, S15, S16, S17)	Precisely and consistently applies and removes medium grade peel to meet procedure plan objectives. (K27, S17)
Aesthetic procedures (Micro needling) K34 K35 S18 S19 S20	<p>Conducts micro injury procedures on the face and neck using correct needles to meet the objectives of the procedure plan. (K34, S18, S19)</p> <p>Conducts micro injury procedures on the body using correct needles to meet the objectives of the procedure plan. (K35, S20)</p>	Precisely adapts needling techniques to ensure procedures objectives are consistently achieved across the face and neck. (K34, S19)

THEME KSBS	PASS APPRENTICES MUST DEMONSTRATE ALL OF THE PASS DESCRIPTORS	DISTINCTION APPRENTICES MUST DEMONSTRATE ALL OF THE PASS DESCRIPTORS AND ALL OF THE DISTINCTION DESCRIPTORS
Aesthetic procedures (Light based) K39 S21	Applies light-based techniques for the client's skin characteristics to meet the objectives of a bespoke plan. (K39, S21)	Adapts light-based techniques and modifies procedure ensure objectives are met. (K39, S21)
Aesthetic procedures (Mesotherapy) K42 S22 S23	Conducts invasive mesotherapy techniques using correct devices and activating solutions in line with bespoke procedure plans. (K42, S22, S23)	Precisely and consistently applies techniques and the use of devices to ensure maximum improvements to the skin are achieved. (K42, S23)
Aesthetic procedures (Blemish removal) K45 S24	Applies blemish removal techniques for the client's skin characteristics to meet the objectives of a bespoke plan. (K45, S24)	Adapts blemish removal techniques and adapts procedure to ensure objectives are met. (K45, S24)
Aesthetic procedures (Combination) K48 S25 S26 S27 B2	Conducts invasive skin rejuvenation, within own level of authority, responsibility and competence, using the correct tools and equipment to meet the objectives of bespoke procedure plan covering a combination of intraepidermal procedures to suit the client's skin characteristics and provides post procedure instructions and advice to prevent risk and maximise rejuvenation results. (K48, S25, S26, S27, B2)	None.

## Knowledge test

Fail - does not meet pass criteria



THEME KSBS	PASS PLEASE SEE THE THEORY ASSESSMENT GRADE TABLE FOR THE PASS GRADE BOUNDARIES.	DISTINCTION PLEASE SEE THE THEORY ASSESSMENT GRADE TABLE FOR THE DISTINCTION GRADE BOUNDARIES.
Paper 1: Business practices K1 K2 K3	<p>The written descriptors that support the numerical grade boundaries are: Describe the requirements of legislation on businesses covering, equality, diversity and inclusion, health, safety, infection control for aesthetic skin rejuvenation procedures, management of and safe use of products, storage, handling and disposal of skin rejuvenation products, tools and equipment, informed consent, storage and maintenance of client records, advertising and marketing. (K1)</p> <p>Explain the scope, structure and requirements of the aesthetic sector: different types of role and organisations, business risk management and risk control systems, licencing and regulatory requirements, aesthetics standards quality assurance, voluntary and statutory requirements for professional practice. (K2)</p> <p>Outline ethical, environmental and sustainable practice. (K3)</p>	See numerical grade boundaries for distinction.
Paper 1: Collaboration with other stakeholders K24 K25 S6	<p>The written descriptors that support the numerical grade boundaries are: Describe the purpose of interactions with healthcare and non-healthcare professions including procedure delivery and referrals other professionals. (K24)</p> <p>Explain the services and offered by other healthcare professionals and how these may affect proposed procedures. (K25, S6)</p>	See numerical grade boundaries for distinction.



THEME KSBS	PASS PLEASE SEE THE THEORY ASSESSMENT GRADE TABLE FOR THE PASS GRADE BOUNDARIES.	DISTINCTION PLEASE SEE THE THEORY ASSESSMENT GRADE TABLE FOR THE DISTINCTION GRADE BOUNDARIES.
<p>Paper 1: Aesthetic procedures (Chemical Peel) K26 K28 K29 K30</p>	<p>The written descriptors that support the numerical grade boundaries are:</p> <p>Compare and contrast intraepidermal chemical peel methodologies and procedures; very superficial, superficial, medium, deep, and their impact on skin characteristics, procedure objectives and the delivery of the procedure singularly or a course. (K26)</p> <p>Outline the benefits of intraepidermal chemical peel for skin rejuvenation: very superficial, superficial, medium. (K28)</p> <p>Summarise the precautions that should be implemented for intraepidermal chemical peel for skin rejuvenation: very superficial, superficial, medium. (K29)</p> <p>Explain procedures that could be carried out in conjunction with skin peeling procedures and the associated risks. (K30)</p>	<p>See numerical grade boundaries for distinction.</p>
<p>Paper 1: Aesthetic procedures (Micro needling) K31 K32 K33 K36 K37</p>	<p>The written descriptors that support the numerical grade boundaries are:</p> <p>Analyse the principles of controlled inflammation and micro-injury procedures, and their relationship to wound healing stages, as a mechanism to achieve skin rejuvenation. (K31)</p>	<p>See numerical grade boundaries for distinction.</p>

THEME KSBS	PASS PLEASE SEE THE THEORY ASSESSMENT GRADE TABLE FOR THE PASS GRADE BOUNDARIES.	DISTINCTION PLEASE SEE THE THEORY ASSESSMENT GRADE TABLE FOR THE DISTINCTION GRADE BOUNDARIES.
	<p>Compare and contrast the types, methodology, techniques, behind non-invasive skin rejuvenation procedures using Nano needling and nano-infusion. (0.15mm). (K32)</p> <p>Explain the methodologies of different types of micro-needling with and without preparation of the face (1.5mm) and on the body (up to 2.0mm). (K33)</p> <p>Analyse the impact of micro injury procedures and benefits gained using micro-needling on the face and the body including the impact of needle depth, stitch frequency, procedure duration, practitioner techniques, devices, procedure frequency and duration on the procedures. (K36)</p> <p>Explain the precautions that should be implemented for micro injury procedures. (K37)</p>	
Paper 1: Aesthetic procedures (Light based) K38 K40	<p>The written descriptors that support the numerical grade boundaries are:</p> <p>Compare and contrast different methodologies and benefits of different types of light-based skin rejuvenation procedures and how these relate to an individual's skin characteristics and classification. (K38)</p> <p>Explain the necessary precautions that should be implemented for</p>	See numerical grade boundaries for distinction.

THEME KSBS	PASS PLEASE SEE THE THEORY ASSESSMENT GRADE TABLE FOR THE PASS GRADE BOUNDARIES.	DISTINCTION PLEASE SEE THE THEORY ASSESSMENT GRADE TABLE FOR THE DISTINCTION GRADE BOUNDARIES.
	light-based skin rejuvenation procedures. (K40)	
Paper 1: Aesthetic procedures (Mesotherapy) K41 K43	<p>The written descriptors that support the numerical grade boundaries are:</p> <p>Compare and contrast different methodologies for different types of mesotherapy procedures used to rejuvenate the skin and improve skin condition including the benefits gained. (K41)</p> <p>Explain the precautions that should be that should mesotherapy procedures that should be implemented when using mesotherapy for skin rejuvenation. (K43)</p>	See numerical grade boundaries for distinction.
Paper 1: Aesthetic procedures (Blemish removal) K44 K46	<p>The written descriptors that support the numerical grade boundaries are:</p> <p>Explain different methodologies for different types of blemish removal and the benefits gained. (K44)</p> <p>Summarise the precautions that should be that should be implemented for blemish removal procedures. (K46)</p>	See numerical grade boundaries for distinction.
Paper 1: Aesthetic procedures (Combination) K47 K49	The written descriptors that support the numerical grade boundaries are:	See numerical grade boundaries for distinction.

THEME KSBS	PASS PLEASE SEE THE THEORY ASSESSMENT GRADE TABLE FOR THE PASS GRADE BOUNDARIES.	DISTINCTION PLEASE SEE THE THEORY ASSESSMENT GRADE TABLE FOR THE DISTINCTION GRADE BOUNDARIES.
	<p>Analyse how, when and why a combination of intraepidermal procedures is used and the benefits gained. (K47)</p> <p>Explain the necessary precautions that should be implemented when a combination of intraepidermal procedures is used. (K49)</p>	
Paper 2: Consultation K15	Interpret key theories that underpin the assessment of client's physical, psychological, and emotional suitability for the aesthetic procedures. (K15)	See numerical grade boundaries for distinction.
Paper 2: Science of procedures K5 K6 K7 K8 K9 K10 K11 K12 K19	<p>Analyse aspects of the science of microbiology in non-surgical aesthetic practice covering, the skin microbiome and its importance; the effects of microbiome disruption (dysbiosis); effects of probiotic, prebiotic and microbial-based skin rejuvenation on the skin microbiome. (K5)</p> <p>Compare and contrast pathological processes and the relationships of these to skin rejuvenation practice covering, skin morphology; inflammatory response; remodelling; skin aging effects on collagen, elastin, pigmentation, scarring; vascular changes; phases of skin healing. (K6)</p> <p>Compare and contrast biochemical processes and the importance of</p>	See numerical grade boundaries for distinction.

THEME KSBS	PASS PLEASE SEE THE THEORY ASSESSMENT GRADE TABLE FOR THE PASS GRADE BOUNDARIES.	DISTINCTION PLEASE SEE THE THEORY ASSESSMENT GRADE TABLE FOR THE DISTINCTION GRADE BOUNDARIES.
	<p>considering these in skin rejuvenation practice covering, biochemical pathways; biochemical pathways; collagen; elastin; glycation; hyaluronic acid; AHAs, BHAs, lipids; ceramides, oxidation; wound healing. (K7)</p> <p>Analyse biophysical relationships and how these affect skin rejuvenation practice, covering the skin's structural integrity and response to mechanical and thermal procedures, elasticity and viscoelasticity, hydration and barrier function; biomechanical changes. (K8)</p> <p>Analyse anatomy and physiology relevant to non-surgical aesthetic practise for skin rejuvenation covering, the structure and function of the body systems, the physiology of healthy skin, skin science, the pH scale and relevance to skin sensitivity, integrity and healing, the compromised barrier function and skin regeneration processes (K9)</p> <p>Identify how skin morphology impacts on the selection of procedures and procedure plans and alters due to age and genetics, disease, disorder, trauma, and environmental factors. (K10)</p> <p>Explain relative and absolute contraindications with presenting conditions and its impact on skin rejuvenation. (K11)</p> <p>Explain the expected and potential adverse contra-actions of</p>	

THEME KSBS	PASS PLEASE SEE THE THEORY ASSESSMENT GRADE TABLE FOR THE PASS GRADE BOUNDARIES.	DISTINCTION PLEASE SEE THE THEORY ASSESSMENT GRADE TABLE FOR THE DISTINCTION GRADE BOUNDARIES.
	<p>procedures, adverse effects, complications and risks, and the physical sensation that may occur. (K12)</p> <p>Compare and contrast the active ingredients of regulated and non-regulated products. Including topical and adjunctive topical skin products. (K19)</p>	

## Overall EPA grading

[Edit overall epa grading form](#)

Performance in the EPA determines the overall grade of:

- fail
- pass
- merit
- distinction

An independent assessor must individually grade the practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log and knowledge test in line with this EPA plan. An independent assessor must individually grade the

- [Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log](#)  
An independent assessor must individually grade the

- [Knowledge test](#)

The EPAO must combine the individual assessment method grades to determine the overall EPA grade.

If the apprentice fails one assessment method or more, they will be awarded an overall fail.

To achieve an overall pass, the apprentice must achieve at least a pass in all the assessment methods. Apprentices must achieve at least a pass in all the EPA methods to get an overall pass. To achieve an overall EPA 'merit,' the apprentice must achieve a pass in the knowledge test and a distinction in the simulated practical with questions or a distinction in the knowledge test and pass in the simulated practical with questions. To achieve an overall EPA 'distinction,' the apprentice must achieve a distinction in both assessment methods. Grades from individual assessment methods must be combined in the following way to determine the grade of the EPA overall.

PRACTICAL WITH QUESTIONS UNDERPINNED BY PRACTICAL SKIN REJUVENATION EVIDENCE LOG	KNOWLEDGE TEST	OVERALL GRADING
Fail	Any grade	Fail
Any grade	Fail	Fail
Pass	Pass	Pass
Pass	Distinction	Merit
Distinction	Pass	Merit
Distinction	Distinction	Distinction

## Re-sits and re-takes

### [Edit re-sits and re-takes form](#)

If the apprentice fails one assessment method or more, they can take a re-sit or a re-take at their employer's discretion. The apprentice's employer needs to agree that a re-sit or re-take is appropriate. A re-sit does not need further learning, whereas a re-take does. The apprentice should have a supportive action plan to prepare for a re-sit or a re-take.

The employer and the EPAO should agree the timescale for a re-sit or re-take. A re-sit is typically taken within 3 months of the EPA outcome notification. The timescale for a re-take is dependent on how much re-training is required and is typically taken within 4 months of the EPA outcome notification.

Failed assessment methods must be re-sat or re-taken within a 6-month period from the EPA outcome notification, otherwise the entire EPA will need to be re-sat or re-taken in full.

Re-sits and re-takes are not offered to an apprentice wishing to move from pass to a higher grade.

The apprentice will get a maximum EPA grade of merit if they need to re-sit or re-take one or more assessment methods, unless the EPAO determines there are exceptional circumstances.

## Roles and responsibilities

### [Edit roles and responsibilities form](#)

ROLES	RESPONSIBILITIES
Apprentice	<p>As a minimum, the apprentice should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• complete on-programme training to meet the KSBs as outlined in the apprenticeship standard for a minimum of 12 months</li> <li>• complete the required amount of off-the-job training specified by the apprenticeship funding rules and as arranged by the employer and training provider</li> <li>• understand the purpose and importance of EPA</li> </ul>

ROLES	RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prepare for and undertake the EPA including meeting all gateway requirements</li> </ul>
Employer	<p>As a minimum, the apprentice's employer must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• select the training provider</li> <li>• work with the training provider to select the EPAO</li> <li>• work with the training provider, where applicable, to support the apprentice in the workplace and to provide the opportunities for the apprentice to develop the KSBs</li> <li>• arrange and support off-the-job training to be undertaken by the apprentice</li> <li>• decide when the apprentice is working at or above the apprenticeship standard and is ready for EPA</li> <li>• ensure the apprentice is prepared for the EPA</li> <li>• ensure that all supporting evidence required at the gateway is submitted in line with this EPA plan</li> <li>• confirm arrangements with the EPAO for the EPA in a timely manner, including who, when, where</li> <li>• provide the EPAO with access to any employer-specific documentation as required for example, company policies</li> <li>• ensure that the EPA is scheduled with the EPAO for a date and time which allows appropriate opportunity for the apprentice to meet the KSBs</li> <li>• ensure the apprentice is given sufficient time away from regular duties to prepare for, and complete the EPA</li> <li>• ensure that any required supervision during the EPA period, as stated within this EPA plan, is in place</li> <li>• ensure the apprentice has access to the resources used to fulfil their role and carry out the EPA for workplace based assessments</li> <li>• remain independent from the delivery of the EPA</li> <li>• pass the certificate to the apprentice upon receipt</li> </ul>
EPAO	<p>As a minimum, the EPAO must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conform to the requirements of this EPA plan and deliver its requirements in a timely manner</li> </ul>



ROLES	RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conform to the requirements of the apprenticeship provider and assessment register</li> <li>• conform to the requirements of the external quality assurance provider (EQAP)</li> <li>• understand the apprenticeship including the occupational standard and EPA plan</li> <li>• make all necessary contractual arrangements including agreeing the price of the EPA</li> <li>• develop and produce assessment materials including specifications and marking materials, for example mark schemes, practice materials, training material</li> <li>• maintain and apply a policy for the declaration and management of conflict of interests and independence. This must ensure, as a minimum, there is no personal benefit or detriment for those delivering the EPA or from the result of an assessment. It must cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ apprentices</li> <li>○ employers</li> <li>○ independent assessors</li> <li>○ any other roles involved in delivery or grading of the EPA</li> </ul> </li> <li>• have quality assurance systems and procedures that ensure fair, reliable and consistent assessment and maintain records of internal quality assurance (IQA) activity for external quality assurance (EQA) purposes</li> <li>• appoint independent, competent, and suitably qualified assessors in line with the requirements of this EPA plan</li> <li>• appoint administrators, invigilators and any other roles where required to facilitate the EPA</li> <li>• deliver induction, initial and on-going training for all their independent assessors and any other roles involved in the delivery or grading of the EPA as specified within this EPA plan. This should include how to record the rationale and evidence for grading decisions where required</li> <li>• conduct standardisation with all their independent assessors before allowing them to deliver an EPA, when the EPA is updated, and at least once a year</li> <li>• conduct moderation across all of their independent assessors' decisions once EPAs</li> </ul>

ROLES	RESPONSIBILITIES
	<p>have started according to a sampling plan, with associated risk rating of independent assessors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitor the performance of all their independent assessors and provide additional training where necessary</li> <li>• develop and provide assessment recording documentation to ensure a clear and auditable process is in place for providing assessment decisions and feedback to all relevant stakeholders</li> <li>• use language in the development and delivery of the EPA that is appropriate to the level of the apprenticeship</li> <li>• arrange for the EPA to take place in a timely manner, in consultation with the employer</li> <li>• provide information, advice, and guidance documentation to enable apprentices, employers and training providers to prepare for the EPA</li> <li>• confirm the gateway requirements have been met before they start the EPA for an apprentice</li> <li>• arrange a suitable venue for the EPA</li> <li>• maintain the security of the EPA including, but not limited to, verifying the identity of the apprentice, invigilation and security of materials</li> <li>• where the EPA plan permits assessment away from the workplace, ensure that the apprentice has access to the required resources and liaise with the employer to agree this if necessary</li> <li>• confirm the overall grade awarded</li> <li>• maintain and apply a policy for conducting appeals</li> </ul>
Independent assessor	<p>As a minimum, an independent assessor must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be independent, with no conflict of interest with the apprentice, their employer or training provider, specifically, they must not receive a personal benefit or detriment from the result of the assessment</li> <li>• have, maintain and be able to evidence up-to-date knowledge and expertise of the occupation</li> <li>• have the competence to assess the EPA and meet the requirements of the IQA section of this EPA plan</li> <li>• understand the apprenticeship’s occupational standard and EPA plan</li> </ul>

ROLES	RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attend induction and standardisation events before they conduct an EPA for the first time, when the EPA is updated, and at least once a year</li> <li>• use language in the delivery of the EPA that is appropriate to the level of the apprenticeship</li> <li>• work with other personnel, where used, in the preparation and delivery of assessment methods</li> <li>• conduct the EPA to assess the apprentice against the KSBs and in line with the EPA plan</li> <li>• make final grading decisions in line with this EPA plan</li> <li>• record and report assessment outcome decisions</li> <li>• comply with the IQA requirements of the EPAO</li> <li>• comply with external quality assurance (EQA) requirements</li> </ul>
Training provider	<p>As a minimum, the training provider must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conform to the requirements of the apprenticeship provider and assessment register</li> <li>• ensure procedures are in place to mitigate against any conflict of interest</li> <li>• work with the employer and support the apprentice during the off-the-job training to provide the opportunities to develop the KSBs as outlined in the occupational standard</li> <li>• deliver training to the apprentice as outlined in their apprenticeship agreement</li> <li>• monitor the apprentice's progress during any training provider led on-programme learning</li> <li>• ensure the apprentice is prepared for the EPA</li> <li>• work with the employer to select the EPAO</li> <li>• advise the employer, upon request, on the apprentice's readiness for EPA</li> <li>• ensure that all supporting evidence required at the gateway is submitted in line with this EPA plan</li> <li>• remain independent from the delivery of the EPA</li> </ul>
Marker	<p>As a minimum, the marker must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attend induction training as directed by the EPAO</li> </ul>

ROLES	RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have no direct connection or conflict of interest with the apprentice, their employer or training provider</li> <li>• mark test answers in line with the EPAO's mark scheme and procedures</li> </ul>
Invigilator	<p>As a minimum, the invigilator must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attend induction training as directed by the EPAO</li> <li>• not invigilate an assessment, solely, if they have delivered the assessed content to the apprentice</li> <li>• invigilate and supervise the apprentice during tests and in breaks during assessment methods to prevent malpractice in line with the EPAO's invigilation procedures</li> </ul>
An additional person required during the practical assessment	<p>As a minimum, the competent person must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be occupationally competent to perform the required role</li> <li>• follow a brief provided by the independent assessor which confirms what is required</li> <li>• be at the assessment venue and be in situ prior to the assessment</li> <li>• adhere to confidentiality about all aspects of the assessment</li> <li>• not provide guidance or influence the assessment outcome in any way</li> <li>• provide a written statement to confirm that the task is attributable to the apprentice</li> </ul>

## Reasonable adjustments

[Edit reasonable adjustments form](#)

### Reasonable adjustments

The EPAO must have reasonable adjustments arrangements for the EPA.

This should include:

- how an apprentice qualifies for a reasonable adjustment
- what reasonable adjustments may be made

Adjustments must maintain the validity, reliability and integrity of the EPA as outlined in this EPA plan.

### Special considerations

The EPAO must have special consideration arrangements for the EPA.

This should include:

- how an apprentice qualifies for a special consideration
- what special considerations will be given

Special considerations must maintain the validity, reliability and integrity of the EPA as outlined in this EPA plan.

## Internal quality assurance

[Edit internal quality assurance form](#)

Internal quality assurance refers to the strategies, policies and procedures that an EPAO must have in place to ensure valid, consistent and reliable EPA decisions.

EPAOs for this EPA must adhere to the requirements within the roles and responsibilities table.

They must also appoint independent assessors who:

- have recent relevant experience of the occupation or sector to at least occupational level 5 gained in the last 2 years or significant experience of the occupation or sector

## Value for money

[Edit value for money form](#)

Affordability of the EPA will be aided by using at least some of the following:

- completing applicable assessment methods online, for example computer-based assessment
- assessing multiple apprentices simultaneously where the assessment method permits this

## Professional recognition

[Edit professional recognition form](#)

This apprenticeship is not aligned to professional recognition.

## Mapping of KSBs to assessment methods

[Edit mapping of ksbs to assessment methods form](#)

KNOWLEDGE	ASSESSMENT METHODS
<b>K1</b> Legal and organisational requirements: equality, diversity and inclusion, health, safety, infection control for aesthetic skin rejuvenation procedures, management of and safe use of products, storage, handling and disposal of skin rejuvenation products, tools and equipment, informed consent, storage and maintenance of client records, advertising and marketing.	Knowledge test

KNOWLEDGE	ASSESSMENT METHODS
<p><b>K2</b> The scope, structure and requirements of the aesthetic sector: different types of role and organisations, business risk management and risk control systems, licencing and regulatory requirements, aesthetics standards quality assurance, voluntary and statutory requirements for professional practice.</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>
<p><b>K3</b> Ethical, environmental and sustainability principles relating to the provision of aesthetic procedures for skin rejuvenation.</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>
<p><b>K4</b> Organisational Standard Operating Procedures, procedural protocols and manufacturer's guidance for aesthetic procedures for skin rejuvenation.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>K5</b> The science of microbiology in non-surgical aesthetic practice for skin rejuvenation: the skin microbiome and its importance, the effects of microbiome disruption, effects of probiotic, prebiotic and microbial-based skin rejuvenation on the skin microbiome.</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>
<p><b>K6</b> The science of pathology in non-surgical aesthetic practice for skin rejuvenation: skin morphology; inflammatory response; remodelling; skin aging effects on collagen, elastin, pigmentation; scarring; vascular changes; phases of skin healing.</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>
<p><b>K7</b> The science of biochemistry in non-surgical aesthetic practice for skin rejuvenation: biochemical pathways; collagen; elastin; glycation; hyaluronic acid; alpha hydroxy acids, beta hydroxy acids, lipids; ceramides; oxidation; wound healing.</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>
<p><b>K8</b> The science of biophysics in non-surgical aesthetic practice for skin rejuvenation: the skin's structural integrity and response to mechanical and thermal procedures, elasticity and viscoelasticity, hydration and barrier function; biomechanical changes.</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>
<p><b>K9</b> Principles of anatomy and physiology relevant for non-surgical aesthetic practise for skin rejuvenation: the structure and function of the body systems, the physiology of healthy skin, skin science, the pH scale and relevance to skin sensitivity, integrity</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>

KNOWLEDGE	ASSESSMENT METHODS
and healing, the compromised barrier function and skin regeneration processes.	
<b>K10</b> How the skin morphology impacts on selection of procedures and procedure plans and alters due to age and genetics, disease, disorder, trauma, and environmental factors.	Knowledge test
<b>K11</b> Relative and absolute contraindications with presenting conditions and its impact on skin rejuvenation.	Knowledge test
<b>K12</b> The expected and potential adverse contra-actions of procedures, adverse effects, complications and risks, and the physical sensation that may occur.	Knowledge test
<b>K13</b> Processes for completing assessments with clients at different touch points to inform skin rejuvenation procedures skin and client consultation: client welfare assessment, lifestyle, declared medical status, skin evaluation and analysis to formulate personalised procedure plan.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>K14</b> Approaches to address client concerns, expectations and desired outcomes against the procedure objectives in relation to what can be achieved.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>K15</b> Theories that underpin the assessment of client's physical, psychological, and emotional suitability for the aesthetic procedures.	Knowledge test
<b>K16</b> The types of advice, choices, instructions given to clients and types of information sought including confirmation and consultation at different touch points of the service, preparation requirements of the client prior to the procedure, the expected and potential adverse contra-actions and the impact of client non-compliance with instructions.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>K17</b>	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log

KNOWLEDGE	ASSESSMENT METHODS
The purpose and content of administrative forms and plans completed for procedures: client consent forms, pre-procedure plans, procedure plans, procedure records and visual media.	
<b>K18</b> Approaches and uses of skin classification systems and skin assessment tools in skin rejuvenation.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>K19</b> The types, uses, limitations, risks and impacts of regulated and non-regulated products, and their active ingredients, tools and equipment used in skin rejuvenation including topical anaesthetics and adjunctive topical skin products during the procedure.	Knowledge test
<b>K20</b> How and why, you should monitor the health, wellbeing and safety of the client pre, during and post procedure the procedure including skin reaction using dynamic risk assessments.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>K21</b> The corrective actions and immediate intervention required when adverse reactions occur.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>K22</b> Complication management and emergency plan implementation during procedures including Basic Life Support.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>K23</b> How client skin should be prepared pre procedure and managed post procedure to control risks and maximise rejuvenation results.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>K24</b> The requirements and purpose of interactions with healthcare and non-healthcare professionals including its impact on procedure delivery, referrals to professionals.	Knowledge test
<b>K25</b> The disciplines and services offered by other healthcare professionals and how these may impact the proposed procedure.	Knowledge test
<b>K26</b>	Knowledge test



KNOWLEDGE	ASSESSMENT METHODS
The methodologies of intraepidermal chemical peel skin rejuvenation and the impact of client's skin characteristics, procedure objectives and the delivery of the procedure singularly or a course: very superficial, superficial, medium, deep.	
<b>K27</b> The techniques used for intraepidermal chemical peel skin rejuvenation: very superficial, superficial, medium.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>K28</b> The benefits of intraepidermal chemical peel for skin rejuvenation: very superficial, superficial, medium.	Knowledge test
<b>K29</b> The necessary precautions that should be implemented for intraepidermal chemical peel for skin rejuvenation: very superficial, superficial, medium.	Knowledge test
<b>K30</b> The procedures that could be carried out in conjunction with skin peeling procedures and the associated risks.	Knowledge test
<b>K31</b> The principles of controlled inflammation and micro-injury procedures, and its relationship to wound healing stages, as a mechanism to achieve skin rejuvenation.	Knowledge test
<b>K32</b> The types, methodology, techniques, behind non-invasive skin rejuvenation procedures using 0.15mm nanoneedling and nano-infusion.	Knowledge test
<b>K33</b> The methodologies of different types of 1.5mm microneedling with and without preparation of the face and up to 2.0mm microneedling on the body.	Knowledge test
<b>K34</b> The techniques used for different types of 1.5mm microneedling: with or without preparation of the face.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>K35</b> The techniques used for different types of micro needling up to 0.25 - 2.0mm: with or without preparation of the body.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log

KNOWLEDGE	ASSESSMENT METHODS
<p><b>K36</b> The impact of micro injury procedures and benefits gained using microneedling on the face and the body including the impact of needle depth, stitch frequency, procedure duration, practitioner techniques, devices, procedure frequency and duration on the procedures.</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>
<p><b>K37</b> The necessary precautions that should be implemented for micro injury procedures using microneedling on the face and the body.</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>
<p><b>K38</b> The methodologies and benefits of different types of light-based skin rejuvenation procedures and how it relates to an individual's skin characteristics and classification.</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>
<p><b>K39</b> The techniques used for different types of light-based skin rejuvenation procedures.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>K40</b> The necessary precautions that should be implemented for light-based skin rejuvenation procedures.</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>
<p><b>K41</b> The methodologies of different types of mesotherapy procedures used to rejuvenate the skin and improve skin condition including the benefits gained.</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>
<p><b>K42</b> The techniques for mesotherapy skin rejuvenation using mesotherapy devices and activating solutions to rejuvenate the skin and improve skin condition.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>K43</b> The necessary precautions for mesotherapy procedures that should be implemented when using mesotherapy for skin rejuvenation and to improve skin conditions.</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>
<p><b>K44</b> The methodologies for different types of blemish removal and the benefits gained.</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>
<p><b>K45</b></p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical</p>

KNOWLEDGE	ASSESSMENT METHODS
The techniques used for blemish removal.	skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>K46</b> The necessary precautions that should be implemented for blemish removal procedures.	Knowledge test
<b>K47</b> How, when and why a combination of intraepidermal procedures are used and the benefits gained.	Knowledge test
<b>K48</b> The different combination of types of intraepidermal procedures that can be used for skin rejuvenation and how the choices relate to the client's skin characteristics and classification with and without preparation, singularly and as a course.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>K49</b> The necessary precautions that should be implemented when a combination of intraepidermal procedures are used.	Knowledge test
<b>K50</b> Use of reflective techniques and feedback to plan professional development and to inform future procedures and recommendations.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>K51</b> Strategies used to promote business growth, increase retail sales, and encourage clients to book additional procedures, procedures and services.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
SKILL	ASSESSMENT METHODS
<b>S1</b> Apply safe, ethical, environmental and sustainable procedures for aesthetic skin rejuvenation, in line with legal, regulatory and organisational requirements.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>S2</b> Carry out client welfare assessments, skin evaluation and analysis to inform the skin consultation to ensure suitability of planned skin rejuvenation procedures.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>S3</b> Consult clients on planned procedures including identification of absolute and relative contra-indications, client concerns, expectations, procedure objectives and desired outcomes to	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log

KNOWLEDGE	ASSESSMENT METHODS
inform the skin rejuvenation procedure plan proposal, options and cooling off period.	
<p><b>S4</b> Conduct client skin assessments to ensure suitability of planned skin rejuvenation procedures using the skin classification system including suitability of skin products for priming in preparation for the procedure.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S5</b> Establish client approval for skin rejuvenation procedures and informed client consent of plans and instructions at different stages leading up to the planned procedure including confirmation of the plan, informing the client about potential and the expected contra-actions, potential adverse effects, complications and management of the risks of the proposed procedure, the physical sensation that may occur and options for pain management and client instruction and requirement for pre-procedure preparation.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S6</b> Liaise and refer to multi-disciplinary professionals.</p>	<p>Knowledge test</p>
<p><b>S7</b> Create and maintain client records for skin rejuvenation procedures: consent forms, client welfare and skin assessments, consultation records, procedural records, photos of undertaken procedures.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S8</b> Produce skin rejuvenation procedure plans, using client consultation, assessments and information including a risk assessment plan.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S9</b> Prepare for procedures in line with organisational standard operating procedures (SOP), procedural protocols and manufacturer's guidance.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S10</b> Advise clients on how to control risk and maximise rejuvenation results with the correct pre and post procedure requirements considering lifestyle restrictions, appropriate products and ingredient actives.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>

KNOWLEDGE	ASSESSMENT METHODS
<p><b>S11</b> Maintain the client's comfort and safety and monitor skin reaction throughout the procedure, responding to expected and adverse reactions.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S12</b> Manage risk using dynamic risk assessment of workspace, procedure, and client.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S13</b> Create emergency plans for client skin rejuvenation procedures.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S14</b> Manage complications during skin rejuvenation procedures.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S15</b> Select and use products, tools, and equipment to conduct skin rejuvenation procedures: chemical peel, micro needling, light-based, mesotherapy, blemish removal, a combination of intraepidermal procedures.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S16</b> Conduct skin rejuvenation, using an intraepidermal chemical peel to suit the client's skin characteristics on the face and neck and the objectives of a bespoke procedure plan: very superficial, superficial.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S17</b> Conduct skin rejuvenation, using an intraepidermal medium grade chemical peel to suit the client's skin characteristics on the face and neck and the objectives of a bespoke procedure plan.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S18</b> Conduct non invasive skin rejuvenation on the face and neck to meet the objectives of the bespoke procedure plan: microexfoliation, infusion procedures.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S19</b> Conduct invasive skin rejuvenation micro injury procedures using micro needling for the face and neck, to meet the objectives of bespoke procedure plans: intraepidermal 0.25-1mm micro needling, intradermal 1-1.5mm micro needling.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>

KNOWLEDGE	ASSESSMENT METHODS
<p><b>S20</b> Conduct invasive skin rejuvenation micro injury procedures using micro needling for the body, to meet the objectives of bespoke procedure plans: intradermal 0.25-2mm micro needling.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S21</b> Conduct skin rejuvenation using light-based skin rejuvenation that suits the client's skin characteristics and meets the objectives of bespoke procedure plans.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S22</b> Conduct mesotherapy techniques to rejuvenate the skin, improves skin condition, and meets the objectives of bespoke procedure plans: non-invasive, minimally invasive.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S23</b> Conduct invasive mesotherapy techniques to rejuvenate the skin, improves skin condition, and meets the objectives of bespoke procedure plans.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S24</b> Conduct blemish removal procedures to suit the client's skin characteristics and to meet the objectives of bespoke procedure plans.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S25</b> Conduct superficial skin rejuvenation procedures using products, tools, and equipment required for a combination of intraepidermal procedures to suit the client's skin characteristics and to meet the objectives of bespoke procedure plans.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S26</b> Conduct invasive skin rejuvenation using products, tools, and equipment required for a combination of intraepidermal procedures to suit the client's skin characteristics and to meet the objectives of bespoke procedure plans.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S27</b> Provide the client with post procedure instructions and advice to prevent risk and maximise rejuvenation results in line with the procedure plan including suitability of different types of products on the skin, procedures that should be avoided, other lifestyle considerations.</p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log</p>
<p><b>S28</b></p>	<p>Practical with questions underpinned by practical</p>

KNOWLEDGE	ASSESSMENT METHODS
Use self-reflection, feedback and professional development activities to improve areas of personal performance for future skin rejuvenation procedures on clients and improve approaches to practice and client outcomes.	skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>S29</b> Promote retail product sales and additional procedures and services.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
BEHAVIOUR	ASSESSMENT METHODS
<b>B1</b> Work collaboratively with other professionals.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>B2</b> Work professionally and ethically within own level of authority, responsibility and competence and recognises when to seek support or assistance.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>B3</b> Embraces and values equality, diversity and inclusion, treating everyone with dignity and respect.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>B4</b> Adapts communication style to the audience to build rapport and positive relationships with colleagues and the public.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log
<b>B5</b> Embraces industry codes of conduct.	Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log

## Mapping of KSBS to grade themes

[Edit add grade themes form](#)[Edit mapping of ksbs to grade themes form](#)

### Practical with questions underpinned by practical skin rejuvenation evidence log

KSBS GROUPED BY THEME	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	BEHAVIOUR
Business practices K4 K50 K51 S1 S9 S28 S29	Organisational Standard Operating Procedures, procedural protocols and manufacturer's guidance	Apply safe, ethical, environmental and sustainable procedures for aesthetic skin	None



KSBS GROUPED BY THEME	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	BEHAVIOUR
	<p>for aesthetic procedures for skin rejuvenation. (K4)</p> <p>Use of reflective techniques and feedback to plan professional development and to inform future procedures and recommendations. (K50)</p> <p>Strategies used to promote business growth, increase retail sales, and encourage clients to book additional procedures, procedures and services. (K51)</p>	<p>rejuvenation, in line with legal, regulatory and organisational requirements. (S1)</p> <p>Prepare for procedures in line with organisational standard operating procedures (SOP), procedural protocols and manufacturer's guidance. (S9)</p> <p>Use self-reflection, feedback and professional development activities to improve areas of personal performance for future skin rejuvenation procedures on clients and improve approaches to practice and client outcomes. (S28)</p> <p>Promote retail product sales and additional procedures and services. (S29)</p>	
<p>Consultation K13 K14 K16 K17 K18 S2 S3 S4 S5 S7 S8 S10 B3 B4</p>	<p>Processes for completing assessments with clients at different touch points to inform skin rejuvenation procedures skin and client consultation: client welfare assessment, lifestyle, declared medical status, skin evaluation and analysis to formulate personalised procedure plan. (K13)</p> <p>Approaches to address client concerns,</p>	<p>Carry out client welfare assessments, skin evaluation and analysis to inform the skin consultation to ensure suitability of planned skin rejuvenation procedures. (S2)</p> <p>Consult clients on planned procedures including identification of absolute and relative contra-indications, client concerns, expectations,</p>	<p>Embraces and values equality, diversity and inclusion, treating everyone with dignity and respect. (B3)</p> <p>Adapts communication style to the audience to build rapport and positive relationships with</p>



KSBS GROUPED BY THEME	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	BEHAVIOUR
	<p>expectations and desired outcomes against the procedure objectives in relation to what can be achieved. (K14)</p> <p>The types of advice, choices, instructions given to clients and types of information sought including confirmation and consultation at different touch points of the service, preparation requirements of the client prior to the procedure, the expected and potential adverse contra-actions and the impact of client non-compliance with instructions. (K16)</p> <p>The purpose and content of administrative forms and plans completed for procedures: client consent forms, pre-procedure plans, procedure plans, procedure records and visual media. (K17)</p> <p>Approaches and uses of skin classification systems and skin assessment tools in skin rejuvenation. (K18)</p>	<p>procedure objectives and desired outcomes to inform the skin rejuvenation procedure plan proposal, options and cooling off period. (S3)</p> <p>Conduct client skin assessments to ensure suitability of planned skin rejuvenation procedures using the skin classification system including suitability of skin products for priming in preparation for the procedure. (S4)</p> <p>Establish client approval for skin rejuvenation procedures and informed client consent of plans and instructions at different stages leading up to the planned procedure including confirmation of the plan, informing the client about potential and the expected contra-actions, potential adverse effects, complications and management of the risks of the proposed procedure, the physical sensation that may occur and options for pain management and client instruction and requirement for pre-procedure preparation. (S5)</p> <p>Create and maintain client records for skin</p>	<p>colleagues and the public. (B4)</p>

KSBS GROUPED BY THEME	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	BEHAVIOUR
		<p>rejuvenation procedures: consent forms, client welfare and skin assessments, consultation records, procedural records, photos of undertaken procedures. (S7)</p> <p>Produce skin rejuvenation procedure plans, using client consultation, assessments and information including a risk assessment plan. (S8)</p> <p>Advise clients on how to control risk and maximise rejuvenation results with the correct pre and post procedure requirements considering lifestyle restrictions, appropriate products and ingredient actives. (S10)</p>	
<p>Management and monitoring K20 K21 K22 K23 S12 S13 S14 B1 B5</p>	<p>How and why, you should monitor the health, wellbeing and safety of the client pre, during and post procedure the procedure including skin reaction using dynamic risk assessments. (K20)</p> <p>The corrective actions and immediate intervention required when adverse reactions occur. (K21)</p> <p>Complication management and emergency plan implementation during</p>	<p>Manage risk using dynamic risk assessment of workspace, procedure, and client. (S12)</p> <p>Create emergency plans for client skin rejuvenation procedures. (S13)</p> <p>Manage complications during skin rejuvenation procedures. (S14)</p>	<p>Work collaboratively with other professionals. (B1)</p> <p>Embraces industry codes of conduct. (B5)</p>

KSBS GROUPED BY THEME	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	BEHAVIOUR
	<p>procedures including Basic Life Support. (K22)</p> <p>How client skin should be prepared pre procedure and managed post procedure to control risks and maximise rejuvenation results. (K23)</p>		
<p>Aesthetic procedures (Chemical Peel) K27 S11 S15 S16 S17</p>	<p>The techniques used for intraepidermal chemical peel skin rejuvenation: very superficial, superficial, medium. (K27)</p>	<p>Maintain the client's comfort and safety and monitor skin reaction throughout the procedure, responding to expected and adverse reactions. (S11)</p> <p>Select and use products, tools, and equipment to conduct skin rejuvenation procedures: chemical peel, micro needling, light-based, mesotherapy, blemish removal, a combination of intraepidermal procedures. (S15)</p> <p>Conduct skin rejuvenation, using an intraepidermal chemical peel to suit the client's skin characteristics on the face and neck and the objectives of a bespoke procedure plan: very superficial, superficial. (S16)</p> <p>Conduct skin rejuvenation, using an intraepidermal medium grade chemical peel to suit the client's skin</p>	<p>None</p>

KSBS GROUPED BY THEME	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	BEHAVIOUR
		characteristics on the face and neck and the objectives of a bespoke procedure plan. (S17)	
Aesthetic procedures (Micro needling) K34 K35 S18 S19 S20	<p>The techniques used for different types of 1.5mm microneedling: with or without preparation of the face. (K34)</p> <p>The techniques used for different types of micro needling up to 0.25 - 2.0mm: with or without preparation of the body. (K35)</p>	<p>Conduct non invasive skin rejuvenation on the face and neck to meet the objectives of the bespoke procedure plan: microexfoliation, infusion procedures. (S18)</p> <p>Conduct invasive skin rejuvenation micro injury procedures using micro needling for the face and neck, to meet the objectives of bespoke procedure plans: intraepidermal 0.25-1mm micro needling, intradermal 1-1.5mm micro needling. (S19)</p> <p>Conduct invasive skin rejuvenation micro injury procedures using micro needling for the body, to meet the objectives of bespoke procedure plans: intradermal 0.25-2mm micro needling. (S20)</p>	None
Aesthetic procedures (Light based) K39 S21	The techniques used for different types of light-based skin rejuvenation procedures. (K39)	Conduct skin rejuvenation using light-based skin rejuvenation that suits the client's skin characteristics and meets the objectives of bespoke procedure plans. (S21)	None

KSBS GROUPED BY THEME	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	BEHAVIOUR
Aesthetic procedures (Mesotherapy) K42 S22 S23	The techniques for mesotherapy skin rejuvenation using mesotherapy devices and activating solutions to rejuvenate the skin and improve skin condition. (K42)	Conduct mesotherapy techniques to rejuvenate the skin, improves skin condition, and meets the objectives of bespoke procedure plans: non-invasive, minimally invasive. (S22)  Conduct invasive mesotherapy techniques to rejuvenate the skin, improves skin condition, and meets the objectives of bespoke procedure plans. (S23)	None
Aesthetic procedures (Blemish removal) K45 S24	The techniques used for blemish removal. (K45)	Conduct blemish removal procedures to suit the client's skin characteristics and to meet the objectives of bespoke procedure plans. (S24)	None
Aesthetic procedures (Combination) K48 S25 S26 S27 B2	The different combination of types of intraepidermal procedures that can be used for skin rejuvenation and how the choices relate to the client's skin characteristics and classification with and without preparation, singularly and as a course. (K48)	Conduct superficial skin rejuvenation procedures using products, tools, and equipment required for a combination of intraepidermal procedures to suit the client's skin characteristics and to meet the objectives of bespoke procedure plans. (S25)  Conduct invasive skin rejuvenation using products, tools, and equipment required for a combination of intraepidermal procedures to suit the client's skin characteristics and to	Work professionally and ethically within own level of authority, responsibility and competence and recognises when to seek support or assistance. (B2)

KSBS GROUPED BY THEME	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	BEHAVIOUR
		<p>meet the objectives of bespoke procedure plans. (S26)</p> <p>Provide the client with post procedure instructions and advice to prevent risk and maximise rejuvenation results in line with the procedure plan including suitability of different types of products on the skin, procedures that should be avoided, other lifestyle considerations. (S27)</p>	

### Knowledge test

KSBS GROUPED BY THEME	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	BEHAVIOUR
<p>Paper 1: Business practices K1 K2 K3</p>	<p>Legal and organisational requirements: equality, diversity and inclusion, health, safety, infection control for aesthetic skin rejuvenation procedures, management of and safe use of products, storage, handling and disposal of skin rejuvenation products, tools and equipment, informed consent, storage and maintenance of client records, advertising and marketing. (K1)</p> <p>The scope, structure and requirements of the aesthetic sector: different types of role and organisations, business risk management and risk control systems, licencing and regulatory requirements, aesthetics standards quality assurance, voluntary and statutory requirements for professional practice. (K2)</p> <p>Ethical, environmental and sustainability principles relating to the</p>	None	None

KSBS GROUPED BY THEME	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	BEHAVIOUR
	provision of aesthetic procedures for skin rejuvenation. (K3)		
Paper 1: Collaboration with other stakeholders K24 K25 S6	<p>The requirements and purpose of interactions with healthcare and non-healthcare professionals including its impact on procedure delivery, referrals to professionals. (K24)</p> <p>The disciplines and services offered by other healthcare professionals and how these may impact the proposed procedure. (K25)</p>	Liaise and refer to multi-disciplinary professionals. (S6)	None
Paper 1: Aesthetic procedures (Chemical Peel) K26 K28 K29 K30	<p>The methodologies of intraepidermal chemical peel skin rejuvenation and the impact of client's skin characteristics, procedure objectives and the delivery of the procedure singularly or a course: very superficial, superficial, medium, deep. (K26)</p> <p>The benefits of intraepidermal chemical peel for skin rejuvenation: very superficial, superficial, medium. (K28)</p> <p>The necessary precautions that should be implemented for intraepidermal chemical peel for skin rejuvenation: very superficial, superficial, medium. (K29)</p> <p>The procedures that could be carried out in conjunction with skin peeling procedures and the associated risks. (K30)</p>	None	None
Paper 1: Aesthetic procedures (Micro needling) K31 K32 K33 K36 K37	<p>The principles of controlled inflammation and micro-injury procedures, and its relationship to wound healing stages, as a mechanism to achieve skin rejuvenation. (K31)</p> <p>The types, methodology, techniques, behind non-invasive skin rejuvenation</p>	None	None

KSBS GROUPED BY THEME	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	BEHAVIOUR
	<p>procedures using 0.15mm nanoneedling and nano-infusion. (K32)</p> <p>The methodologies of different types of 1.5mm microneedling with and without preparation of the face and up to 2.0mm microneedling on the body. (K33)</p> <p>The impact of micro injury procedures and benefits gained using microneedling on the face and the body including the impact of needle depth, stitch frequency, procedure duration, practitioner techniques, devices, procedure frequency and duration on the procedures. (K36)</p> <p>The necessary precautions that should be implemented for micro injury procedures using microneedling on the face and the body. (K37)</p>		
<p>Paper 1: Aesthetic procedures (Light based) K38 K40</p>	<p>The methodologies and benefits of different types of light-based skin rejuvenation procedures and how it relates to an individual's skin characteristics and classification. (K38)</p> <p>The necessary precautions that should be implemented for light-based skin rejuvenation procedures. (K40)</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Paper 1: Aesthetic procedures (Mesotherapy) K41 K43</p>	<p>The methodologies of different types of mesotherapy procedures used to rejuvenate the skin and improve skin condition including the benefits gained. (K41)</p> <p>The necessary precautions for mesotherapy procedures that should be implemented when using mesotherapy for skin rejuvenation and to improve skin conditions. (K43)</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>



KSBS GROUPED BY THEME	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	BEHAVIOUR
Paper 1: Aesthetic procedures (Blemish removal) K44 K46	<p>The methodologies for different types of blemish removal and the benefits gained. (K44)</p> <p>The necessary precautions that should be implemented for blemish removal procedures. (K46)</p>	None	None
Paper 1: Aesthetic procedures (Combination) K47 K49	<p>How, when and why a combination of intraepidermal procedures are used and the benefits gained. (K47)</p> <p>The necessary precautions that should be implemented when a combination of intraepidermal procedures are used. (K49)</p>	None	None
Paper 2: Consultation K15	<p>Theories that underpin the assessment of client's physical, psychological, and emotional suitability for the aesthetic procedures. (K15)</p>	None	None
Paper 2: Science of procedures K5 K6 K7 K8 K9 K10 K11 K12 K19	<p>The science of microbiology in non-surgical aesthetic practice for skin rejuvenation: the skin microbiome and its importance, the effects of microbiome disruption, effects of probiotic, prebiotic and microbial-based skin rejuvenation on the skin microbiome. (K5)</p> <p>The science of pathology in non-surgical aesthetic practice for skin rejuvenation: skin morphology; inflammatory response; remodelling; skin aging effects on collagen, elastin, pigmentation; scarring; vascular changes; phases of skin healing. (K6)</p> <p>The science of biochemistry in non-surgical aesthetic practice for skin rejuvenation: biochemical pathways; collagen; elastin; glycation; hyaluronic acid; alpha hydroxy acids, beta hydroxy acids, lipids; ceramides; oxidation; wound healing. (K7)</p>	None	None

KSBS GROUPED BY THEME	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS	BEHAVIOUR
	<p>The science of biophysics in non-surgical aesthetic practice for skin rejuvenation: the skin's structural integrity and response to mechanical and thermal procedures, elasticity and viscoelasticity, hydration and barrier function; biomechanical changes. (K8)</p> <p>Principles of anatomy and physiology relevant for non-surgical aesthetic practise for skin rejuvenation: the structure and function of the body systems, the physiology of healthy skin, skin science, the pH scale and relevance to skin sensitivity, integrity and healing, the compromised barrier function and skin regeneration processes. (K9)</p> <p>How the skin morphology impacts on selection of procedures and procedure plans and alters due to age and genetics, disease, disorder, trauma, and environmental factors. (K10)</p> <p>Relative and absolute contraindications with presenting conditions and its impact on skin rejuvenation. (K11)</p> <p>The expected and potential adverse contra-actions of procedures, adverse effects, complications and risks, and the physical sensation that may occur. (K12)</p> <p>The types, uses, limitations, risks and impacts of regulated and non-regulated products, and their active ingredients, tools and equipment used in skin rejuvenation including topical anaesthetics and adjunctive topical skin products during the procedure. (K19)</p>		

## Supporting information

### External quality assurance

[Edit external quality assurance - eqa form](#)

**Option selected:** Ofqual

## **Involved employers**

Armonia Health & Wellbeing Salon Group National Dermalogica Kleek, Guinot, Mary Corh – UK and Ireland branch Hair and Beauty Industry Authority, National Hair and Beauty Federation, British Association of Beauty Therapy and Cosmetology, Federation of Holistic Therapist, Qualifi City and Guilds VTCT CIBTAC.

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