





Fundamental Peel Certification 2.0

Course Topics

Fundamental Peel Certification 2.0

- Partnering with PCA SKIN[®]
- Our formulating and treatment philosophies
- Skin analysis and consultation
- Condition pathways and key daily care correctives
- Types of exfoliation; mechanical, enzymatic and chemical
- PCA SKIN[®] facial options and hands-on experience
- Peel technology and differentiators
- PCA SKIN® professional treatments
- Hands-on peel experience

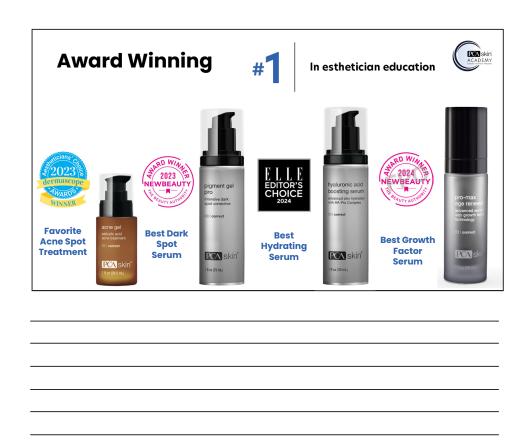






Our Vision **Improve People's Lives**





Benefits of Partnering with PCA SKIN® Bilingual Support **Continuous Learning Diversity in Esthetics** Unlock Scholarship **Opportunities** Medical students@pcaskin.com Spa Independent **877.722.7546**Prompt: Professional>Student





Formulating **Philosophy**

What makes PCA SKIN® unique?



- Products with treatment options for every skin condition, skin type and skin tone
- Deliberate selection of ingredient blends
- Our broad-spectrum SPF products are recommended by the Skin Cancer Foundation

Our products are formulated without:

✓ Synthetic ✓ Mineral oil ✓ Lanolin ✓ Phthalates ✓ Parabens fragrances

Clinically Proven Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis Efficacy Evaluations Stability Testing





Skin Consultation

Consultation Essentials Building Trust, Loyalty and Compliance





Intake Forms





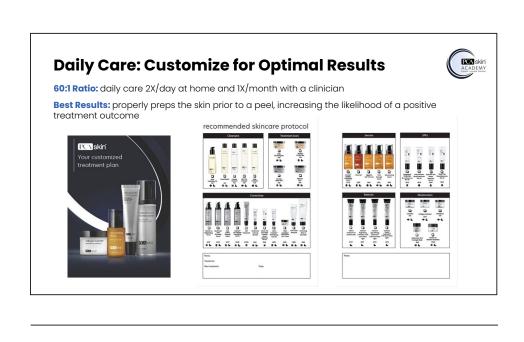


Skin Analysis

Diagnostic Lamps

Skin Tone and Ancestry

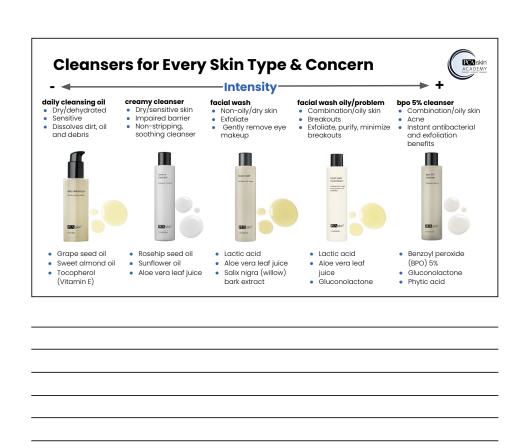
Fitzpatrick Skin Type	Skin Color	Common Hereditary Backgrounds	Visual Reaction to Sun	Typical Sensitivity to Chemical Peels	Common Response to UV Rays
I	Pale White	Nordic, Scandinavian (Swedish, Danish)	Always Burns, Never Tans	Very Resilient	Skin Cancer & Hypopigmentation
II White Irish, English, Welsh Light Brown, (Naturally Tan) Skin (Italian, Greek)		Irish, English, Welsh	Usually Burns	Resilient	Skin Cancer & Telangiectasia
		Asian, Mediterranean (Italian, Greek)	Mildly Burns, Tans Relatively Well	Moderately Responsive	Skin Cancer, Telangiectasia & Hyperpigmentation
IV	Moderate Brown Hispanic, Middle Eastern, African American, Native American		Rarely Burns, Tans Well	Sensitive	Hyperpigmentation
V Dark Brown Hispanic, Middle Eastern, African American, Native American, South Asian VI Black African American, South Asian		African American, Native	Very Rarely Burns, Tans Easily	Moderately Sensitive	Hyperpigmentation
		Least Likely to Burn, Tans Very Darkly	Very Sensitive	Hyperpigmentation	



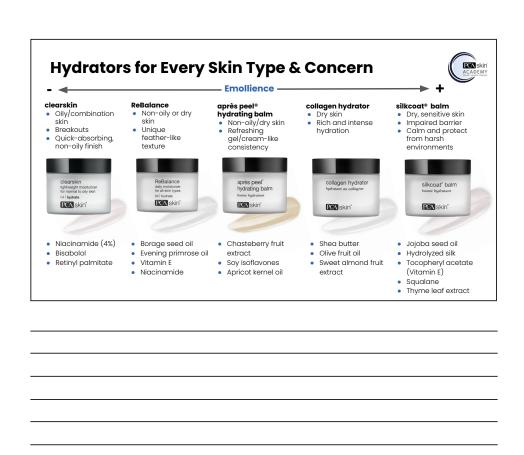


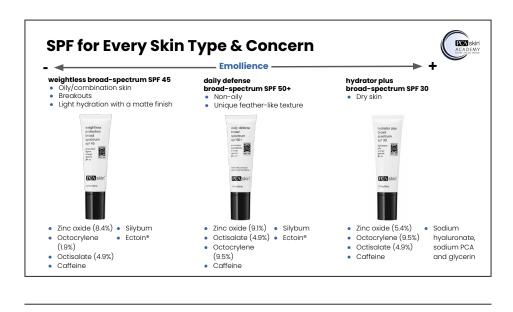


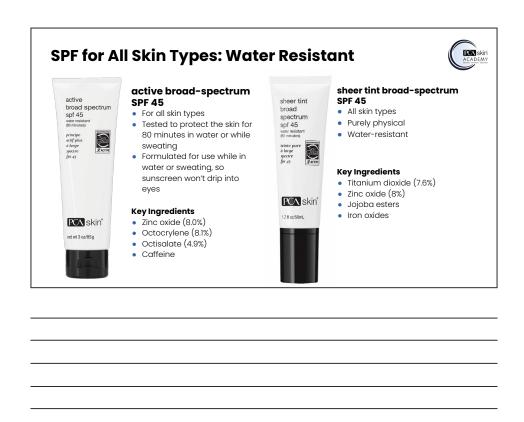
Fundamental Daily Care











Skin Conditions PathogenesisPresentations Treatment planHow to introduce Hyperpigmentation to the patient Dullness





Aging Skin

Aging skin: causes

Common Intrinsic factors

- Genetics
- Cellular senescence
- Hormonal changes
 - o menopause
- Metabolic processes
 - o Sebaceous glands
 - Fibroblasts

2012 the New England Journal of Medicine

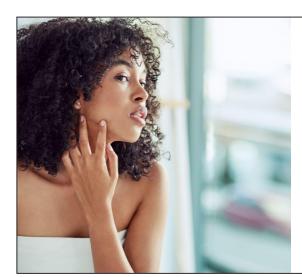


Common Extrinsic factors

- Sun exposure
- **Environmental** factors
 - Pollution
 - Harsh weather
- Lifestyle factors
- Repetitive facial expressions
- Gravity



Age Control: Daily Care Regimen PCA skin Acetyl hexapeptide-8 (Argireline* Amplified), Snap-8¹¹ (Acetyl Octapeptide-3), polysaccharide-amino acid blend, bacillus/soybean ferment extract Micro growth factor technology, organic kangaroo paw extract, skin-firming biopolymers Retinol (0.5%), InflaShield™, orange stem cell extract





Dullness

Dull skin is a lack of radiance, often resulting from three common causes: dryness, rough texture and uneven tone.





Dryness A lack of moisture due to dryness and dehydration can cause the skin to appear lackluster, sallow, or dull.



Rough Texture Uneven skin texture from fine lines and wrinkles, enlarged pores and dead skin cannot reflect light as well as smooth, uniform skin can.



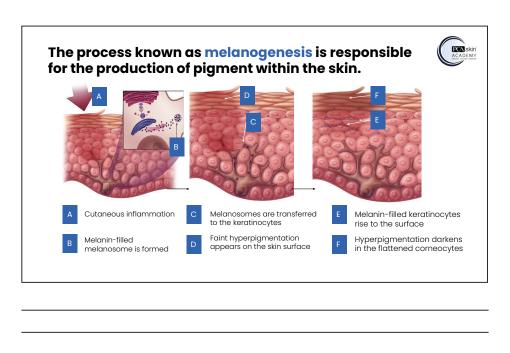
Uneven Skin Tone Uneven skin tone, often caused by internal factors (diet, lack of sleep) or external factors (pollution, UV rays, free radicals), results in a complexion that cannot reflect light well.

Dullness: Daily Care Regimen Niacinamide Squalane, niacinamide, (6%), mulberry extract, green tea extract, and oligopeptide-51, plankton extract bio-stable gallic acid + smart melanin micro algae PCA skin*





Hyperpigmentation





PCA skin ACADEMY

Hyperpigmentation: Daily Care Regimen



OR

Lactic acid, kojic acid, azelaic acid, phenylethyl resorcinol



SynerPro Complex; hexylresorcinol, purified licorice extract, niacinamide, tranexamic acid



L-ascorbic acid (20%), tocopherol (5%)



Retinol (0.5%), niacinamide (4.4%), hexylresorcinol (1.1%)





Breakout/Acne **Prone Skin**









Sensitive Skin



Rosacea











Subtype 1

Subtype 2

Subtype 3

Subtype 4

Sensitive Skin: Daily Care Regimen













PCA skin

Retinol, niacinamide, InflaSheild™

Glycerin, sodium hyaluronate, urea





Exfoliation

Exfoliation

Removal of dead skin cells from the surface of the skin.

Benefits

- Increases the desquamation process, which slows as we age
- Reveals healthier, smoother cells resulting in a brighter and even complexion
- Prevents clogged pores, resulting in fewer breakouts
- Enhances daily care and professional treatment absorption





Methods of Exfoliation



Physical

Process of using abrasive substances or tools to physically remove dead skin cells from the surface of the skin

Enzymatic

Process of applying an enzyme to the skin for the purpose of digesting keratin protein in the stratum corneum and breaking down the bonds that hold dead skin cells together

Chemical

Process of using alpha hydroxy acids (AHAs), beta hydroxy acids (BHAs), polyhydroxy acids, trichloroacetic acid (TCA) and retinoids to reduce dead skin cell buildup, blemishes, wrinkles and discoloration from the surface of the skin

Physical Exfoliants for Every Skin Concern Intensity daily exfoliant purifying mask pore refining treatment Breakouts Oily Surface debris Preventative Dull complexion Rough surface textureDiscoloration FCA S PCA s Salicornia herbacea Algae Lavender tea Mandelic acid tree, spearmint, extract Clay Papain thyme and Cellulose acetate Rice powder and Pumice grapefruit peel Green tea extract (Microfine) pumice Aloe barbadensis leaf juice Grape seed oil Kaolin and bentonite

Enzymatic Exfoliation





A proteolytic enzyme found in the papaya fruit

- Wound-healing
- Anti-fungal
- Antibacterial
- Antioxidant

Bromelain

A proteolytic enzyme found in pineapple

- Anti-inflammatory
- Healing



Pumpkin

Contains a high percentage of naturally occurring salicylic acid

Pak J Biol Sci. 2010 Jun 15;13(12):598-603

Enzymatic Exfoliants for Every Skin Concern Intensity



enzymatic treatment

- Age concernsDull complexion

Key ingredients:

- Papaya fruit extract
- Tartaric acid
- Pichia/resveratrol ferment extract
- Grape fruit cell extract

revitalizing mask

- Discoloration
- Surface texture



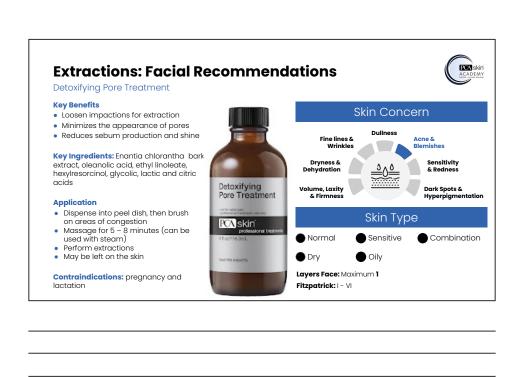
Key ingredients:

- Papaya fruit enzyme
- Lemon, orange and apple fruit extracts
- Green tea
- Honey

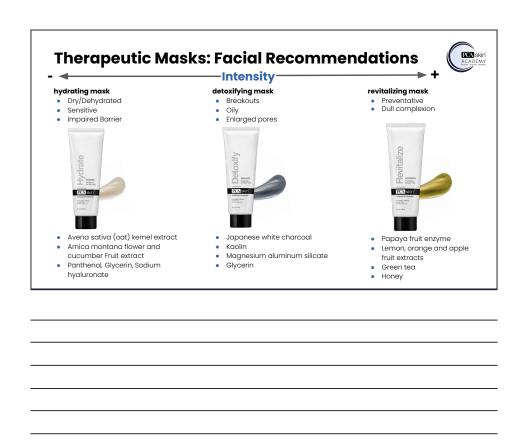




Alternative Treatments



PCA skin **Massage: Facial Recommendations** Oxygenating Trio® **Key Benefits** Used to encourage detoxification of skin cells May be used in any protocol to perform a nutritive Fine lines & Wrinkles massage Sensitivity & Redness Dryness & Dehydration Step 2 Detoxifier Pumpkin seed oil Volume, Laxity & Firmness Dark Spots & Hyperpigmentation Hydrolyzed candida saitoana extract • Wild cherry bark extract Skin Type **Application** Apply two pumps into Normal Sensitive Combination gloved hands and massage into the skin. Dry Contraindications: pregnancy Lavers Face: Maximum 1 and lactation Fitzpatrick: | - VI







Corrective **Facials**

PC	A SKIN [®] Corrective Facial Protocol							
	Age Concerns/Preventative	Hyperpigmentation	Duliness	Acne/Breakouts	Sensitive Skin			
1 st Cleanse 2 nd Cleanse	Select appropriate cleanser according	g to skin type and concern.						
Prep & Analysis	Select appropriate toner according to skin type: Smoothing Toner, Nutrient Toner, Hydrating Toner							
Exfoliation Treatment Or Mask	Pore Refining Treatment/Daily Exfoliant/Detoxifying Deep Pore Treatment With Steam							
Extractions	Perform extractions when appropriate.							
Massage	Daily Cleansing Oil Or Detoxifier (Step 2 Of Oxy)							
Treatment Mask	Revitalize: Therapeutic Papaya Mask	Enzymatic Treatment	Brighten: Therapeutic Blackberry Mask	Detoxify: Therapeutic Charcoal Mask	Hydrate: Therapeutic Oat Milk Mask			
Tone	Select appropriate toner according to	skin type: Smoothing Toner	, Nutrient Toner, Hydrating	Toner				
Correct	Exlinea Pro Peptide Serum, Pro Max Age Renewal C&E Advanced/Hyaluronic Acid Boosting Serum	Pigment Gel Pro C&E Advanced	Vitamin b ₃ Brightening Serum and Vitamin b ₃ Eye Brightening Cream	Acne Gel Intensive Clarity Treatment	Hyaluronic Acid Boosting Serum Dual Action Rednes Relief			
Hydrate &	Select appropriate hydrator And broad-spectrum SPF according to skin type and concern.							

Hands-On Facial Practice To be Performed on the Neck and Décolleté



Step 1: Complete patient profile and consent form.

Step 2: Model 1 dress down, get comfortable on the treatment table.

Step 3: Clinician confirms allergies.

Step 4: Select the appropriate 30 minute facial for your models skin type and concern.

Step 5: Follow protocol steps: Cleanse, Tone, Exfoliation, Mask, Tone, Correctives, Hydrate & Protect.



PCA skin
ACADEMY

PCA SKIN®'s Newest Innovation





Professional Chemical Peels

Science. Application. Results.



We perform **1.5 million** peels annually.

83% of the total number of procedures performed in 2023 were minimally invasive.

Professional chemical peels are the #3 most requested non-surgical procedure.

2023 A	AFPRS Ani	nual Men	iber Surve

MYTH: Visible exfoliation determines outcome.



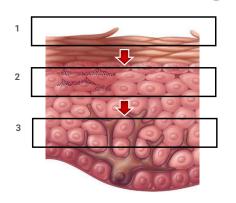
- False: You do **NOT** have to peel with a peel.
- Visible exfoliation is a symptom of the treatment.
- Cellular change takes place in the epidermis and dermis, regardless of the amount of visible exfoliation.
- Education is key.



Professional Peel Mechanism of Action



- 1. Chemicals cause controlled destruction of the skin
- 2. Increase exfoliation of melanin-filled keratinocytes and removal of superficial lesions.
- 3. Epidermal and dermal regeneration.



https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1829120-overview#a14

Single vs. Blended Peels



Single-Ingredient Alpha Hydroxy Acid (AHA) Formulations:

- Should be neutralized
- Can settle in the upper portions of the skin if not removed
 - Surface irritation
 - Burning
 - o May be too active for sensitive skin and higher Fitzpatrick skin types

Leaders in Blended Peels

- Our peel advantage is due to our products being:
 - Self-neutralizing
 - o Don't require removal with water
 - o Don't require mixing
 - Safer without sacrificing efficacy

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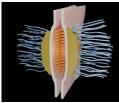
Common **Peeling Agents**

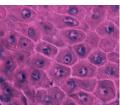
Chemical Exfoliation: Common Peeling Agents



Alpha Hydroxy Acids (AHA) **Mechanism of Action:**

- Hydrophilic (attracted to water)
- Dissolve the intercellular desmosomes to promote exfoliation
- Types of AHAs: glycolic, lactic, malic acid, citric, tartaric and mandelic acid





Chemical Exfoliation: Common Peeling Agents



Beta Hydroxy Acids (BHAs)

- Salicylic Acid: derived from willow tree bark, wintergreen oil and sweet birch
- Mechanism of Action: keratolytic, lipophilic (attracted to oil)



Chemical Exfoliation: Common Peeling Agents



Polyhydroxy acids (PHAs): gentler than AHAs and BHAs, making them suitable for sensitive

- Gluconolactone: derived from gluconic acid and consists of multiple hydroxyl groups attached to a gluconic acid molecule
- Lactobionic Acid: derived from lactose (milk sugar) and consists of a galactose molecule bound to gluconic acid
- Both provide: antioxidant and hydration benefits.
- Primary difference: Lactobionic acid is known for its strong humectant properties, often providing more intense hydration.

Modified Jessner's Solution

- 14% lactic acid
- 14% salicylic acid
- 14% resorcinol
- 50% +/- denatured alcohol

Modified & Enhanced Jessner's Solution

 Enhanced with: kojic acid, citric acid and hydroquinone

Mechanism of Action:

Combination of AHA and keratolytic exfoliation

Chemical Exfoliation: Common Peeling Agents



Retinoids

- Refers to all forms of vitamin A: Retinoic acid, retinol, retinyl palmitate, and retinaldehyde.
- The human body cannot produce vitamin A.
- UV exposure depletes cutaneous vitamin A, but this can be corrected by topical application.
- Once skin retinoids are depleted, it takes several days for it to be restored through diet. Topical application restores it over a period of just hours.

Retinol		Retinaldehyde		Retinoic Acid

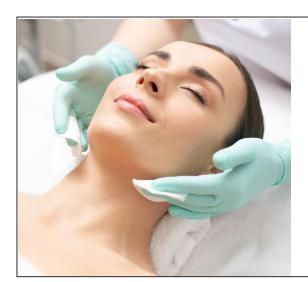
Chemical Exfoliation: Common Peeling Agents



Trichloroacetic Acid (TCA)

- Synthetically produced by combining acetic acid and chlorine
- Mechanism of Action: chemical cauterant that causes protein denaturation when applied topically







Professional Chemical Peels: Defining the Difference

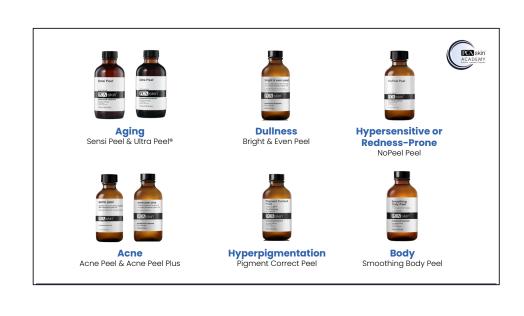
Chemical Peel Portofolio



Our peel portfolio is developed by concern and integrated into a standardized offering to:

- Create the best experience for the patient by addressing key skin concerns
- Connect service to retail that aligns with skin concerns to tell a cohesive
- Meet patient's unique expectations
 - o Visible shedding is desirable to some
 - o Allowing for a "Progressive or Aggressive" approach





Professional Peel Technology



For over 34 years, professional peels have been part of our DNA.



20 professional treatments to choose from



360 approach formulations

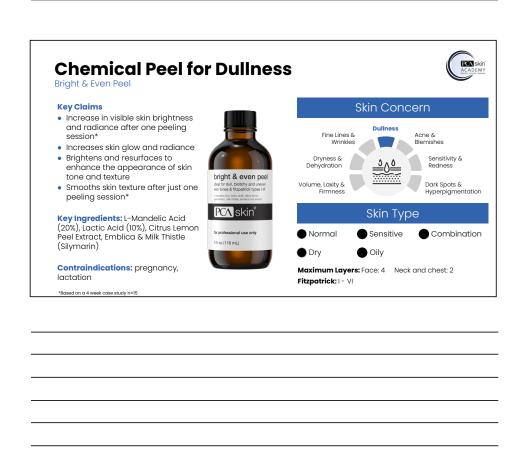


Leave-on, self-neutralizing formulas for a "Progressive or Aggressive" approach



Chemical Peel for Aging Skin Sensi Peel **Key Claims** Clinically proven to reduce the Dullness appearance of fine lines and wrinkles Wrinkles Clinically proven to improves Dryness & Dehydration Sensitivity & Redness surface texture Appropriate for sensitive skin sensi peel Dark Spots & Hyperpigmentation Volume, Laxity & Firmness Key Ingredients: Lactic Acid (12%), Trichloroacetic Acid (TCA) (6%), Skin Type Alpha-Lipoic Acid, Emblica & Milk PCA skin° Thistle Extract Sensitive Combination Normal Contraindications: pregnancy Oily Dry and lactation Maximum Layers: Face: 4 Neck and chest: 2 Fitzpatrick: | - VI

RCA skin **Chemical Peel for Aging Skin Key Claims** Clinically proven to visibly Dullness improve the look of deeper, Fine Lines & coarse wrinkles Wrinkles Clinically proven to help support Sensitivity & Dryness & the skin's collagen levels Dehydration Redness • Clinically proven to improve ultra peel Dark Spots & Hyperpigmentation rough and uneven skin texture Volume, Laxity & Firmness Key Ingredients: Lactic Acid (24%), Trichloroacetic Acid (TCA) (10%), PCA skin[®] Skin Type Alpha-Lipoic Acid, Emblica & Milk Normal Sensitive Combination Thistle Extract 4 fl oz (118 mL) Oily Dry Contraindications: pregnancy, lactation, and hypersensitive skin Maximum Layers: Face: 4 Neck and chest: 2 Fitzpatrick: | - VI



PCA skin **Chemical Peel for Hyperpigmentation Key Claims** • Results in as early as 7 days Skin Concern post-treatment Provides a 17% reduction in visible Dullness hyperpigmentation one week after one Fine lines & Wrinkles treatment Effective on all types of Sensitivity & Dryness & Dehydration hyperpigmentation and on all Redness Fitzpatricks Corrects visible discoloration with no Volume, Laxity & Dark Spots & downtime Hyperpigmentation PCA skin° Multi-Acid Synergistic Technology (MAST): LIFTS visible hyperpigmentation, PREVENTS future discoloration from Skin Type Normal Sensitive Combination forming and CALMS the skin to reduce inflammation post-treatment when used with SPF Drv Oilv Maximum Layers: Face: 4 Neck and chest: 2 Contraindications: pregnancy and Fitzpatrick: | - VI

Inside Pigment Correct Peel



MAST technology for all types of visible hyperpigmentation across all skin tones

Lift

Lactic (16%), Mandelic (8%), and Pyruvic Acids (4%)

Exfoliates and lifts existing visible discoloration while helping to inhibit melanin production

Prevent

Tranexamic Acid (TXA) (1%)

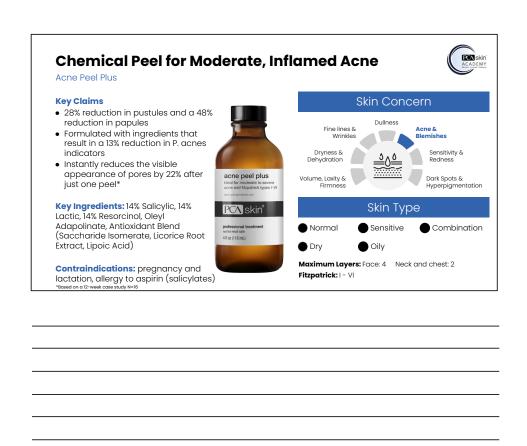
Effective tyrosinase inhibitor that helps inhibit the formation of new discoloration; slows the production of melanin by inhibiting plasminogen/plasmin pathway

Calm

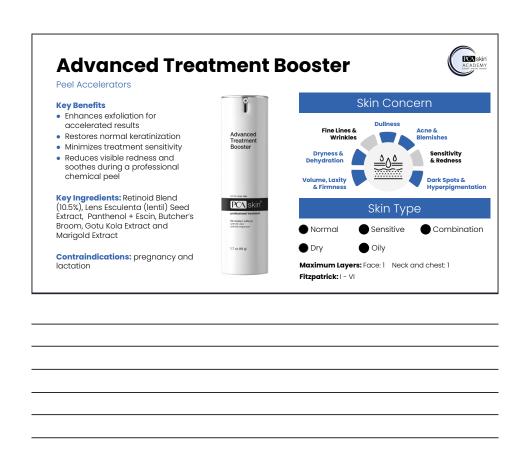
Milk Thistle Extract

Calming anti-inflammatory botanical extract that supports the skin barrier by reducing skin inflammation, the precursor to most forms of discoloration

PCA skin Chemical Peel for Mild Acne and Congested Skin **Key Claims** Skin Concern • 40% reduction in whiteheads and a 36% decrease in breakouts* Fine lines & Wrinkles • Delivers a visibly smoother and clearer-looking complexion Sensitivity & Dryness & • Helps clear clogged and impacted Dehydration Provides immediate and ongoing Dark Spots & Hyperpigmentation reduction in oil PCA skin° Key Ingredients: Lactic Acid 14%, Skin Type Salicylic Acid 14%, Kojic Acid and Citric Acid Combination Normal Sensitive Oily Contraindications: pregnancy and lactation, allergy to aspirin Maximum Layers: Face: 4 Neck and chest: 2 (salicylates) Fitzpatrick: | - VI *Based on a 12-week case study n=10 after three peels



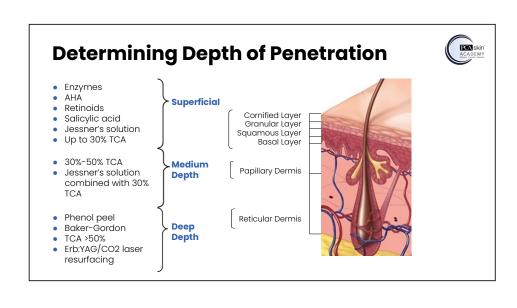
PCA skin **Chemical Peel for Sensitivity & Redness Key Claims** • Formulated to gently resurface and calm all skin types, even sensitive skin, in as early as one treatment Dullness Fine lines & Acne & Wrinkles • Strengthens and renews the skin barrier supporting post-peel Sensitivity & Redness Dryness & Dehydration recovery Proven to not promote additional irritation in the skin no peel peel Dark Spots & Hyperpigmentation Volume, Laxity & • Improves skin smoothness Key Ingredients: Lactic Acid Arginine Skin Type Complex (15%), Gluconolactone (10%), Salicylic Acid (2%),Centella Asiatica (Cica) Leaf Extract, Saccharide PCA skin[®] Sensitive Combination Isomerate 4 fl oz (118 mL) Oily Dry Contraindications: pregnancy and Maximum Layers: Face: 4 Neck and chest: 2 lactation, allergy to aspirin (salicylates) Fitzpatrick: | - VI







Professional Chemical Peel Application Guidelines



The Sensitivity Scale of 1 to 10



Patient's Perceived Level of Sensitivity

Use **Smoothing Toner** to prepare and degrease the skin and as a patch test for sensitivity.

- Resilient skin: 0 to 1
- **Moderately resilient:** 1 to 3
- Sensitive skin: 4 to 5
- Highly sensitive skin: 6 to 10

Apply the appropriate peel solution in layers; check sensitivity after each layer.

- 1 to 5: another layer of solution may be applied
- 6 to 10: do not add another layer of solution

Wait until the patient's sensitivity begins to subside before applying next layer. The higher the response, the more sensitive and likely the patient is to blanch and potentially hyperpigment.

(Pseudo) Frosting Vs. Blanching (Frosting)





Frosting (Pseudo-Frosting)

- Commonly seen with salicylic acid peels
- Residue left on the skin when the peel has evaporated
- Does not indicate physiological change in the skin



Blanching (Frosting)

- White coagulation of dermal proteins
- May happen with any peel
- Indicates peel has gone deeper and come into contact with the dermal proteins

Blanching Guidelines



Full-Face Blanch vs. Spot Blanching









Signs and Symptoms of Blanching

- 1. The skin presents erythema and edema.
- 2. The skin begins to appear as opaque white, not as reddened.
- 3. This can take place within seconds of peel application or several minutes.

NOTE: Always wait several minutes in between layers to ensure the peel has fully absorbed. Wait until the sensitivity subsides on the 1 to 10 scale before deciding if you should apply another layer of peel.

Antidote for Extreme Heat



- Warning: Do NOT use water or ice with any PCA SKIN® professional peel solution, unless a severe allergic reaction occurs.
- Antidote: Apply CliniCalm® 1%, and gauge the patient's sensitivity using the sensitivity scale of 1 to 10.
 - o FIVE or less: Proceed with protocol and apply the appropriate corrective serums and retinoid booster of your choice.
 - o SIX or higher: Fan and then conclude treatment with **ReBalance** and **Hydrator** Plus Broad Spectrum SPF 30.

Safety First



Immediately Post-Treatment



- It is ideal to sleep in the products applied during the treatment.
- Wait a minimum of four hours before cleansing skin.
- Ensure the patient has the Post-Procedure Solution to use for three to five days post treatment.
- NOTE: It is recommended to not apply makeup the day of treatment to allow the skin to stabilize and rest overnight; however, makeup may be applied 15 minutes after the treatment, if desired.

D				I	A
POS	C-P	ro	cec	ıure	Care



Protect patient skin post-procedure and protect your practice by including the post-procedure kit in each treatment.

- Build the cost of the kit into the service
- It's a non-negotiable for patients to take home.
- Distinguish yourself as a professional in skin health and recovery.
- Offer a value add-on for the patient.
- Support recovery by promoting increased compliance for reduced reactions and better outcomes.



Two Days Post-Procedure



PCA skin

Stay cool! Internal or thermal heat can cause hyperpigmentation or discoloration and/or water blisters.

Do not:

- · apply ice or ice water to the area of
- put the face directly into hot-shower
- use hot tubs, steam rooms, or saunas.
- · go swimming.
- participate in activities that would cause excessive perspiration.
- use loofahs or other means of mechanical exfoliation.
- direct a hair dryer onto the treated area.

Avoid

- direct sun exposure, excessive heat, and tanning beds.
- · topical, over-the-counter medications, retinol, or alpha hydroxy products (for 3-5 days post



Post-Treatment Guidelines

Your Resources





Hands-on Chemical Peel Practice



Step 1: Ensure everyone has completed the patient profile and consent form.

Step 2: Model 1 get comfortable on the treatment table.

Step 3: Clinician confirms allergies.

Step 4: Follow protocol steps: Cleanse, Tone, Professional Treatment, Correct, Peel Accelerator, Hydrate & Protect.



Do not move to the next step until directed by the Educator!





Congratulations!

You have completed Fundamental Peel Certification 2.0.



