



Cosmetology

Part 1

Introduction

- Cosmetology is the treatment of skin, hair and nails and includes, but is not limited to, manicures, pedicures, application of artificial nails, special occasion hairstyling, shampooing hair, cosmetic application, body hair removal, chemical hair relaxers or straighteners, permanent waves, coloring and highlighting of hair, and hair extensions or wig treatments. A person who is licensed in cosmetology is called a cosmetologist.



History:

The beginning of the use of cosmetics can first be seen in ancient Egypt. Egyptians were the first to pay attention to the human body and to beautify it in a grand scale. Looking beautiful was their priority. Cosmetics were worn daily, at religious ceremonies, and in the preparation of the dead for the afterlife.

In Chinese history, the Chinese nobility during the Shang Dynasty colored their nails crimson or ebony by rubbing a mixture of gum Arabic, gelatin, beeswax and egg white. Wearing cosmetics showed status. The lower classes were not allowed to wear any cosmetics, or else they could face the punishment of death.

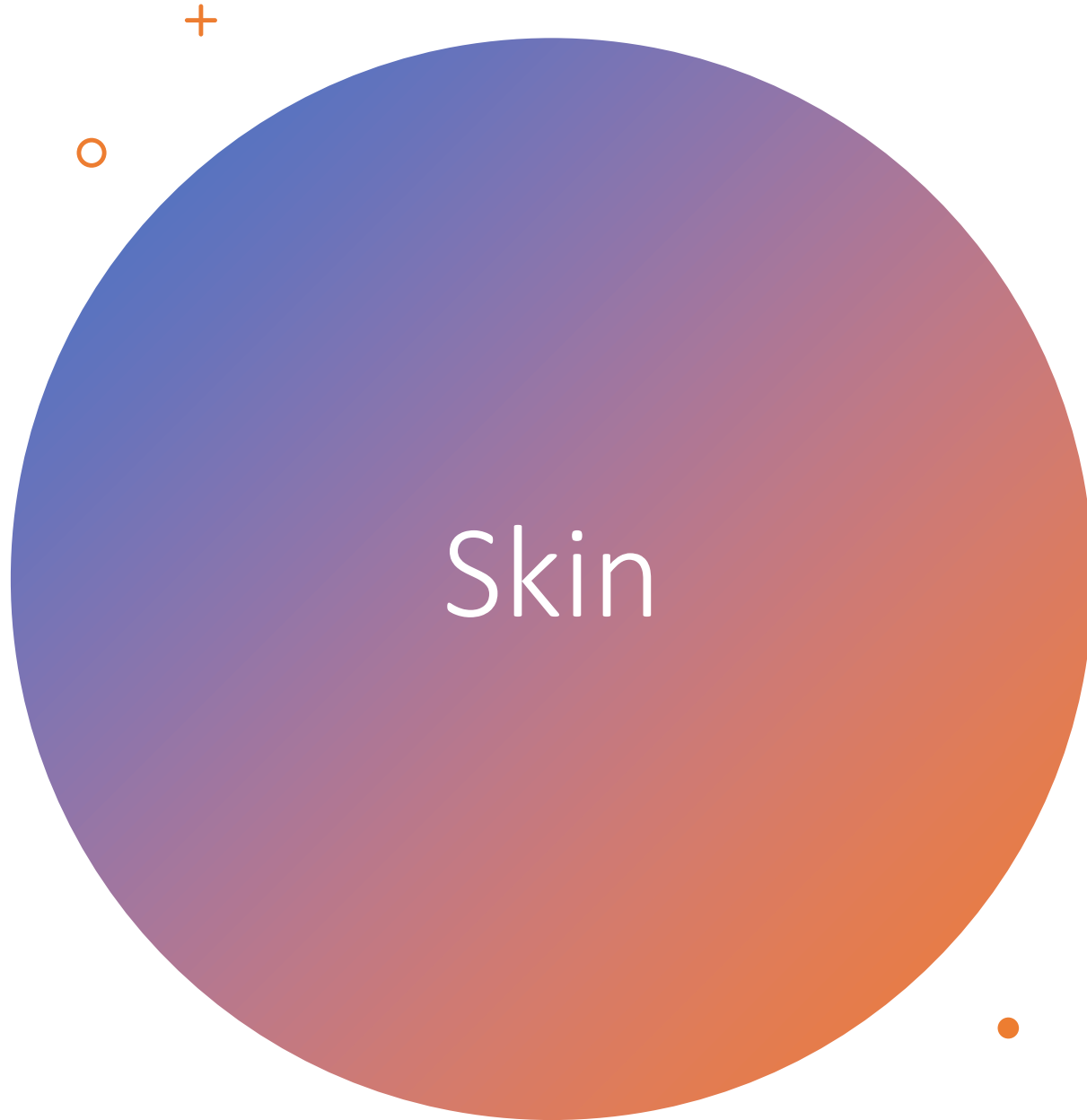


Cosmetics had advanced at the beginning of Golden Age of Greece in 500 BC. The ancient Greeks used perfumes and cosmetics in all aspects of their personal grooming, as well as in religious rites and for medical purposes. They had developed methods to dress their hair, care for the skin and nails. Women put white lead on their face to lighten their complexion, used kohl to outline their eyes, and colored their cheeks and lips with vermillion, a powder made from grinding the mineral cinnabar.

The ancient Roman women defined what cosmetology by their use of natural ingredients is. The women lavished themselves with fragrances and cosmetics. Their facial makeup was made from combinations of bread and milk, flour and milk, or flour and fresh butter. Hair coloring was also emphasized to show their class in society. Noblewomen had their hair tinted in red, middle-class women colored their hair in blonde and lowest class of women colored their hair black.

20th Century Cosmetology Wearing makeup was trendy in the USA and Europe at this time. The movie industry popularized cosmetics, and celebrities brought about a major influence in defining what comprises of feminine beauty. Women were spotted with flawless complexion, beautiful hairstyles, and manicured nails.

21st Century Cosmetology Today, cosmetology has become more specialized. Beauticians concentrate in hair coloring or hair cutting; aestheticians focus on aesthetic and medical related services, such as plastic surgery, and nail technicians specialize in artificial nail enhancement, nail care, and pedicures.



- Skin is the largest organ of the human body. The surface area of skin is 1.7 sq m and it constitutes 16–20% of total body weight.

- Human skin is of two types:

- • Glabrous skin (nonhairy), e.g. palms and soles
- • Nonglabrous (hair bearing). It varies in thickness in different areas.

- • Thickest skin: On palms of hand and soles of feet

- • Thinnest and delicate on upper eyelids and under eyes

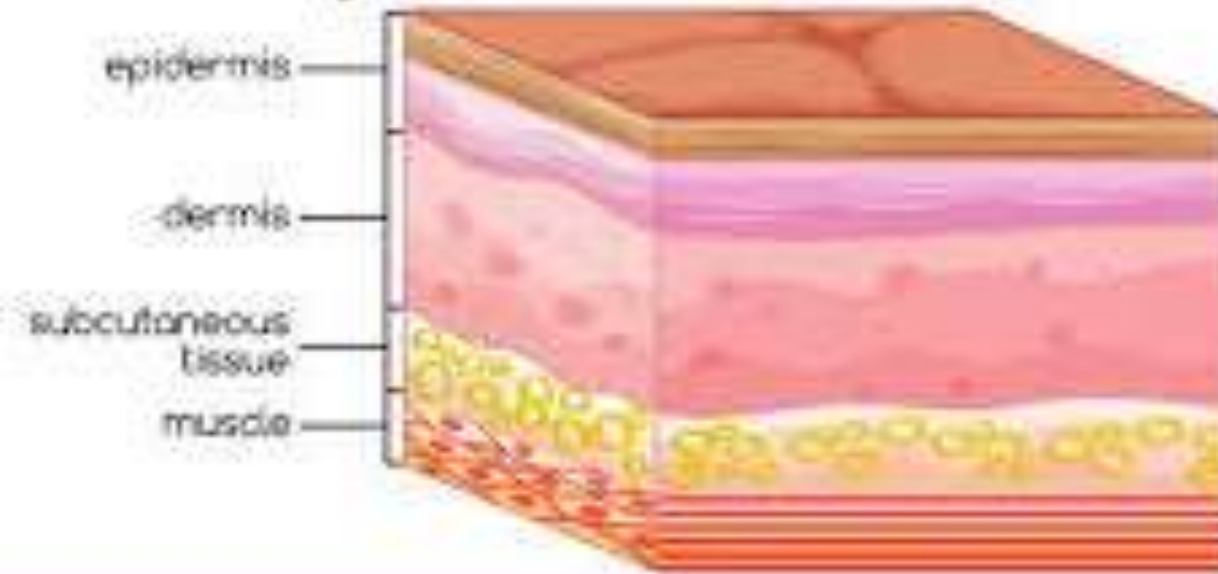
- Skin is divided into 3 basic layers:

- 1. Epidermis

- 2. Dermis

- 3. Subcutaneous layer

Layers of Human Skin



Physiology of the Skin Layers

Layers of Skin

The Fitzpatrick Scale

					
TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TYPE V	TYPE VI
Light, pale white	White, fair	Medium, white to olive	Olive, moderate brown	Brown, dark brown	Black, very dark brown to black
Always burns, never tans	Usually burns, tans with difficulty	Sometimes mild burn, gradually tans to olive	Rarely burns, tans with ease to a moderate brown	Very rarely burns, tans very easily	Never burns, tans very easily, deeply pigmented

Fitzpatrick Classification of Skin



To be continued: