

SUN Conference – Midland College

April 20, 2010

Moulage and Cleaning Moulage

❖ Make-up products

- Ben Nye make-up
- Inexpensive cosmetics like Cover Girl, Maybelline, etc.
- Liquid Latex – used for burns. If applied prior to make-up, makes cleaning easier.

❖ Products used to clean SimMan:

- Mr. Clean Magic Eraser by Proctor and Gamble.
 - Twin pack for approximately \$15.00
- Uni-Solve adhesive remover made by Smith and Nephew
 - 8 oz bottle sells for approximately \$12.00 online.
- 10% Benzoyl Peroxide – Medicated Acne Gel –
 - There are several companies that make this product, but Wal-Mart has the Equate brand and it is very inexpensive (<\$5). It works on removing ink marks.
- I also have another chest skin, neck skin, left arm, right arm skin, and genitals to swap out if I know I am doing heavy Moulage on the manikin.

MOULAGE RECIPES

Disclaimers:

1. Always ask people about allergies before you apply make-up or other concoctions to their skin.
2. Always test make-up or other concoctions on small areas before applying them to manikins.
3. Have an extra SimMan face and chest skin to change out when you need to apply make-up.
4. Never introduce make-up or other concoctions into a simulator's airway.
5. Goo-Gone and Oxy-Clean are our friends!

Thin Blood:

- 16 parts liquid starch, 3 parts red food coloring, 1 part yellow food coloring
- Dishwashing liquid; red food coloring

Medium Blood:

2 to 5 oz corn syrup, 10 to 20 drops red food coloring, 3 to 5 drops blue food coloring, 5 drops yellow food coloring

Thick Blood:

Blood powder and methyl cellulose can be ordered from Simulaids (www.simulaids.com). Each pouch will make one gallon of liquid blood.

Blood clots:

- 1 tablespoon of tapioca in 1 cup of water dyed with red food coloring, soak overnight; color can be adjusted by increasing amount of food coloring, or
- Red gelatin (not low calorie) plus water for desired consistency

Sweat:

3 parts glycerin, one part water; apply using spray bottle.
A thin layer of cold cream will enhance the effect

Stool:

- Sugar free chocolate pudding with green or yellow food coloring or peach cobbler
- Dark chocolate frosting combined at room temperature with cornstarch, cracker meal, oatmeal to achieve desired consistency; refrigerate overnight to harden; roll into desired shapes; embed peanuts or fresh frozen corn kernels

Tarry Stool:

0.5 packet of chocolate pudding mix; 1cc each of green, blue, red food coloring; Add 1 additional cc of red food coloring; mix in water to desired consistency; add additional food coloring as needed to adjust appearance

Bloody Stool:

Add desired amount of strawberry preserves to stool. Use more preserves, less stool to increase bloody appearance. Add artificial blood or red food coloring as needed

Nasogastric Drainage:

Blend one cup chunky salsa (any brand) until there are no observable pieces
Add water and coffee grounds to achieve desired consistency
Add food coloring to achieve desired color
Place in suction canister

Coffee Ground Emesis:

Add green, red, and/or blue food coloring to dark corn syrup to achieve desired color; add dry coffee grounds; mix well

Vomitus:

- Combine water, dry oatmeal, corn syrup, one drop green food color to desired consistency and color; add frozen corn, raisins, other solid matter if desired
- Combine oatmeal, frozen corn kernels, raisins; add water slowly and wait for oatmeal to become mushy; add food coloring for desired appearance
- Mash cheese crackers into small pieces; add water until mixture is mushy; add glycerin and food coloring for desired appearance

Sputum:

- Combine water-soluble lubricant, food coloring (yellow/green), corn starch to achieve desired consistency
- Add food coloring, peas, or spinach to peach cobbler baby food to get desired effect

Urine:

Add yellow food coloring to water in amount needed to produce desired effect (dilute, concentrated); Add ammonia, vinegar as needed to produce desired odor

Infected Urine:

- Add yellow, red food coloring to water to obtain desired color; add ammonia to produce desired odor; add chalk dust to produce sediment
- Add yellow, red food coloring to water to obtain desired color; add soft soap to produce cloudy look of infected urine

Pus:

Mix white liquid soap and red food coloring together to make blood-tinged slurry; place Alka-Seltzer into drain then add liquid. Mixture will bubble and drain out of drain

Wound Drainage:

Mix undiluted cream of mushroom soup or split pea soup (bits of mushrooms or peas look like small bits of debrided tissue on dressings) with food coloring to achieve desired color; place on dressing material; lay open on paper towels until dry (1 to 2 days)

Pitting Edema:

- Wrap cotton batting around extremity to depth of desired edema; wrap self-adhesive wrap around cotton batting. When depressed, self-adhesive wrap will remain depressed for short period of time
- Place hot/cold packs on feet and wrap with roller gauze to hold in place. When packs are felt, indentation is left and student can measure depth of pit

Subcutaneous Emphysema:

Cut packaging bubble-wrap to desired size, tape section to simulator's chest at desired location(s); conceal with standard clothing

Abrasions:

- Apply a thin layer of liquid latex; as it dries rub it to create an abraded look; apply red, black, brown theatrical make-up, medium to thick blood, and dirt to produce desired effect
- Place red, black, brown theatrical make-up on a pot scrubber; drag lightly across area where abrasion is required
- Mix red food coloring into baby powder to create pasty mixture; drag comb through mixture

Fresh Bruises:

Apply red theatrical make-up to affected area, lighten color toward edges of bruise; apply small amount of blue to various sites of affected area, blend thoroughly; dap small amount of medium or thick blood over center of affected area to produce appearance of broken blood vessels. Remember bruises typically are NOT round!

Old Bruises:

Decrease amount of red make-up, add more blue make-up, and then yellow and small amounts of green.

Superficial (First Degree) Burns:

Apply red theatrical make-up to achieve desired effect. Applying face cream before red color makes make-up easier to remove later.

Partial Thickness (Second Degree) Burns:

Create a superficial burn; Add blisters by placing blobs of petroleum jelly and covering them with a single ply tissue; Spray area with glycerin/water mix to produce "moist" look of 2nd degree burn

Full Thickness (Third Degree) Burns:

Create a superficial burn; Add liquid latex to the central portion of the burned area; After the liquid latex dries cover it with brown and black theatrical make-up; Pull up and peel back areas of the liquid latex to produce a charred, peeling look; Add medium to thick blood to simulate bloody drainage; Add blisters to more peripheral areas of burned area.

Lacerations:

Apply a small amount of theatrical wax to the affected area; Blend the edges of the wax into the patient's skin; Use make-up as needed to match color of wax to patient's skin color; Place thick blood into wound; Apply medium and thin blood to complete effect.

Open Chest Wounds:

Create small laceration; Put piece of Alka Seltzer or Alka Seltzer powder in wound; Water applied immediately before beginning of activity will cause wound to bubble.

Open Fractures:

Create laceration; Place piece of broken chicken bone into laceration.

Shock:

Apply a LIGHT coat of white theatrical make-up to produce pallor (not a clown-like look). A good strategy is to apply the make-up then wipe most of it away with facial tissue to produce the desired amount of paleness. Be sure to lighten areas like the inside of the ears and the back of the neck. Small amounts of blue can be applied to the lips and earlobes. Spray on glycerin and water mix to simulate diaphoresis.