Ensuring the Safety of your Client

If you have done your homework, you should have found the following answers. Check these answers against yours,

My client has tinea, can I cut their hair? BC 2.02 (2)

(2) No licensee may provide services to a patron suffering from an infectious or contagious scalp or skin disease unless the licensee takes appropriate precautions and uses safeguards to prevent the spread of the disease to other patrons and to the licensee.

Can I service a client if I have an infectious disease? BC 2.02 (4)

(4) No licensee may provide services to a patron if the licensee has a known infectious or contagious disease unless the licensee takes appropriate precautions and uses safeguards which prevent the spread of the disease to patrons.

I’m a licensed practitioner, can I perform laser hair removal? BC 2.025 (2)

(2) Delegated medical procedures include the following:

(a) Laser hair removal services. Prior to providing any laser hair removal procedures, a licensee shall complete advanced training in the use of laser devices in a training program of not less than 6 hours.

How often do I need to remove loose hair? BC 3.01 (4)

Loose hair shall be removed regularly

What do I do with loose hair? BC 3.01 (4)

placed in a closed container.

Can I store haircolor in the bathroom? BC 3.01 (5)

(5) A toilet room shall not be used as a dispensary or for the providing of services.

Where are poisonous substances stored? BC 3.01 (6)

(6) Establishments shall provide safe and secure areas for storing, cleaning and disinfecting equipment. Poisonous substances stored in public areas shall be locked in a cabinet or closet.

How is soiled linen properly cleaned? BC 3.01 (7)

(7) Plastic or metal containers of adequate size shall be provided to store all soiled linen. All soiled linen shall be properly cleaned in compliance with s. BC 4.02 (6) or disposed of after use.

Can I smoke in my salon? BC 3.01 (9)

(9) No smoking shall be allowed in areas of an establishment where flammable products or materials are being used or stored.

Can I have a pet in my salon? BC 3.01 (10)

(10) Pets shall not be kept in an establishment during business hours.

Can I use a hand sanitizer in place of washing my hands before each client? BC 4.01 (2)

(2) Licensees shall wash their hands thoroughly with soap and running water prior to serving each patron and following removal of gloves. Waterless hand washing agents with alcohol as an active ingredient with a concentration of at least 70% are an acceptable substitute for washing hands that are not visibly soiled with soap and running water.

I used an emery board once, can I use it again? BC 4.01 (3)

(3) Powder puffs, sponges, and emery boards and other contact equipment that cannot be cleaned with soap or detergent and water shall be disposed of following each use.

How do I remove facial cream from a jar? BC 4.01 (4)

(4) All liquids, creams, powders and semi-solid substances shall be dispensed from a container in a manner which will prevent contamination of the unused portion of the substance.
Do I really need to use a neckstrip or towel on my clients? BC 4.01
(6)
(6) Clean towels shall be used for each patron. A neckstrip or towel shall be placed around the neck of the patron to prevent contact with the cape.

How do I disinfect my shears? BC 4.02 (2)
(2) Disinfection for scissors, razors, clipper blades and tweezers shall consist of cleaning with soap and water to remove all organic material, wiping with or soaking in a disinfectant as defined in s. BC 1.01, and air-drying.

How do I disinfect my combs? BC 4.02 (3)
(3) Disinfection for combs, lifts, brushes, rollers and any other contact equipment shall consist of cleaning with soap and water to remove all organic material, spraying with a tuberculocidal disinfectant as defined in s. BC 1.01, and air-drying.

Where should I keep my clean implements? BC 4.02 (4)
(4) Clean and disinfected contact equipment shall be placed in one or more covered containers.

How often do I have to change my disinfectant? 4.02 (5)
(5) Disinfectant used for decontamination shall be changed daily and shall be kept in a covered container.

I cut myself, what do I do? BC 4.05
BC 4.05 Follow Procedure for exposure to blood.

I cut my client, what do I do? BC 4.06
BC 4.05 Follow Procedure for exposure to blood.

As a practitioner, can I pierce ears? BC 4.07
Yes. Under certain restrictions outlined in BC4.07

I'm a manicurist, can I wax legs? BC 4.08 (2)
(2) Manicurists performing waxing shall have completed training in depilation by waxing in a school of barbering and cosmetology or a school of manicuring consisting of not less than 8 training hour.

Do I need to use a new spatula for each dip in the wax? BC 4.08 (2) b
(b) Dispose of spatulas after each use.

I'm an electrologist, how do I dispose of needles? BC 4.09 (4)
(4) Dispose of needles and lancets in a puncture resistant container specifically designed for disposal. Full sharps containers shall be disposed of appropriately.

I'm a manicurist, can I reuse my files? BC 4.10 (4)
(4) Manicure instruments that cannot be cleaned and disinfected or sterilized shall be disposed of following each use.
AIDS
A serious (often fatal) disease of the immune system transmitted through blood products especially by sexual contact or contaminated needles.

Antiseptics
Antiseptics are antimicrobial substances that are applied to living tissue/skin to reduce the possibility of infection, sepsis, or putrefaction. Antiseptics are generally distinguished from antibiotics by the latter’s ability to be transported through the lymphatic system to destroy bacteria within the body, and from disinfectants, which destroy microorganisms found on non-living objects. Some antiseptics are true germicides, capable of destroying microbes (bactericidal), whilst others are bacteriostatic and only prevent or inhibit their growth. Antibacterials are antiseptics that have the proven ability to act against bacteria. Microbicides which kill virus particles are called viricides or antivirals.

Bacilli
Bacilli refers to a taxonomic class of bacteria. It includes two orders, Bacillales and Lactobacillales, which contain several well-known pathogens like Bacillus anthracis (the cause of anthrax).

Bacteria
The bacteria are a large group of unicellular, prokaryote, microorganisms. Typically a few micrometers in length, bacteria have a wide range of shapes, ranging from spheres to rods and spirals.

Bactericidal
A bactericide or bactericide is a substance that kills bacteria and, ideally, nothing else. Bactericides are either disinfectants, antiseptics or antibiotics.

Bloodborne pathogens
A Bloodborne disease is one that can be spread by contamination by blood. The most common examples are HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and viral hemorrhagic fevers.

Cocci
Coccus (plural cocci) can be used to describe any bacterium that has a circular shape. It is one of the three distinct types of bacteria shapes, the other two being bacillus (rod-shaped).
**Contagious disease**

A **contagious disease** is a subset category of infectious diseases (or communicable diseases), which are easily transmitted by physical contact (hence the name-origin) with the person suffering the disease, or by their secretions or objects touched by them.

**Diplocci**

A diplococcus (plural diplococci) is a round bacterium (a coccus) that typically occurs in pairs of two joined cells. Examples are Streptococcus pneumoniae, Moraxella catarrhalis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae and Neisseria meningitidis. Of these, all are Gram-negative except for Streptococcus Pneumoniae.

**Disease**

A disease or medical condition is an abnormal condition of an organism that impairs bodily functions, associated with specific symptoms and signs. It may be caused by external factors, such as infectious disease, or it may be caused by internal dysfunctions, such as autoimmune diseases.

**Disinfection**

Disinfectants are antimicrobial agents that are applied to non-living objects to destroy microorganisms, the process of which is known as disinfection. Disinfection is defined as: Cleaning an article of some or all of the pathogenic organisms which may cause infection.

**Fungicidal**

Fungicides are chemical compounds or biological organisms used to kill or inhibit fungi or fungal spores.

**HIV**

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a lentivirus (a member of the retrovirus family) that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), a condition in humans in which the immune system begins to fail, leading to life-threatening opportunistic infections. Infection with HIV occurs by the transfer of bodily fluids.

**Immunity**

Immunity (medical), resistance of an organism to infection or disease
**Key Terms/Vocabulary**

**Infection**
An infection is the invasion of a host organism by a foreign species.

**Infectious**
Having the ability to cause infection

**Inflammation**
A response of body tissues to injury or irritation; characterized by pain and swelling and redness and heat

**Microbe**
Germ

**Microorganism**
Any organism of microscopic size

**Mildew**
Mold: become moldy; spoil due to humidity

**MSDS** Material Safety Data Sheets
A compilation of information required under the OSHA Communication Standard on the identity of hazardous chemicals, health, and physical hazards, exposure limits, and precautions.

**Nonpathogenic**
Non disease producing

**Parasites**
An animal or plant that lives in or on a host (another animal or plant); it obtains nourishment from the host without benefiting or killing the host

**Pathogenic**
Able to produce disease

**Pediculosis capitis**
Head lice
Phenolics
Antiseptic and anti-inflammatory compounds

Pityriasis
Dandruff, often mistaken for head lice (pediculosis)

Quaternary ammonium compounds
Also known as quats they are solutions used in disinfection

Sanitation
The state of being clean and conducive to health making something sanitary (free of germs)

Scabies
A contagious skin infection caused by the itch mite; characterized by persistent itching and skin irritation.

Sodium hypochlorite
Also called bleach it is an unstable salt (NaOCl) used as a bleaching agent and disinfectant.

Spirillum
(spiral-shaped) cells. Spirillum in microbiology refers to a bacterium with a cell body that twists like a spiral.[1] It is the third distinct bacterial cell shape type besides coccus and bacillus cells.

Staphylococci
Parasitic bacteria that tend to form irregular colonies; some cause boils or septicemia or infections.
Streptococci
Bacteria occurring in pairs or chains; cause e.g. scarlet fever and tonsillitis.

Tinea
Contagious disease caused by fungal infection.

Tuberculocidal
Capable of Killing Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

Virucidal
Capable of killing a virus.

Virus
Infectious agent that replicates itself only within cells of living hosts; many are pathogenic.
For a licensee to legally treat a disease of the skin they must be under the supervision of: **Physician**

Delegate medical procedures may be performed by a licensee if they are directed and supervised by a **Physician** who has the power to direct, decide and oversee the implementation of the client services provided in licensed establishments.

At all times, an establishment must be kept in good **order** and maintained in **A safe and sanitary condition**

If public drinking facilities are provided, what must be made available? **Disposable cups or a drinking fountain**

Floor coverings shall be kept in a **clean and safe** condition.

What is the procedure for dealing with loose hair? **Removed regularly and placed in a closed container**

A toilet room many not be used for **rendering services or as a dispensary**

Where must poisonous substance be stored? **In a locked cabinet or closet**

What must be used to store soiled linen? **A plastic or metal container**

Where is smoking not allowed in an establishment? **As per Wisconsin statutes, smoking is not permitted anywhere.**

When may pets not be in an establishment? **During business hours**

What is the requirement if a residence is located in the same building as an establishment? **Business and living areas must be kept separate**

Establishments must provide a basin which has **Hot and cold running water**

How many basins must be equipped for licensees to wash their hands? **One**
Licensees must wash their hands:

**Before each client and after removing gloves**

Chairs used for a service must: **Designed for the service being provided**

**True** or False  Basins used for washing hands may be shared with other establishments located on the same premises.

**True** or False  Establishments are required to be equipped with a ventilation system that complies with safety and health standards.

If a licensee is notified of a violation, how many days do they have to respond to the board of correction? **5 days**

Failure to respond to notice of a violation is considered **Unprofessional conduct**

Complete this statement. Tools and implements used by licensees for services in an establishment must be maintained in a **safe and sanitary condition**

What may be used to wash/sanitize hands prior to serving a patron? **Soap and water or an approved waterless hand washing solution of at least 70% alcohol base**

If a waterless washing agent is used, what percent of alcohol concentration is required? **70%**

How often is it necessary to drain shampoo basins? **After each use**

What must be placed around the neck of a patron to prevent contact with the cape? **A towel or paper neck strip**

After a lancet is used to pierce a whitehead, it must be **discarded**

Prior to use, all personal care instruments must be **disinfected** in order to be legally used on a patron.
Once it is clean and disinfected, what is the proper storage for contact equipment?

*It is kept in a clean/closed container*

How often is it necessary to change disinfectant solution used for decontamination?

*Daily*

Laundry used in an establishment must be **disinfected** before use on a patron.

Sterilizing equipment used in an establishment must be cleared for marketing by:

**The FDA (Federal Drug Administration)**

- If Steam sterilization is used, the minimum temperature must be **250° F**
- If Steam sterilization is used, the minimum exposure time must be **30** minutes

An establishment is required to supply **bandages** and disposable **disposable gloves** for all licensees working in that establishment.

Write out the procedure for exposure to blood. **Stop, Wash with soap & Water, Disinfect exposed area, Rinse**

The procedure for exposure to blood must be posted in a location conspicuous to **Licensees**

If a licensee has an oozing or open lesion that can not be effectively covered they must **Refrain from working directly on clients**

The requirements for disposal of paper products contaminated by blood are **Bag all items and dispose in trash**

True or **False** A license is required to perform ear piercing in an establishment.

True or **False** Even if earrings are pre-sterilized, they must be sterilized immediately before they are used for piercing.

The surface of the skin must be **washed with soap and water** prior to piercing.

Electrologists and Manicurists performing waxing in an establishment must have completed a minimum of **eight** hours of training in the techniques and sanitary requirements of waxing.

All needles, lancets and tweezers must be **sterilized** before use.

Prior to performing electrolysis the skin must be **washed with soap and water**

Needles used in electrolysis must be disposed of in a **puncture resistant** container.

Manicure instruments that cannot be cleaned and disinfected or sterilized shall be **discarded** following each use.