

PROTECTION COURSE

Protection for You & Your Client



Presented by the South Dakota
Cosmetology Commission



Introduction

- The protection of the public's health and safety is a concern for us all. This review will explain the basic ways that you can protect both your health and the health of your clients. By having good protection, you will continue to be licensed and have a successful business.



Agenda

- WHY are you here?
 - Overview of licensing
 - Review of infection protection
 - Review of laws & rules
 - Review of equipment safety



Your Health is Important to YOU

- You work day after day with strong chemicals – do you want these chemicals to affect your health now or in the future?
- You work day after day with tools that could transfer an infection from a client to you – do you want to get sick from an infection?

Your Client's Health



- Your clients are your livelihood. If your clients get sick from an infection, your income will go down.
- Or your client could sue you for causing the infection – this has happened to some licensees – do you want this to happen to you?

Your Business' Health



- If a client complains to the Commission you may lose your salon license or your license may be suspended which means a loss of income to you.
- Or a client may sue you, and you may lose your business.
- Be smart – keep a safe and clean salon!

Overview of Licensing

- Each license has its own “scope of practice”.
- If a service is not in your “scope of practice” you cannot do it.
- States have different “scopes of practice” so make sure you understand South Dakota’s scope.



Overview of Licensing



- For beautification only
- Non-permanent
- Non-medical

Cosmetology Scope of Practice

- **Hair**, includes styling, wrapping, arranging, braiding, twisting, weaving, extending, fusing, dressing, curling, waving, permanent waving, singeing, cleansing, shampooing, cutting, bleaching, setting, coloring, straightening, relaxing, fitting, massaging, or similar work upon the hair, scalp, wigs and hairpieces.
- **Nails** — natural, artificial, & pedicure
- **Skin (Esthetics)**
- **Hair removal** — waxing, tweezing

- **Does not include electrolysis**

Nail Scope of Practice



- Cutting, filing, trimming, shaping, polishing, coloring, removing polish, tinting, air-brushing, decorating, cleansing, beautifying.
- Manicuring
- Artificial nails
- Pedicures

- Use of electric files/drills – as long as you have the continuing education.

Electric files – Education Needed



- BEFORE operating an electric file the licensee must have 8 hours of approved education in electric file safety, sanitation, and operation!
- After attending a class, send the certification to the Commission office
- Your license will show “certified for electric files”

Nail Scope - NO

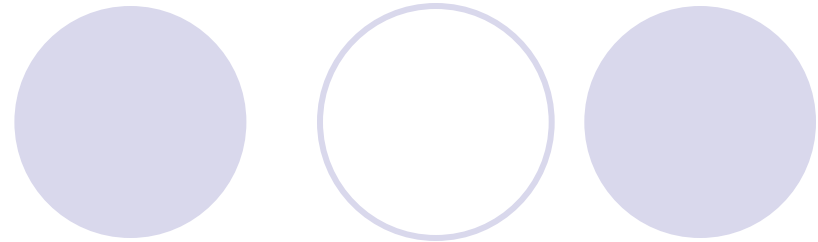
- Cannot use callus shavers – even if the client provides the shaver!
- Cannot use tools that invade the skin!
- Cannot do hair removal (waxing)



Esthetics (Skin) Scope of Practice

- Includes the whole body skin
- Facials
- Body wraps, scrubs, and peels
- Eyebrows and eyelashes
- Makeup
- Hair removal – waxing, tweezing
- Microdermabrasion

Microdermabrasion - Education Needed



- BEFORE offering microdermabrasion services, the licensee must have 16 hours of approved education in safety, sanitation and operation of the microdermabrasion machine.



Licenses



- All licenses need to be current
- All licenses need to be posted
- Personal licenses need to be posted at the primary workstation
- Salon licenses need to be posted by the reception desk or public area.
- Booth licenses need to be posted at the booth primary workstation
- If using an electric file or microdermabrasion machine, the personal licenses needs to state “certified for YOUR NAME”

Infection Protection



- Protect yourself and your clients by
 - Following all safety procedures
 - Following all infection protection procedures
 - Knowing the correct disinfection methods
 - Using the correct disinfectant products/agents

Discard or Disinfect?



- Absolutely every item of equipment, tool, implement, material, or object used on a client must be discarded or disinfected.
- If it cannot be disinfected, then discard it.

Definitions – What does it mean?

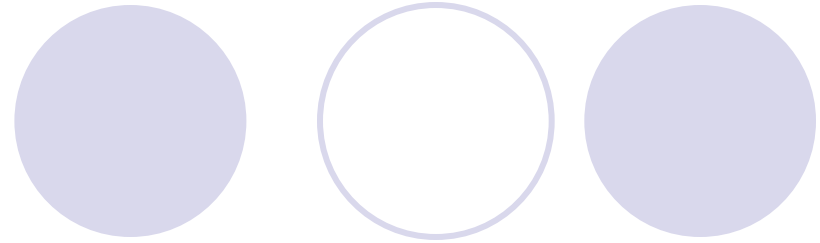
- Clean = remove foreign debris by washing non-porous tools with hot, soapy water or wiping electrical tools with clean cloth
- Sanitize = same as cleaning
- Disinfect = after cleaning - kill most bacteria by using an approved disinfectant agent



Definitions – What does it mean?

- Porous – means permeable to liquids (liquid gets into the item like a cotton ball or emery board) Porous should be discarded
- Non-Porous – means not permeable to liquids (liquid cannot get into the item like a metal nail clipper or hair brush) Non-porous can be cleaned and disinfected

Is it Safe to use?



- As long as:
 - the item is new OR
 - the non-porous tool is washed in hot soapy water or the electrical tool is wiped clean
 - then – Disinfected and Dried
 - then - Stored in a clean closed container until use
- You can use it on a client.

Most Important – WASH HANDS

- Wash your hands!
- Or use a hand cleanser/sanitizer
- BEFORE touching a client



Most Important – Client's hands



- If you are doing services on a client's hands have the client wash her hands or use a hand sanitizer.
- If you are doing services on a client's feet use a hand sanitizer to clean the feet.

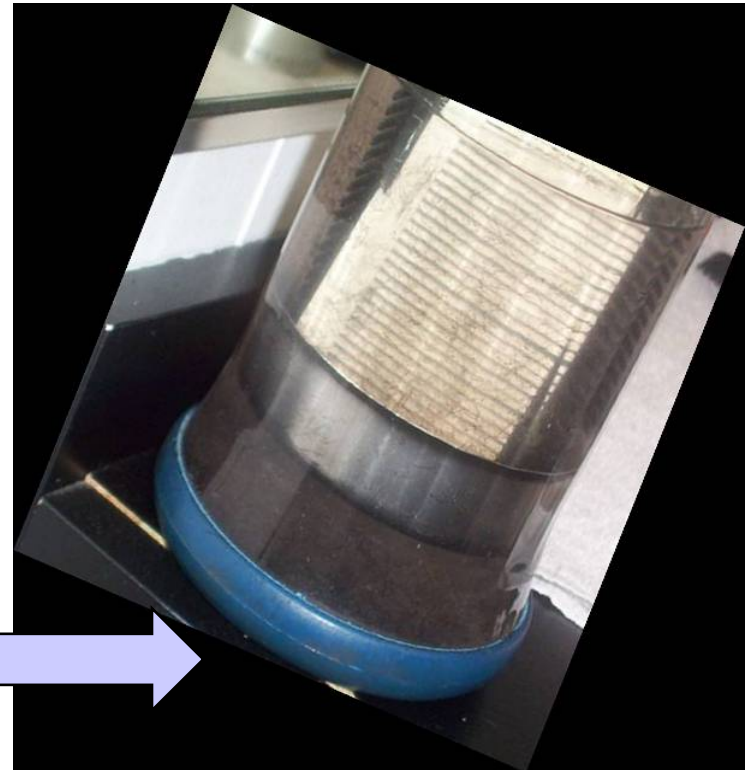


Disinfection Supplies

- Clean towels or disposable towels
- Gloves
- Tongs
- Soap
- Hot water
- Disinfectant – liquid or spray

Disinfectant – Important!

- Needs to be EPA registered and kills virucidal, fungicidal, and bactericidal
- Needs to be disposed of after use - once it is used it is contaminated
- If it is cloudy or has debris floating – it is contaminated. – dispose of it!



Dirty! That's all hair gunk!

Use Disinfectant Correctly - Dirty Disinfectant

- When dirty implements are put in the disinfectant, it is contaminated and then ineffective.
- If the container is dirty, when you add the clean disinfectant – the disinfectant is immediately contaminated and ineffective.
- Clean your container before you add new disinfectant (Do you pour milk in a glass that has cola in it or do you wash it first then pour in the milk?)

To Clean – To Disinfect – WHAT?

- Think about it. If it is a tool that needs to be disinfected, decide what kind of tool it is
 - Immerseible – tools that can be put into liquid.
 - Non-immersible – tools that cannot be put into liquid.

Disinfection Procedure – Step 1

- **FIRST - Clean (immerseable) tools**
 - With warm water and soap
 - Brush grooved items, if necessary
 - Remove any hair or foreign debris
 - Open hinges, if necessary
 - Rinse with warm water

Disinfection Procedure – Step 2



- IMMERSE clean tools completely (Or spray with disinfectant)
- Follow manufacturer's direction - Leave in the liquid at least 10 minutes
- Do NOT just leave in the liquid – it may damage your tools!
- This would fail! The tools are not covered with disinfectant. They are sticking out of the liquid!

Disinfection Procedure – Step 3

- Remove from disinfectant
- Rinse and Dry the tools (air dry is ok)
- If not allowed to dry before storing, bacteria may grow in the storage container – that would be bad
- Dispose of disinfectant



Tool (Dry) Storage – Step 4 and Last

- Store dry, disinfected tools in a clean closed container
- The container does not need be airtight, just closed to prevent dirt from entering and contaminating the implements
- Examples of closed containers



Tool (Dry) Storage - Clean



- If using a rollabout make sure to keep the drawers closed so that hair or dust does not dirty the storage.
- If hair and debris gets into the drawers or containers you **MUST** clean the drawers and containers.

Disinfectant - Mixing



- Are you mixing your disinfectant correctly?
- Are you following the manufacturer's directions?
- Is your container big enough for all the items you are disinfecting?

Types of Disinfectant

- Bleach – 10 water to 1 bleach for 10 minutes
- Alcohol – 70%
- Quats – the best to use. *A few examples Barbacide, Ultracare or Let's Dance.*



Bleach Use

- Bleach is highly unstable. It is very corrosive and should not be used to disinfect metal implements especially with fine cutting edges
- Counter tops and floors may be cleaned with bleach, but check the manufacturer's directions



QUATS – the BEST for Protection

- If using Barbicide or any other disinfectant – measure it – don't rely on the color.
- **Always read** the manufacturer's directions
- Most need to be mixed with water
- Protect yourself when mixing – wear gloves, use tongs.





Discard or Disinfect?

- Do you know what to discard?
(Single-use porous items)
- Do you know what to keep and disinfect?
(Multi-use non-porous items)

Single-Use Porous Items

- Any porous items that cannot be cleaned and disinfected need to be thrown away immediately after use.

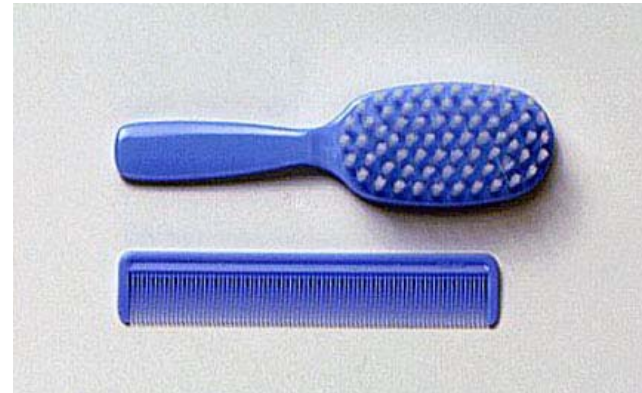
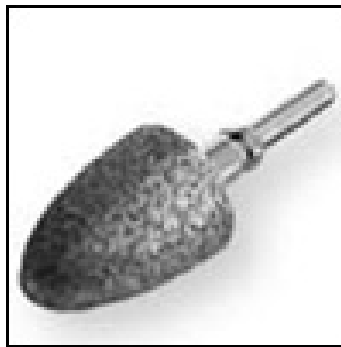
Some examples of porous items

*Sticks
Emery boards
Buffing blocks
Sanding bands
Toe separators*



Multi-use Non-Porous Items

- Non-porous items may be used again after they are disinfected.



Used Tools – Non-Porous

- After use – multi-use non-porous tools must be stored in a closed container until cleaned and disinfected.
- The storage container should be labeled “Used”
- (Remember – the container for the porous items is the wastebasket!)

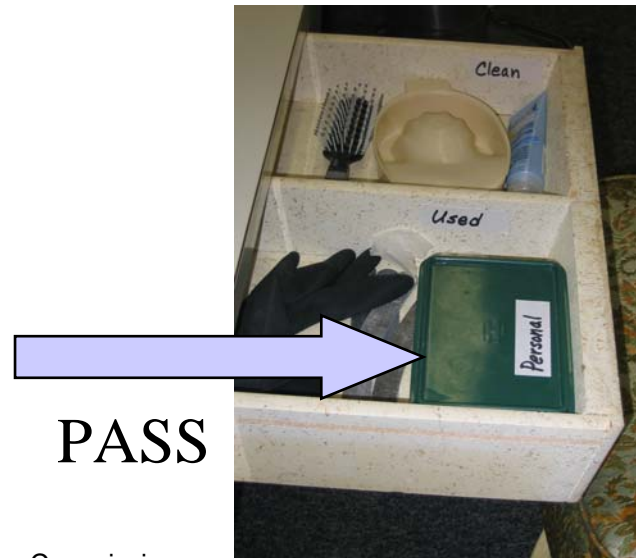


Personal Items

- Personal items such as money, gum, photos should not be in the same drawer as the clean implements. This would FAIL!
- Label a container “Personal” and keep your personal “stuff” in that container



FAIL!



PASS

Disinfecting Shears – Step 1

- Open shears
- Wipe off all debris
- (does the hinge have debris?)
- Lay on clean towel



Disinfecting Shears – Step 2 & 3

- Spray with disinfectant
- Leave wet disinfectant on for at least 10 minutes
- Wipe DRY and STORE in clean closed container



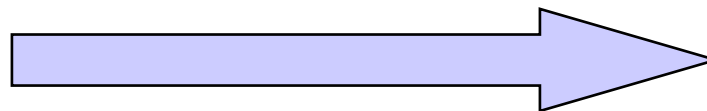
Disinfection of Metal Tools

- Be careful what disinfectant you use on metal tools
- READ the directions

(Not good for metal tools!)



(Ship-Shape is NOT disinfectant!)



Antiseptic is NOT disinfectant

- DO NOT use this as your disinfectant spray!
- DO NOT use this to clean hands!
- This is for first aid!



Pedicure Procedures

- Wash your hands
- Clean and examine the client's feet
- DO NOT use anything that will invade the skin
- If there is an open sore or infection – DO NOT proceed

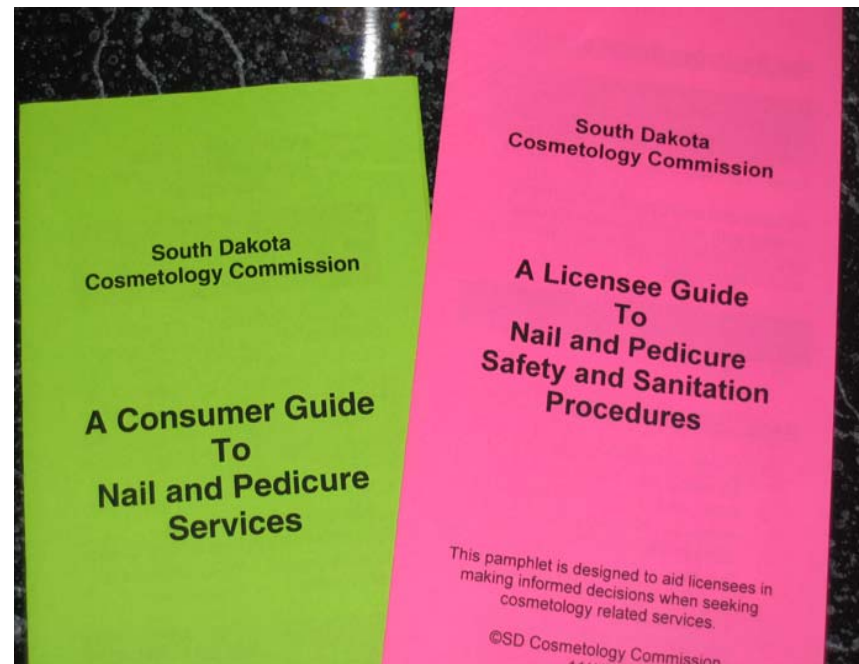


New England Journal of Medicine
These legs were infected after receiving a pedicure in a dirty footbath.



Pedicure Information

- Tell your clients NOT to shave before getting a pedicure – WHY?
- See our pamphlets on nail and pedicure services



Pedicure Protection



- All pedicure stations must be clean and disinfected after each use

Pedicure Station – Cleaning Step 1

- Drain the used water from the tub
- Clean the tub with hot, soapy water
- Make sure all film is removed
- Rinse well

Pedicure Station – Disinfecting Step 2

- Read disinfectant directions
- Add appropriate disinfectant to water
- Allow disinfectant to stand or circulate for the time specified by the manufacturer
- Rinse
- Dry or air dry
- Now it is safely ready to use with the next client!





Pedicure Station – Blood spills

- If you have a blood spill use a disinfectant that is “hospital grade”.
- Follow the directions on the disinfectant
- Follow the blood spill procedure in your first aid kit (its on a red paper)

Pedicure Station – End of the Day

- Follow the directions from the tubs' manufacturer.
- Remove all removable parts (filters, screens, drains)
- Clean the parts – Remove the debris - Rinse
- Disinfect and Rinse Parts and Tub
- Dry and replace parts

Pedicure Stations - Dirty



- THIS IS A VERY DIRTY FILTER!

WHY DISINFECT?

- For your health
- For your client's health
- For your business' health



New England Journal of Medicine
This lesion ulceration and scarring resulted from a pedicure infection.

BLOOD SPILLS!



- STOP the service immediately
- TEND to the injury by:
 - APPLYING antiseptic and/or liquid or spray styptic as necessary
 - BAND-AID (cover) injury with adhesive dressing
- DISINFECT tools and station as necessary.
- DOUBLE BAG and dispose of all contaminated objects. Clean hands with antimicrobial cleanser.
- RETURN to service.



Self-inspection Checklist

- The Commission sends out a self-inspection checklist.
- Did you read it?
- Are you following it?

- Here is a copy for you! Study it

General Safety - Surroundings

- Are your floors, walls, ceilings, vents, furniture, furnishings and fixtures clean, dust-free, and in good repair?





General Cleaning - Furniture

- You can use house-hold cleaning products to clean counters, tables, chairs, lamps, windows, glass, etc.

General Safety - Fire Extinguisher

- Every salon must have a working fire extinguisher. It should be mounted on a wall or easily accessible.
- Where is your fire extinguisher in your salon?



General Safety - First Aid Kit



- All salons and booths are required to have a first aid kit
- If you injure someone or yourself you need to take care of the injury immediately
- Use an antiseptic and a bandage if necessary

General Safety - Plumbing



- Does all the plumbing provide hot and cold running water and a connection to a central sewage system?
- Is it in good working order?

General Safety - Electrical



- Are all electrical outlets used correctly?
- You should not overload the outlets with plugs.



General Safety - Ventilation

- Is your ventilation system sufficient to keep the area free from odor?
- If you are doing nails, do you have a separate mechanical exhaust system?

Ventilation for Nails



- Use either a separate air filter (Hepa is one type of filter)
- OR
- Use a filter in a nail table.



General Safety - Restroom

- Is the restroom clean?
- If it has storage – is the storage area clean?

General Safety - Chemicals Storage

- Harmful supplies and chemicals should be stored in a closed cabinet OR in a separate room that is not accessible to the public.
- Does not have to be locked.

General Safety - Waste containers



- Waste containers should be emptied daily and when they are full.
- Waste containers used for nails should have a cover. This nail waste basket would fail!

Sinks

- Sinks should not have debris such as hair or soap scum. This sink would fail!



FAIL!

Important – Hand Washing

- Do you remember to wash your hands?



Work Stations

- All stations need to be clean and safe for use
- The stations should not have bits of hair or nails or dust or skin or product drips or dirty towels. This station would fail!



FAIL!



Cleaning Stations For Nails

- Spray the station with cleaning product (a household product is ok)
- Wipe clean with a clean towel.
- Use a clean towel or covering for each new client!

Equipment – Hair Services



- All tools and equipment are required to be clean and disinfected before use. Which would pass?

Equipment – Nail Services



- All files, buffers, brushes, products, etc are required to be clean and disinfected before use. Which would pass?

Equipment - Esthetics



- All linens, bowls, brushes, etc. are required to be clean and disinfected before use. Which would pass?

Waxing – Paraffin



Clean the clients hands or feet before dipping!

- The paraffin baths must be kept clean from debris. If there is debris (skin, dirt) the wax needs to be disposed of, and the bath cleaned and disinfected before new wax is added.

Waxing – Hair Removal



FAIL, sticks should not be left in the wax, if allowed by manufacturer the pot should be covered if not in use.

- The hair removal wax should not be contaminated in the heater by “double-dipping” the applicator.
- A clean spatula should only be dipped once in the wax and then thrown away!

Dispersal Equipment



- Always use dispersal equipment to disperse products. Use spatulas, bowls, pumps, sprays.
- If it is a single-use porous item then discard it after use.
- NEVER dip spatulas twice into containers!
- Only dip once, then dispose OR disinfect.

Dispersing Product

- Do not re-dip your hand in a cream product.
- Place some product into a bowl and then dip from the bowl to the client.
- When done discard any left-over product in the bowl and clean the bowl.



Electric Clippers – Non-immersible



- Electric clippers cannot be immersed in liquid -
- Wipe all foreign debris from electric clippers
- Spray with disinfectant and leave for at least 10 minutes! Then wipe dry with a clean cloth or paper.
- Store in a clean closed area or hang to store

Electric Clipper Guards

- Clipper guards should be removed, cleaned, and disinfected.
- Guards should be stored in a clean closed container separate from the clipper.



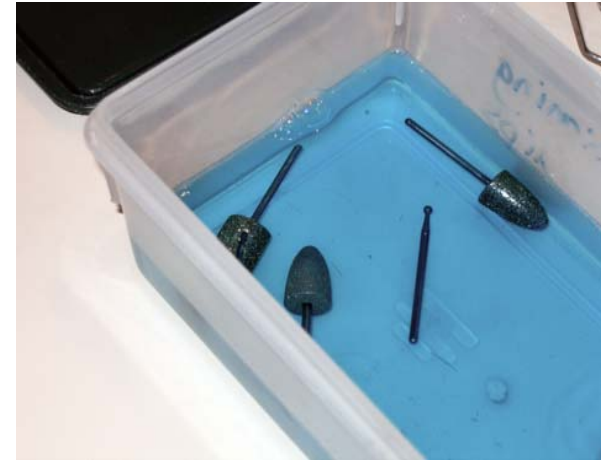
Electric Files/Drills – Non-Immerseable

- Remove the bit from drill for cleaning and disinfection (see next)
- Electric files/drills need to be wiped down with a clean towel or cloth after use.
- Store the file/drill in a clean area or hang at the station



Electric File Bits

- Remove the bit from drill for cleaning and disinfection
- A bit should never be left in a drill
- Bits are stored in a clean closed container after disinfection
- Bits are stored separate from file/drill.



MMA = NO!

- MMA is prohibited for use on nails
- MMA is a liquid product (Methyl Methacrylate Liquid Monomers) that cannot be used in South Dakota for acrylic nails.



Most Important – HANDS - Again

- Wash your hands!
- Or use a hand sanitizer
- **BEFORE** touching a client

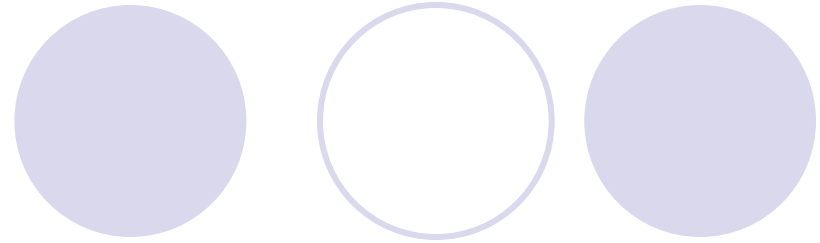




Question #1

- Describe how you store your clean tools.

Answer #1



Question #2

- Name the five things that are wrong in this photo.



Answer #2

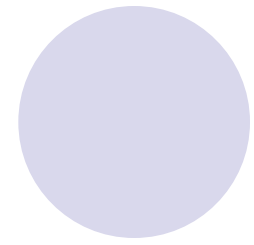
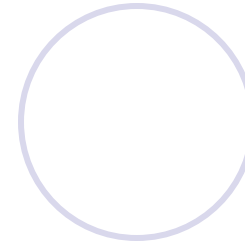
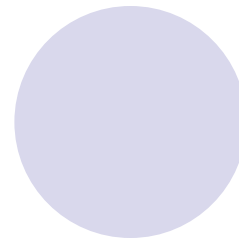
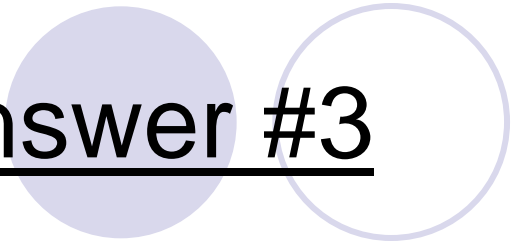
- Used tools in with Clean tools
- Nail tips on table
- Hand cream spilled on table
- File bit left in electric file
- Containers open
- File bits scattered on towel
- Dirty towel
- Buffer block used



Question #3

- Describe where you store your used tools until you can clean and disinfect them.

Answer #3





Question #4

- Why do you need spray disinfectant at your station?

Answer #4

- You need spray disinfectant to immediately spray a tool (such as your shears or clippers or electric file/drill) after use.





Question #5

- List five single-use porous items that you throw away after a service.

Answer #5

- A few porous

- Cotton ball
- Toe dividers
- Stick spatulas
- Nail files
- Buffers

- Paper towels
- Wooden cuticle sticks



Summary

- What is the most important thing you have learned today?
- Will you change anything when you get back to your salon?
- Please complete our survey.

Remember – its simple

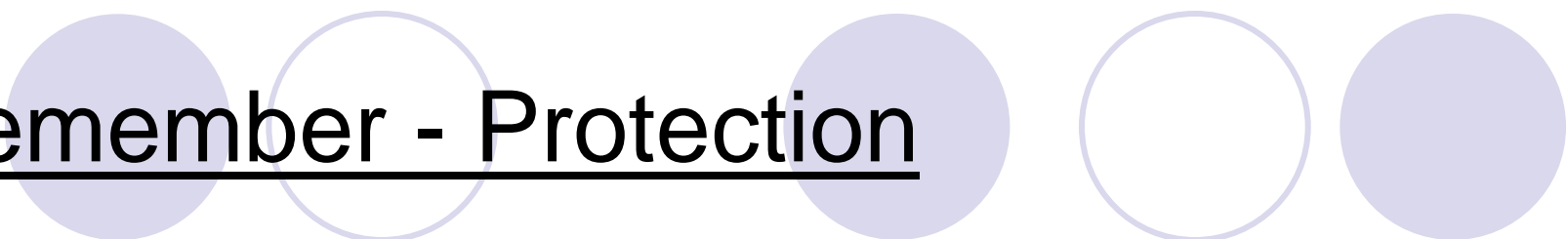
- **Clean** = remove foreign debris by washing with hot, soapy water or wiping electrical tools with clean cloth.
- **Sanitation** = same as cleaning
- **Disinfect** = kill most bacteria by using a disinfectant agent.





Remember – it's easy

- Every item used on a client should be safe
- Discard - Single-use porous items after use
- Disinfect - Multi-use non-porous items - clean, disinfect, dry, and store in a clean, closed container



Remember - Protection

- Protection for YOUR HEALTH!
- Protection for YOUR CLIENT'S HEALTH!
- Protection for YOUR BUSINESS' HEALTH!



Thank You

- Thank you for attending the Protection Class from the Cosmetology Commission.
- Do you have any questions?
- Please feel free to ask the inspector when she visits you, or call the office if you have any questions.
- We want you and your clients to be safe!

Credits – our thanks to:



- Arizona Cosmetology Board
- Colorado Cosmetology Board
- King Research
- Lois Wiskur, NIC newsletter editor
- NIC Health & Safety Committee
- Milady
- Oregon Cosmetology Board
- Pivot Point
- Ultronics
- Wyoming Board of Cosmetology



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