

Chapter 10

Infection Control

Section 1. Infection Control and Safety Standards, adopted from the National Interstate Council of Cosmetology (NIC).

(a) Wet disinfection and storage standards.

(i) Prior to use on any client, all non-porous tools and implements or multi-use items must be cleaned AND disinfected. Items must be cleaned with soap and warm water or a chemical cleaner. The items must then be disinfected by complete immersion in an EPA registered, bactericidal, virucidal, fungicidal (formulated for hospitals) disinfectant that is mixed and used according to the manufacturer's directions. Items that are porous are not able to be disinfected and must be disposed of after each use.

(ii) Items MUST stay immersed or visibly moist with disinfectant for the entire contact time listed on the manufacturer's label to be effective.

(iii) All disinfectant solution must be changed per the manufacturer's label or sooner if contaminated.

(b) Dry storage standards.

(i) Disinfected implements must be stored in a disinfected, dry covered container and be isolated from contaminants. At no time can these items come into contact with used/dirty items.

(c) Hand washing.

(i) Thoroughly wash hands and the exposed portions of arms with soap and water before providing services to each client and after, smoking, drinking, eating, and using the restroom.

Section 2. Sanitation Standards for Pedicure Spas.

(a) After each client or service:

(i) Drain tub;

(ii) Clean the tub according to manufacturer's instructions. Take special care to remove all film, especially at the water line. Rinse tub well;

(iii) Fill tub with water, add appropriate disinfectant into the water according to the following;

(iv) At minimum use an EPA registered, bactericidal, virucidal, fungicidal, and pseudomonacidal (formulated for hospitals) disinfectant that is mixed and used according to the manufacturer's directions;

(v) If tub has come in contact with blood or body fluids, at minimum use an EPA registered disinfectant that is effective against HIV-1 and human hepatitis B virus or tuberculocidal that has been mixed and used according to the manufacturer's directions; and

(vi) Allow the disinfectant to stand for non-circulating tubs or circulate for circulating tubs for the time specified according to the manufacturer's instructions.

(b) At the end of the day remove all parts (filters, screens drains, jets, etc.) Clean and disinfect the removable parts as follows:

(i) Scrub with brush and soap or detergent until free from debris;

(ii) Rinse;

(iii) Completely immerse in an EPA registered, bactericidal, virucidal, fungicidal, and pseudomonacidal (formulated for hospitals) disinfectant that is mixed and used according to the manufacturer's directions;

(iv) Rinse;

(v) Air dry; and

(vi) Replace the disinfected parts into the tubs or store them in a disinfected, dry, covered container that is isolated from contaminants.

Section 3. Blood Exposure Procedure Standards, adopted from NIC.

(a) If a blood exposure should occur, the following steps must be followed:

(i) When possible injured party should go to a sink and rinse injury with running water and "milk" the injury if possible to remove any bacteria that may have entered the wound.

(ii) Supply injured party with antiseptic or single use packet of antibacterial ointment on the appropriate dressing to cover the injury.

(iii) Bag all blood-soiled (contaminated) porous articles and dispose of in trash. Immediately wash and disinfect all non-porous items (do not continue service with these items).

(b) The following is the responsibility of the candidate/student/licensee and should be executed as follows. Candidate, Student, License injury.

(i) Protection – if a cut is sustained, stop the service, put on gloves (if appropriate) and clean the injured area.

(ii) Apply antiseptic to the injured area;

(iii) Dressing – cover the injury with the appropriate adhesive dressing;

(iv) Cover injured area with finger guard or glove if appropriate;

(v) Bag and dispose of all contaminated single use items;

(vi) Remove gloves and wash hands;

(vii) Clean model/client;

(viii) Clean and disinfect implements and station;

(ix) Clean hands; and

(x) Return to the service.

(c) Model/Client injury

(i) Stop service;

(ii) Glove hands of candidate/student/licensee;

(iii) Clean injured area;

(iv) Apply antiseptic;

(v) Cover the injury with the appropriate dressing to prevent further blood exposure;

(vi) Bag and dispose of all contaminated single use items;

(vii) Clean and disinfect any implements or surfaces contaminated;

(viii) Clean hands; and

(ix) Return to services.

(d) Examination.

(i) Examiners are to use new disposable latex gloves or non-allergenic equivalent when checking the candidate's service. Bag and dispose used gloves;

(ii) Follow with washing hands;

(iii) Documents incident in blood exposure log; and

(iv) Do not allow containers, brushes, nozzles or liquid styptic container to touch the skin or contact the wound. Use an applicator.

Section 4. Additional Infection Control.

(a) Restroom facilities shall be adequately supplied with disposable hand towels and liquid or powder soap. Cloth towels are not allowed.

(b) All facilities shall have an adequate supply of potable hot and cold water under pressure. The water supply shall comply with the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the safe drinking water amendments of 1977, 42 U.S.C. § et seq. and the regulations adopted there under.

(c) All refuse shall be deposited in suitable receptacles with lids. Lids shall be kept in place at all times. All refuse shall be disposed of in a manner so as not to be unsightly, offensive, or a menace to health. Hair cuttings shall be swept up and properly disposed of after each haircut.

(d) No dogs, cats, birds, fish, or animals of any kind shall be allowed on premises designated as a salon or school. Seeing eye, guide, or service dogs for impaired persons are permitted. Therapy dogs are not permitted.

(e) Clippers and trimmers must be cleaned and disinfected after each uses with disinfectant designed for clippers and trimmers, and used according to manufactures recommendations. Clipper wash may be used as a cleaner prior to disinfection but is not acceptable as a disinfectant unless it is labeled as a germicidal, virucidal, and fungicidal with proven effectiveness against HIV, HEPB, and Staphylococcus aureus (including MRSA). Clipper blades must be stored in closed container or blades covered.

(f) All items in multi-use containers such as lotions, creams, powders, and waxes shall be stored, handled, and applied in such a manner as to be protected from contamination. Ungloved hands should never be used in removing product from multi-use containers. All items in multi-use containers shall be removed from containers with a clean spatula which never touches the client or separated into single use, disposable containers for application. No implement shall be double dipped back into the original container Powder shall be dispensed from shaker and liquid preparations shall be dispensed from an atomizer or applicator bottle without contamination.

(g) A clean neck strip and/or towel shall be provided and used for each client. Shampoo capes and comb out capes shall not come in direct contract with the skin of the patron.

(h) A clean covering shall be used on the esthetic table for each client.

(i) Nail tables shall be cleaned after each use with approved disinfectant. Drawers and cabinets shall be kept clean and free of debris. All implements and supplies shall be stored in covered containers.

(j) Paraffin wax shall be used in single use bags only. Wax shall be kept covered when not in use.

(k) Shampoo bowls shall be cleaned with approved disinfectant after each use. Disinfectant must be kept on back bar in an appropriately labeled dispenser, and changed according to manufacture directions.

(l) Coffee and other refreshments shall be served only in single use containers with lids. No open food or drink is allowed in the work area.

Section 5. Prohibited items.

- (a) Implements that penetrate into the dermal layer of the skin;
- (b) Methylemethacrylate Monomer (MMA);
- (c) Neck brushes;
- (d) Roll on wax;
- (e) Credo blades;
- (f) Multi use puffs or sponges;
- (g) Styptic pencil; and
- (h) Table dusters.