

Disease Risk from Unsafe Skin Penetration

*How you can prevent
disease transmission*

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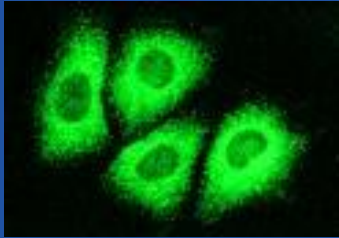
February 2010

Disease Risks from unsafe Skin Penetration:

Bacterial, Viral and Fungal Diseases including:

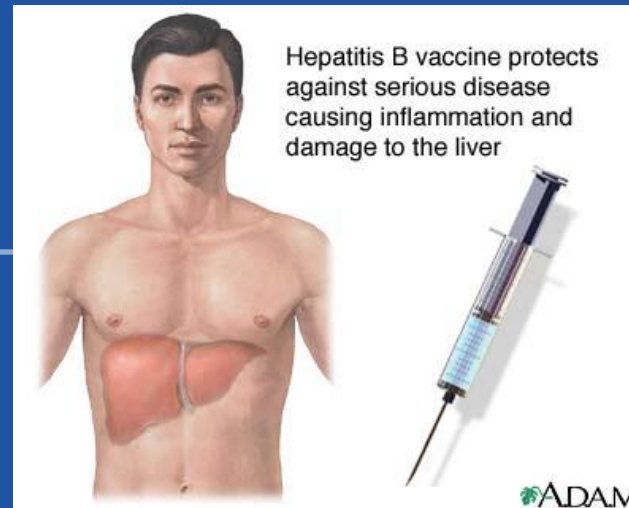
- Hepatitis C
- Hepatitis B

Hepatitis C & B – spread via blood on needles, cuticle cutters, razors etc



Blood does not have to be visible on the instruments to spread infection

Hepatitis B

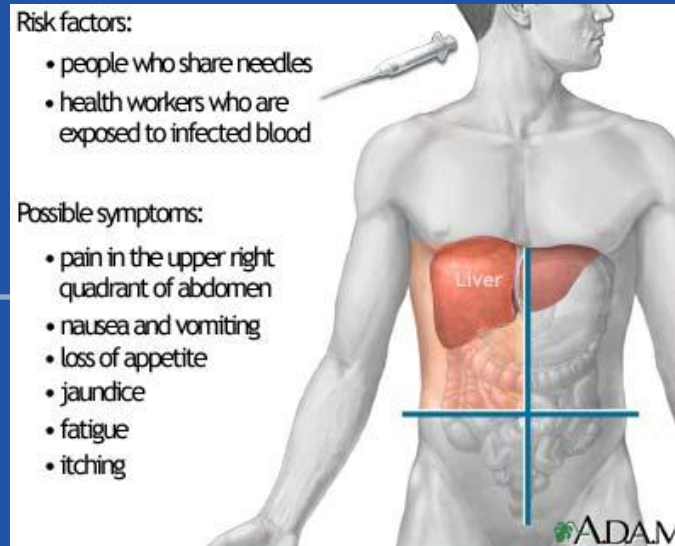


Spread through contact with blood, bodily fluids and tissue

- can remain infectious for 7 days at room temperature
- about 2/3 experience clinical flu like symptoms
- **Operators should be immunised against contracting hep B**

National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

Hepatitis C



Blood to blood contact

- High risk of transmission when un-sterilised instruments that penetrate the skin are used on clients
- Most sufferers do not experience any symptoms

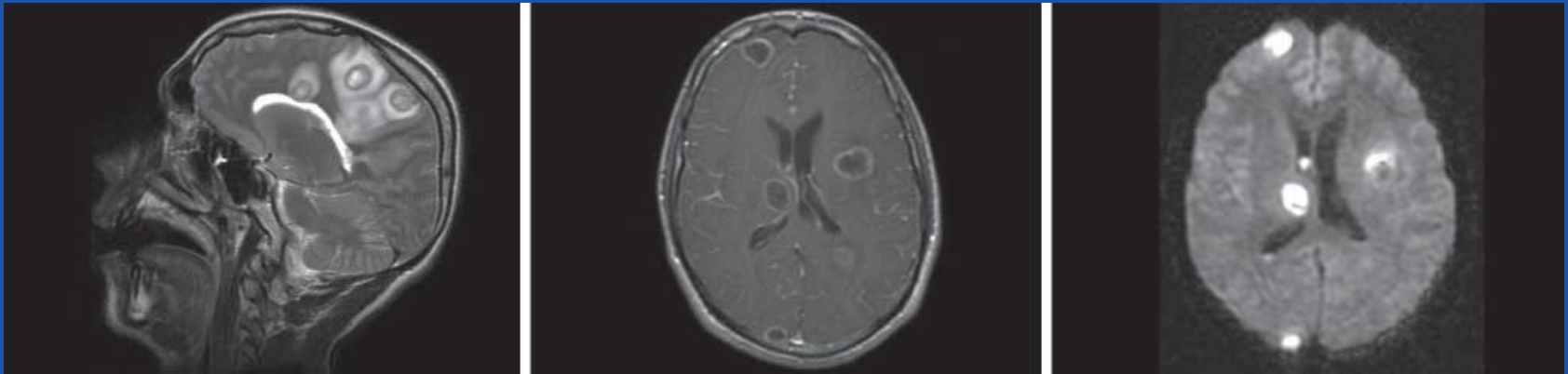
Infections from Piercings

- Improper sterilisation of instruments and/or poor aftercare



- ‘High’ ear piercings of cartilage are more prone to infections. *Pseudomonas* and *Staphylococcus* most common causative agent
- Complications of piercings include: bleeding, tissue trauma, and bacterial infections (pierced navels are particularly prone to infections)

Fatality following a tongue piercing



Multiple Brain Abscesses Associated with Tongue Piercing

Biopsy of one of the brain lesions revealed *Streptococcus intermedius* (oral microbial flora)

Herskovitz 2009 Images in Neurology



***Mycobacteria* infection from an eyebrow piercing.** Ferringer et al 2008



Infection from a tongue piercing
(unreported)



Infections from Tattooing

FIGURE. Pustules resulting from a methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* skin infection in a tattoo recipient — Ohio, 2005



Photo/Toledo-Lucas County Health Department

Staphylococcus aureus ‘Staph’
bacterial infections from tattooing



Mycobacteria infection from a tattoo

Infections from Acupuncture



Outbreaks of Hepatitis B

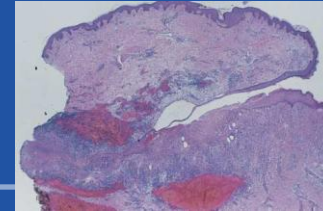
Outbreak of 35 cases of Hep B associated with Acupuncture in USA, Atlanta 1988.

Outbreak of 6 cases of Hep B associated with acupuncture in USA, Florida in 1980.

Infections from Beauty Treatments



Infections from Hot Spas



Mycobacteria infections



Furunculosis

Outbreak in the USA - 200 people contracted a *Mycobacteria* bacterial infection from a contaminated foot spa

More Infections from Hot Spas



Pseudomonas bacteria causes ‘folliculitis’



Infections from dirty foot spas –
may cause scarring



Recommended that people do not use a
foot spa bath after shaving or waxing

Nail Salon ordered to pay \$140,000 cost

CASE ONE:

- Nail infection spread to the bone
- Eventually index finger was removed
- SALON had to pay COST of \$140,000 US

- **CASE TWO:**

- Manicurist cut cuticles until they bled
- Staphylococcus* infection spread to the bone



Fungal infection of the nail

Fungal infections are spread via dirty clippers, files and other un-sterilised instruments



***Refer to a Medical Practitioner, Nurse or Podiatrist for treatment**

Tinea 'athletes foot' – Fungal infection



Poor Hygiene

Dirty instruments

Contaminated wet surfaces



Bacterial Infections from Beauty Treatments

Poor hygiene



Dirty creams



The tiny blisters of impetigo.

Poor cleaning of equipment

Viral infections

- Warts - spread via contaminated surfaces and equipment



Poor hygiene (dirty towels)

- Molluscum contagiosum (MC)



Contaminated surfaces

Dirty equipment

Work only to be carried out by Medical Practitioner, Nurse or Podiatrist

- Technicians are **not** to treat people with blood circulation problems of their feet including Peripheral Neuropathy
- Conditions requiring removal of dead tissue from a wound or scar tissue using a **sharp instrument ...NOT be undertaken by technicians.**



How to Clean and Disinfect a Foot Spa Bath

After each client

- **Drain** the water from the foot spa
- **Clean** the surfaces of the foot spa with a suitable cleaning agent
- **Rinse** and re-fill
- **Disinfect** by spraying the foot spa with a hospital grade disinfectant (circulating 'air-jet' spas should be circulated with clean water and disinfectant)
- **After disinfection**, wipe the foot spa dry with a clean towel

Infections and complications:

- *Staphylococcus aureus* and *pseudomonas auruginosa* common
- Allergic reaction to metal
- Systemic infection e.g. bacterial endocarditis, life threatening *b-haemolytic* Strep, tetanus
- Dental damage, long term scarring, inhaled jewelry, unsatisfactory work, nerve damage, death

Other infections

- **Bacterial infections** from nipple piercings (*Mycobacterium*)
- **Gonorrhoea, chlamydia and warts** from genital piercings
- **Herpes and bacterial infections** from 'Brazilian' bikini waxing (*Streptococcus pyogenes* and *Herpes simplex*)
- **Outbreak of Hepatitis C** associated with colonic lavage
- **Outbreak of *Mycobacteria*** causing 'multiple skin abscesses' after 'Mesotherapy'. The Mesotherapy treatment consists of injecting minute quantities of various substances (vitamins), plus normal saline under the skin.

Standard precautions

- **'Sterilise'** all appropriate equipment
- **Do not** recap needles
- **Do not** reuse liquids or gels
- **Do not** redip – *use single use sachets*
- **Change** all linen between customers
- **Use** single use gloves **and**
- **WASH** your hands frequently

Public Health (Skin Penetration) Regulation 2000

- **Mandatory** requirements - you **must** comply with these government regulations
- **Penalties (\$)** apply for non-compliance

Part 3 Regulation of Skin Penetration Procedures 'Hygiene Requirements'

The **premises** must
be:

- Clean & hygienic



Equipment **must** be **clean & dry** & in good working order



There **MUST** be a Hand wash basin (potable water 40°C, soap, single use towels or hand drying equipment)



There **MUST** be a Sink for cleaning equipment
(water 40°C, waste disposal bin, sharps bin)

Sink & Basin



Sharps bin



*There should be a barrier to separate the clean 'hand washing' area from the dirty 'equipment washing' area

Instruments that penetrate the skin **MUST** be **sterilised** or **single use**



Packaged sterilised instruments

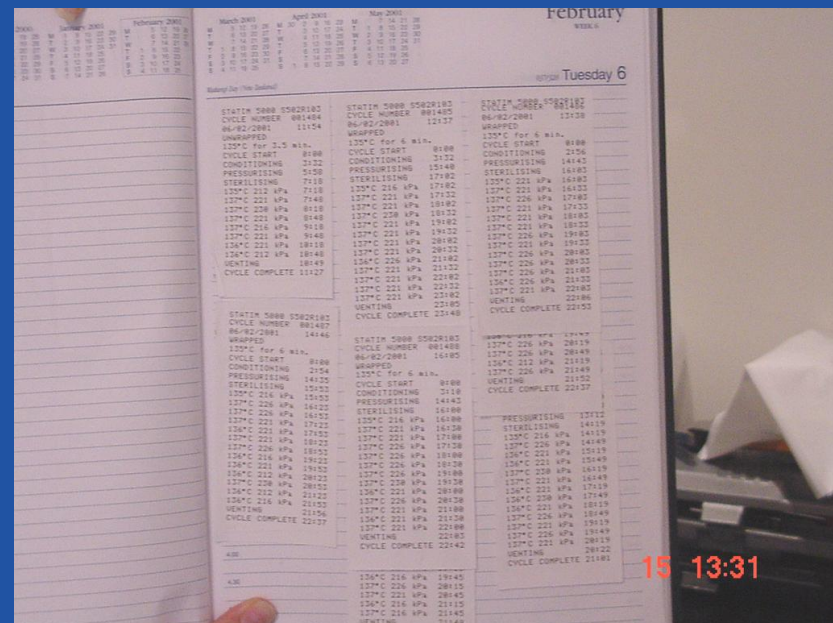


Steriliser

Sterilisation records – MUST be kept

Must be a record of:

- Time and date
- Temperature, pressure and length of time



Cleaning prior to sterilisation:

Cleaning

- Neutral detergent - low sudsing, rinses clean, approved for instruments
- Cleaning equipment – cloth, brushes, pipe cleaner, toothbrush
- Ratchets, Bore, Forceps

Ultrasonic cleaning



- The most efficient and effective cleaning method
- 16 times more efficient than hand-cleaning
- A neutral pH cleaner - effectively reduces the surface tension of the solution and increases the ultrasonic cavitation process.
- The solution should be changed at least daily, or if dirty

ULTRA-SONIC CLEANING STEPS

1. *Clean instruments of all visible debris by washing*
2. *Open all instruments so ratchets and box locks are fully exposed to the cleaning process.*
3. *Remove instruments immediately, rinse and dry.*

Packaging prior to sterilisation:

- **Packaging**
 - Type
 - No. of instruments
 - Sealing
 - Indicators
 - Dating
- **Sterilisation**
- **Storage**
 - Out of sunlight
 - Not exposed to heat, dust, moisture etc
 - Not kept in drawers if overfilled

Steriliser



Body Piercing



For Skin Penetration Procedures Technician MUST wear:

- **Gloves** that have never been used before and immediately dispose of the gloves after completing the procedure



- **Clean gown or apron**



Waxing

- A person who uses **wax for the purposes of hair removal**

“must dispose of that wax immediately after completion of the hair removal procedure”

- No double dipping (new spatulas)
- No rollers
- Complaints re: **infections from Brazilian Bikini Wax**

Piercing Guns

Use of **Piercing Guns and Equipment**

- (1) A person must not use an ear piercing gun to carry out a skin penetration procedure other than ear piercing
- (2) A person must not use body piercing equipment to carry out a skin penetration procedure other than body piercing

Colonic Lavage

- A person must not carry out a colonic lavage procedure using a closed system unless a ***toilet is located in close proximity to the room where the procedure is carried out.***

Closed System – waste drains from the rectum via a tube connected to plumbing



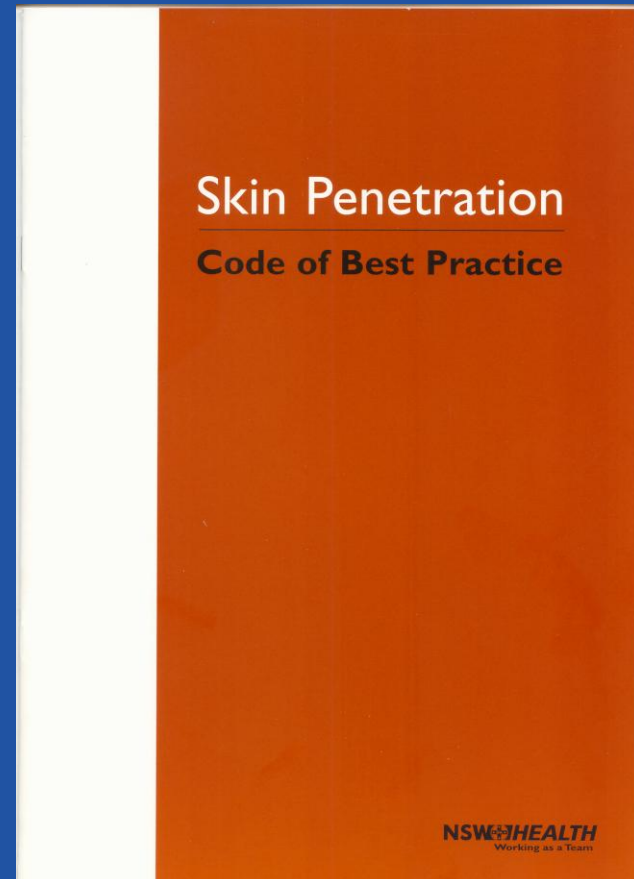
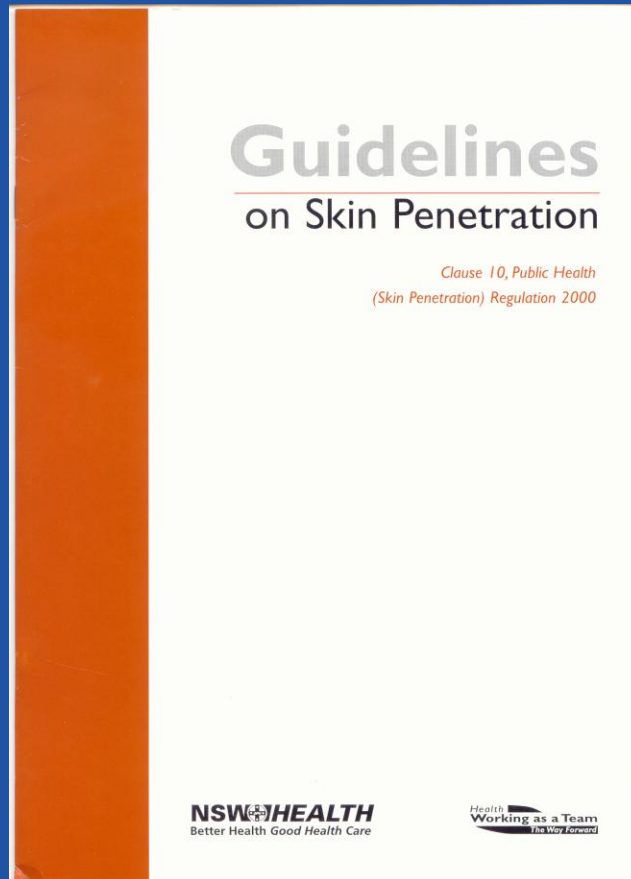
Premises

- Must be notified to the **Local Council**
- Local councils - **inspect** skin penetration premises and **investigate** complaints related to unsafe practices

Regulations and Guidelines:

- **Regulations are Mandatory – as stipulated in Legislation**
 - Public Health Act
 - Public Health (Skin Penetration) Regulation 2000
- **Guidelines are Advisory**
 - Guidelines on Skin Penetration
 - Skin Penetration Code of Best Practice
 - Fact Sheets

Guidelines & Code of Best Practice



Fact Sheets

NSW Health Factsheet

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Skin penetration - manicure and pedicure treatments

A nail technician can carry out a variety of different procedures. Some procedures can penetrate the skin, or have the potential to penetrate the skin, while other procedures may cause contact with broken or infected skin/nails. Minimum hygiene standards should at least be adopted for all scenarios.

Issued: 01 October 2004

Print factsheet

Introduction

A nail technician can carry out a variety of different procedures. Some procedures can penetrate the skin, or have the potential to penetrate the skin, while other procedures may cause contact with broken or infected skin/nails. Minimum hygiene standards should at least be adopted for all scenarios. The following recommendations are made to help achieve these standards.

Salons and other premises

All nail enhancement, manicure and pedicure salons that carry out skin penetration procedures including paraffin treatments must be registered with the local council. The register is to be made available for public viewing.

- The premises must be kept in a clean and hygienic condition at all times.
- The construction of the premises should meet with local council requirements.
- The finish on all surfaces within the salon should be made of materials that are impervious and can be easily cleaned.
- Treatment areas such as benches and foot spas/baths should be cleaned between each client and/or a clean covering placed over the treatment surface.
- Adequate lighting is recommended.

Premises that carry out skin penetration procedures require:

- a hand basin with hot and cold running water and mixer with single outlet. It is recommended that the hand basin be located in the treatment area
- soap or another hand cleaning substance is required to be at the hand basin - pump action liquid soap is recommended
- soap containers should be disposed of when they are empty and not refilled
- paper towel or other single use hand drying equipment is required to be at the hand basin.

Personal hygiene

- Nail technicians should wash their hands before and after attending a client.
- A clean garment or overcoat should be worn during any treatment.
- A clean gown or apron must be worn for skin penetration procedures.
- If a beautician has a cut or open wound on their hands or fingers especially, they must cover it with a waterproof dressing.
- When carrying out a skin penetration procedure, single use gloves must be worn. The use of gloves does not negate the requirement to wash hands between each client.

http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/nhs/c/2004/nail/enhance_fs.html

NSW HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

Skin Penetration - Fact Sheet

"BODY PIERCING"

Introduction:

Body piercing can be carried out on a number of locations around the body. This fact sheet relates to all body piercings except ear and nose. Body piercers must have adequate knowledge on how and where to pierce. They must also have adequate knowledge on infection control techniques, and minimum hygiene standards. The following recommendations will help to achieve these standards.

Premises:

- All skin penetration premises must be registered with the local council. The register is to be made available for public viewing
- The premises must be in a clean and hygienic condition at all times
- A hand basin with hot and cold running water is required in the premises and is recommended to be in the treatment area
- Soap or other hand cleaning substance is required to be at the hand basin.
- Paper towel or other single use hand drying equipment is required to be at the hand basin
- The construction of the premises should meet with local council requirements
- The finish on all surfaces within the piercing area should be made of materials that are easily cleaned
- Fittings in the piercing area such as benches should be cleaned between each client and/or a clean covering placed over the treatment surface
- Adequate lighting is recommended

Personal Hygiene:

- Body piercers must wash their hands before and after attending a client
- A clean gown or apron must be worn during a body piercing procedure
- If a body piercer has a cut or open wound on their hands or fingers especially, they must cover it with a waterproof dressing
- When carrying out a piercing, single use gloves must be worn

Equipment:

- All equipment must be cleaned between uses
- Equipment that is used to penetrate the skin must be sterilised before it is used and maintained in a sterile clean condition
- It is recommended to use single use equipment wherever possible
- All single use equipment should be disposed immediately after use
- Details of the sterilisation of equipment must be recorded
- All body piercings are to be carried out with a sterile needle
- Specific ear and nose piercing guns are available for use on the ear and nose only under no circumstance should a gun be used for any other body piercing

Thank you

