

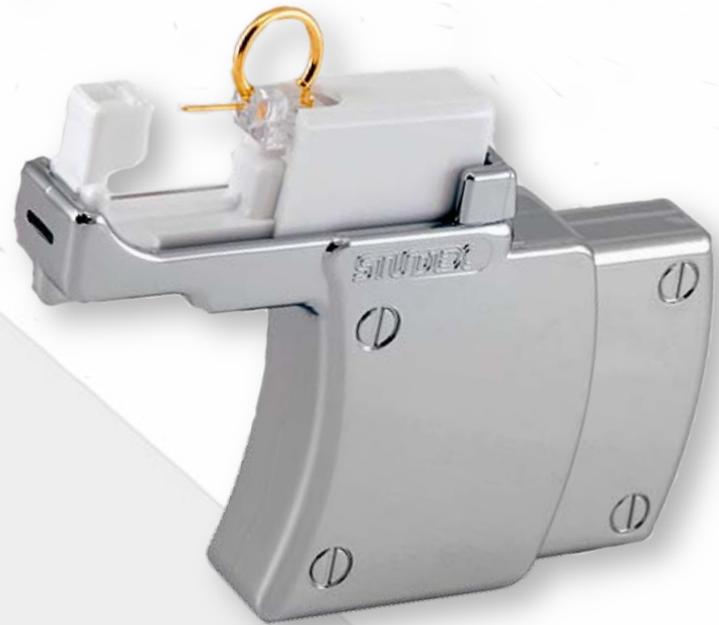
California Supplemental Training

For the
EAR PIERCING TECHNICIAN

STUDEX



The world's largest ear piercing manufacturer



BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS SAFETY LAWS

- 1992 - Cal/OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard went into effect.
- Cal/OSHA found ear piercing to be exempt from the program.
- 2012- California Safe Body Art Act went into effect.
- The Safe Body Art Act includes a requirement that any person piercing an ear with a mechanical stud and clasp piercing device shall receive one hour of training.



TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The California Safe Body Art Act (AB 300) requires ear piercing professionals to receive one hour of training before performing any ear piercing procedures. The training shall include at least the following:

- Proper use of the mechanical stud and clasp ear piercing device.
- Types of bloodborne pathogens and the prevention of the transmission of bloodborne communicable diseases.
- Proper hand hygiene.
- The safe and sanitary use of single-use equipment, including, but not limited to, gloves, towels, and disinfectant wipes.



TRAINING OBJECTIVES

After completing this training, you should be able to:

- Comply with the requirements in Article 7 of the Safe Body Art Act.
- Use the mechanical stud and clasp ear piercing device correctly.
- Identify common bloodborne pathogens, and give a general explanation of their routes of transmission, epidemiology, and symptoms.
- Recognize tasks and procedures that have a potential for causing exposure to bloodborne pathogens, and explain how to use engineering controls, work practices and personal protective equipment to reduce exposure.



DEFINITIONS

When a law is written, words are defined as they will be used in the law. The following terms are defined as they are used in this training course.

- “Blood” means human blood, human blood components, and products made from human blood.
- “Bloodborne Pathogens” means pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
- “Occupational Exposure” means reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee's duties.
- “OPIM” means other potentially infectious materials. OPIM includes any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood such as saliva or vomit.
- “Universal Precautions” is an approach to infection control. According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, HCV, and other bloodborne pathogens.



HOW PATHOGENS ENTER THE BODY

AIR



Coughing and Sneezing

INGESTION



Consuming Food
Contaminated with
Feces

CONTACT



Post Piercing Touching with
Unwashed Hands

PATHOGENS OF INTEREST TO EAR PIERCING TECHNICIANS

Viruses

- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Bacteria

- Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
- Streptococcus
- Pseudomonas
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis (TB)

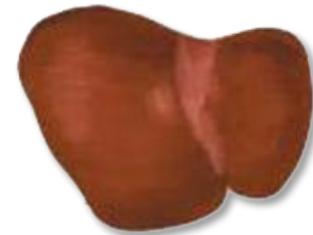
WHAT IS HEPATITIS?

Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver.

A healthy liver is smooth with an even color.

Inflammation can lead to cirrhosis, a chronic degenerative disease in which normal liver cells are damaged and are then replaced by scar tissue.

Hepatitis may also eventually lead to liver cancer.



Healthy Liver



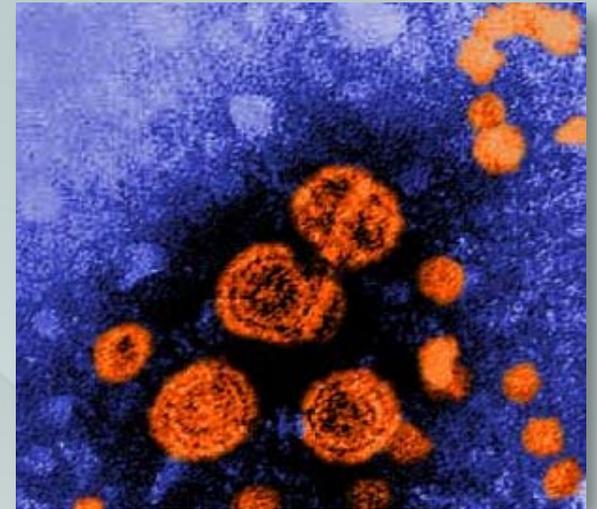
Liver with Cirrhosis

COMPARISON OF TYPES OF HEPATITIS

Hepatitis	A	B	C
Source of virus	Feces from infected person	Blood from infected person	Blood from infected person
Entry to body	Fecal - oral	Through skin or mucous membranes	Through skin or mucous membranes
Chronic disease	No	Yes	Yes
Prevention	Pre/post exposure immunization; Safe practices	Pre/post exposure immunization; Safe practices	No available immunization; Safe practices

HEPATITIS B

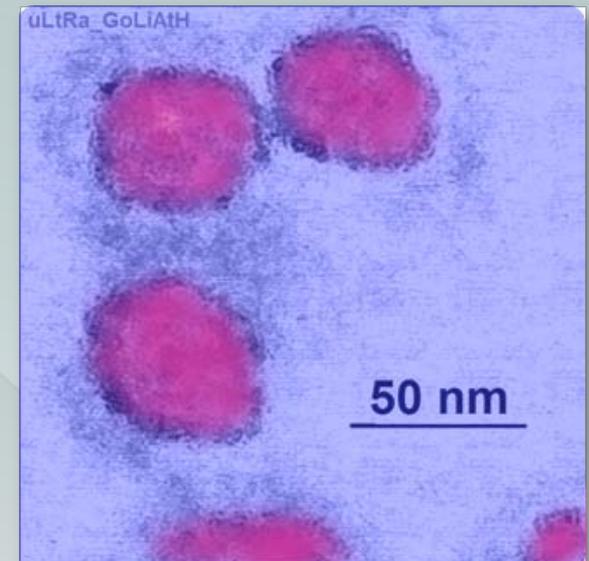
- **Transmission:** Exposure to blood infected with the hepatitis B virus. Common mode of transfer – touch.
- **Symptoms:** Flu-like symptoms such as loss of appetite, fever, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine and jaundice.
- **Identification:** Blood test.
- **Treatment:** Vaccination, Interferon and other antiviral medications.
- **Prevention:** Safe practices. Hepatitis B vaccination.



Hepatitis B antibodies
Public Health Image Library

HEPATITIS C

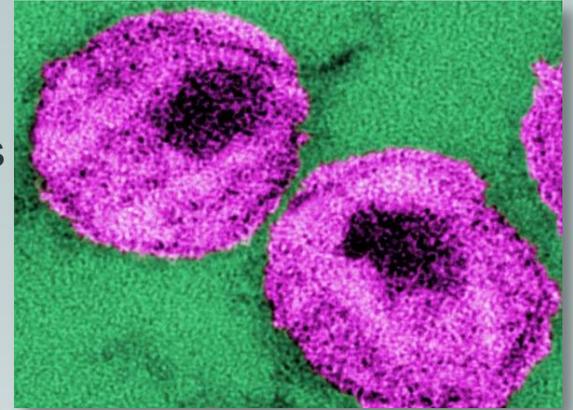
- **Transmission:** Hepatitis C is spread when blood from a person infected with the hepatitis C virus enters the body of someone who is not infected.
- **Symptoms:** Flu-like symptoms such as loss of appetite, fever, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine, and jaundice. More than half of those infected with hepatitis C have no symptoms.
- **Identification:** Blood test.
- **Treatment:** Interferon alpha or a combination of Interferon and Ribavirin.
- **Prevention:** Safe practices. No vaccine yet.



Hepatitis C virus particles
PhD Dre at en.wikipedia

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)

- **Transmission:** Direct injection of HIV infected blood into the blood-stream (from a syringe or needle) into a non-infected person, or by infected body fluids coming into contact with mucous membranes or damaged tissues.
- **Symptoms:** Some people experience a flu-like illness with symptoms such as fever, headache, fatigue, and enlarged lymph nodes. Many infected people then enter into a period that can last for years when they have no symptoms at all.
- **Identification:** Blood or saliva test.
- **Treatment:** HIV is a chronic medical condition that can be treated, but not cured. Many medications have been developed to extend and improve the quality of life of infected persons.
- **Prevention:** Safe practices. There is no vaccine.



HIV virus
Public Health Image Library

STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

Staphylococcus aureus is called MRSA when it is resistant to Methicillin.

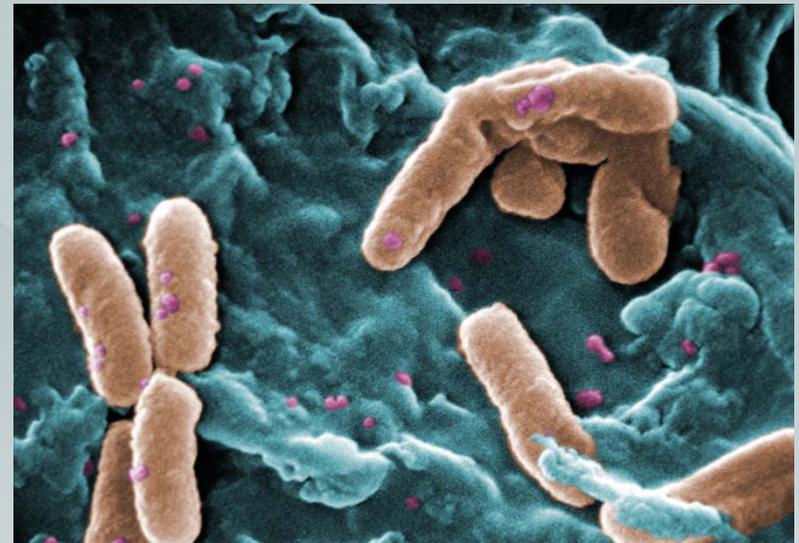
- **Transmission:** Contact with person who has MRSA or by contact with items contaminated with MRSA.
- **Symptoms:**
 - **Cellulitis** – inflammation of the skin
 - **Impetigo** – blistered lesions or abraded skin with honey-colored crust
 - **Folliculitis** – infection of the hair follicle (like a pimple)
 - **Furunculosis** – deeper infection below the hair line
 - **Carbuncle** – multiple adjacent hair follicles and substructures are affected
 - **Abscess** – puss-filled mass below skin structures
 - **Severe Lung Infection**
 - **Bloodstream Infections or Pneumonia** (less common)
- **Treatment:** Mild to moderate infections may be treated with Bactroban ointment or by having a doctor drain the infection.



More severe MRSA infection may be treated by intravenous (IV) therapy with Vancomycin.

PSEUDOMONAS

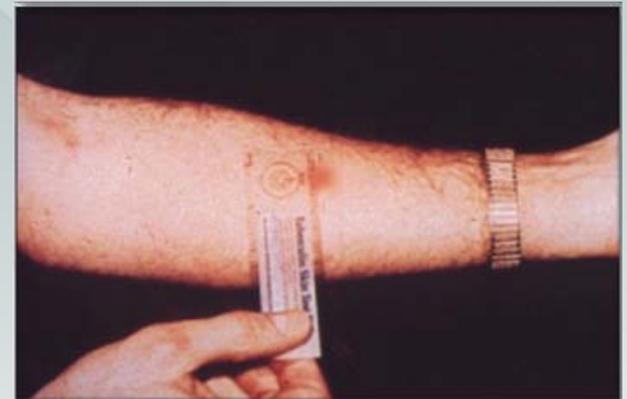
- Pseudomonas is a bacteria commonly found in soil, water, plants, and animals.
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa has been found to be the cause of approximately 95% of the infections in piercings of the cartilaginous areas of the ear.
- It is fast growing and can cause severe swelling and pain within days of the infection. Prompt medical treatment is required to prevent permanent damage to the cartilage.



- Pseudomonas can be transmitted by contact with anything that has pseudomonas on it.

MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS

- **Transmission:** From person to person via droplets from the throat and lungs of people with the active TB disease.
- **Initial Symptoms:** Most people have no symptoms when initially infected because the body is able to wall off the infection.
- **Active TB Disease Symptoms Include:** Loss of appetite, weakness, fatigue, weight loss, fever, night sweats, paleness, chills, swollen glands, joint pain, hearing loss, diarrhea, chest pain, coughing, and wheezing.
- **Identification:** A simple skin test and x-rays are used to determine if a person has TB.
- **Treatment:** Six to nine months of special drugs that kill TB bacteria. *NOTE:* if all medication is not taken as prescribed, TB germs can become drug-resistant.



ENGINEERING AND WORK PRACTICE CONTROLS

- The purpose of engineering controls and work practice controls is the same: to reduce or minimize employee exposure to bloodborne pathogens.
- The difference between the two types of controls is that one isolates or removes the hazard from the workplace, while the other reduces the risk of exposure by altering how tasks are performed.
- Shop owners and ear piercing technicians must select and implement appropriate engineering and work practice controls where occupational exposures to blood or other potentially infectious materials may occur.



ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Engineering controls isolate or remove the hazard from the workplace.

Examples of engineering controls used in ear piercing include:

- Single use pre-sterilized studs and clasps.
- Studs and clasps packaged in blister packs that allow installation of the cartridge into the machine without touching studs and clasps.
- Storage space for piercing instrument that protects it against dust and other contamination.
- Trash pail operated by foot pedal.
- Single use paper towel dispenser.
- Glove dispenser.
- Non-porous, cleanable customer chair and set up area.



WORK PRACTICE CONTROLS

Work practice controls reduce the likelihood of spreading infection by altering the manner in which tasks are performed.

Examples of work practice controls used in ear piercing include:

- Conduct the client interview and finish paperwork before beginning the ear piercing.
- Keep the piercing area neat and organized.
- Keep client chair, trays, etc. clean.
- Perform hand hygiene before donning and after removing gloves.
- Thoroughly clean and check the client's ear for any signs of infection.
- Always wearing appropriate gloves.



PROHIBITED PRACTICES

- No using makeup, lip balm, or lipstick.
- No handling contact lenses.
- No loitering in or near the piercing area.
- No touching of ear post-piercing.



NO SMOKING



NO DRINKING



NO EATING

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal protective equipment must be worn by the employee. For purposes of ear piercing, this personal protective equipment is limited to appropriate examination gloves.

- Do not use latex gloves.
- Fresh gloves are to be used for each customer.
- If you leave the procedure area or touch something outside the prepped piercing area, the gloves are to be considered contaminated and the hands must be re-wiped with hand sanitizer and new gloves put on.



HAND HYGIENE

- Hand hygiene, including washing with soap and water and using an alcohol-based hand rub, is an important part of preventing infection.
- Hands must be washed with soap and water when hands are visibly soiled, and after restroom breaks.
- Ear piercing technicians and shop owners must use an alcohol-based hand rub to kill microorganisms (germs) before putting on gloves, piercing ears, and after removing gloves.



STANDARD PRECAUTIONS

Standard Precautions are a widely recognized method of infection control. Standard Precautions reduce or eliminate potential transmission of infection between the customer and the ear piercing technician.

Under Standard Precautions, the following are considered infectious:

- All blood, including dried blood.
- All body fluids, secretions, and excretions regardless of whether blood is visible (except sweat).
- All non-intact skin.
- All mucous membranes.
- Standard Precautions have been designed for the care of all individuals, regardless of their diagnosis or presumed infection status. Under Standard Precautions, gloves should be worn in every instance of customer contact.
- Standard Precautions are considered the safest method of infection control for ear piercing technicians. Therefore, it is *suggested* that Standard Precautions be followed for all instances of customer care.



WORK SITE MAINTENANCE

- The owner or ear piercing technician must ensure that the worksite is properly maintained.
- OSHA requires employers to develop and implement a written cleaning and decontamination schedule for the facility.
- This schedule should be based upon:
 - The area of the facility (common areas, procedure areas, restroom)
 - The tasks or procedures performed in each area
 - The type of surface to be cleaned
 - The type of soil, debris, or contamination that may be present
- The method of cleaning or decontamination must be determined, and must include:
 - The type of personal protective equipment to be worn to complete a task (if any)
 - The cleaning product or disinfectant to be used
 - Who is to do the cleaning
 - How often cleaning is to be performed
- This includes accidents—customers getting sick, coughing, throwing up, falling, etc. All precautions applied to actual piercing apply to accidents that need to be cleaned up.



SIGNS AND LABELS

- Federal law requires all products used in your facility to be labeled.
- Also, an up-to-date material safety data sheet (MSDS) must be maintained on every product used in the facility.
- Your hard surface cleaner should be labeled. Most other pieces of ear piercing equipment come pre-labeled.



WASTE DISPOSAL

- In general, no special handling of waste from ear piercing is required because the wastes are not regulated wastes by definition.
- However, it is always good to check with your local health department for any special ordinances.

CUSTOMER AND EMPLOYEE RECORDS

- Under federal law, records involving the public are considered confidential.
- All customer piercing records are to be stored in a secure locked area for a minimum of five years.
- Training records should be kept with the employee records for the duration of the employment plus a minimum of three years.



INJURY LOG

- A pre-printed injury log and report form should be kept by the company first aid kit, along with a map to the health clinic or hospital and with a list of all the emergency phone numbers.
- This log should be used for everything from spills to injuries, and in conjunction with any worker's compensation injury forms issued by the insurance companies.
- Spills should include a copy of the MSDS for the product involved.



AFTER CARE

- Pre-printed after care instructions need to be reviewed and signed by every customer prior to an ear piercing. If the customer is under 18 years old, a parent or guardian must sign and be present during the ear piercing.
- The technician is required to answer all questions and give the customer verbal and printed aftercare instructions prior to performing the piercing.
- A signed copy of all after care instructions shall also be maintained by the shop for at least five years in a locked secure location.

EAR PIERCING RELEASE FORM
Only valid when using genuine STUDECK products

Store Address/Stamp: _____ Store Name: _____
Store Telephone: _____
Customer Name: _____
Date of Birth: _____
Verification of age if required: _____ if under 24 months old, has had their first shots? YES NO
Customer Address: _____ Last four digits I.D. _____
Customer Telephone: _____
Sterilisation lot number: _____ E-mail: _____

Authorization for my ears to be pierced, I have read and understand the following information which is very important in limiting or reducing post ear piercing problems during after care. By my signature below, I declare the following:

- I am not under the care of my doctor for any condition which should prohibit me from having my ears pierced.
- I have been given a copy of the STUDECK Ear Care Instructions, which I have read and understand.
- I understand that the ear care procedure varies depending on whether the piercing is of the ear lobe or the ear cartilage. I have noted the differences.
- I understand that the possibility of infection may exist due to improper hygiene, metal sensitivity or other causes, however the most common is due to a failure to carefully follow the recommended Ear Care Procedure.
- I understand and accept that ear piercing in the ear canal or anywhere other than the ear lobe or ear cartilage may carry a greater possible risk of infection, swelling and infection due to cartilage area of the ear and I knowingly accept this risk.
- I understand that due to the nature of ear piercing, especially of newly pierced ear to certain environments such as swimming and participation in athletic events (recreational) may increase the likelihood of infection.
- I have been informed that my ears will be pierced with sterile and piercing studs.
- I am over the age of consent or given on behalf of a minor, under the age of consent, that I am the parent or legal guardian of such minor. I understand that a minor signing as an adult commits an act of fraud.

By signing this EAR PIERCING APPLICATION/RELEASE FORM I acknowledge that I understand the ear care procedure and the risk of infection, including the risks. I consent to having my ears pierced by an employee of this store and as consideration for the store agreeing to pierce my ears and to the extent permitted by law I will assume all responsibility for injury or loss, of any kind, that may be associated with this ear piercing procedure. If signing as parent or legal guardian on behalf of a minor, I will hold myself liable and will indemnify the store and manufacturer of the metal stud or minor make a claim as a result of the ear piercing procedure. I further understand that wearing a loose earring constitutes an act of fraud.

Customer Signature (if customer is under 18 years of age, this must be signed by the parent or legal guardian) _____ Date: _____
Parent/Legal guardian address _____
Parent/Legal guardian last four digits I.D. _____ Telephone _____ E-mail _____
Ear Piercing technician signature _____ Date: _____

STUDECK
STORE COPY
CUSTOMER COPY

EAR CARE INSTRUCTIONS
Only valid when using genuine STUDECK products

By my signature below I declare that I have read and understand the following information:

Always wash hands thoroughly before touching studs or ear.

Cleanse front and back of the ear 2 times a day with STUDECK Ear Care Lotion or Get them without removing studs. Apply lotion or gel to the front and back of the stud and gently slide forward and back. Repeat twice daily.

Keep hair spray, wax, shampoo and other preparations away from the ear. After shampooing, the ear should be rinsed with clear water and then apply STUDECK Ear Care Lotion or Gel as described above.

The pierced area should be CLEANSED with STUDECK Ear Care Lotion or Get them 4-6 times daily, especially after swimming or exercise.

DO NOT remove the studs from ear during ear care procedure.

DO NOT handle your ears and/or studs unnecessarily.

DO NOT touch the studs along the post towards the ear. This is essential as tight worn continuously.

EAR LOBE:
Leave studs on ears for 6 weeks continuously.
After 6 weeks, the stud can be removed and other post type earrings may be worn continuously.
Use only post style earrings continuously for the first 6 months after piercing. The post should be surgical stainless steel or other hypoallergenic material.
Minor pain/irritation may occur immediately after piercing. This is normal. The pain/irritation/itchiness should subside within 48 hours provided proper after care is followed. If infection has set in, do not remove the ear piercing stud until you have consulted your doctor.

EAR CARTILAGE:
Leave studs in ears for 12 weeks continuously.
The post should be surgical stainless steel or other hypoallergenic material.
Due to the nature of ear cartilage, extra care should be taken during the healing period. Minor pain/irritation may occur immediately. This is normal. The pain/irritation/itchiness should subside within 48 hours provided proper after care is followed. If infection has set in, do not remove the ear piercing stud until you have consulted your doctor.

Note: Failure to properly follow aftercare procedures or to seek IMMEDIATE medical advice should a problem occur may result in permanent damage to the ear cartilage.

Customer Signature (if customer is under 18 years of age, this must be signed by the parent or legal guardian) _____ Date: _____
Sterilisation lot number (match with store record) _____
CUSTOMER COPY

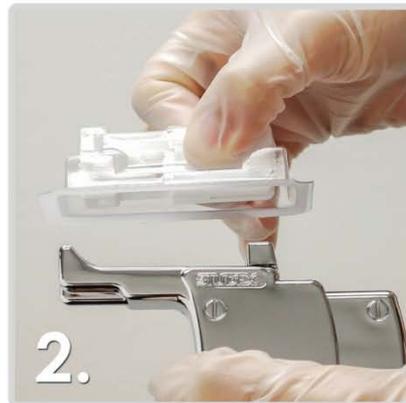


Cartilage Ear Piercing

Additional Training

- Cartilage piercing performed with a disposable single use, presterilized, stud and clasp applied using a mechanical device is not considered body piercing as long as it is performed on the appropriate portion of the ear.
- Cartilage piercing under ear piercing definition of California code AB300 refers to the upper portion and outer trailing edge of the ear, and not the tragus portion.
- Please see the ear highlighted in figure 7 for a clear understanding on the next slide.

Cartilage Piercing Tutorial



Cartilage
piercing
with Studex
SYSTEM75



All other handling and care instructions for ear piercing apply. The highlighted area of the ear in figure 7 is the acceptable area for piercing cartilage

QUESTIONS?

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