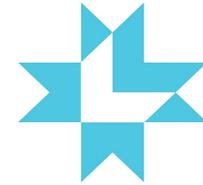
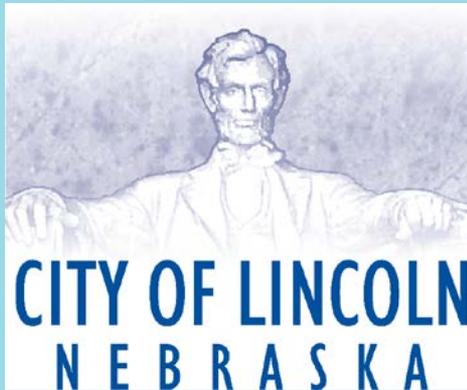


LLCHD Body Art Practitioner Seminar



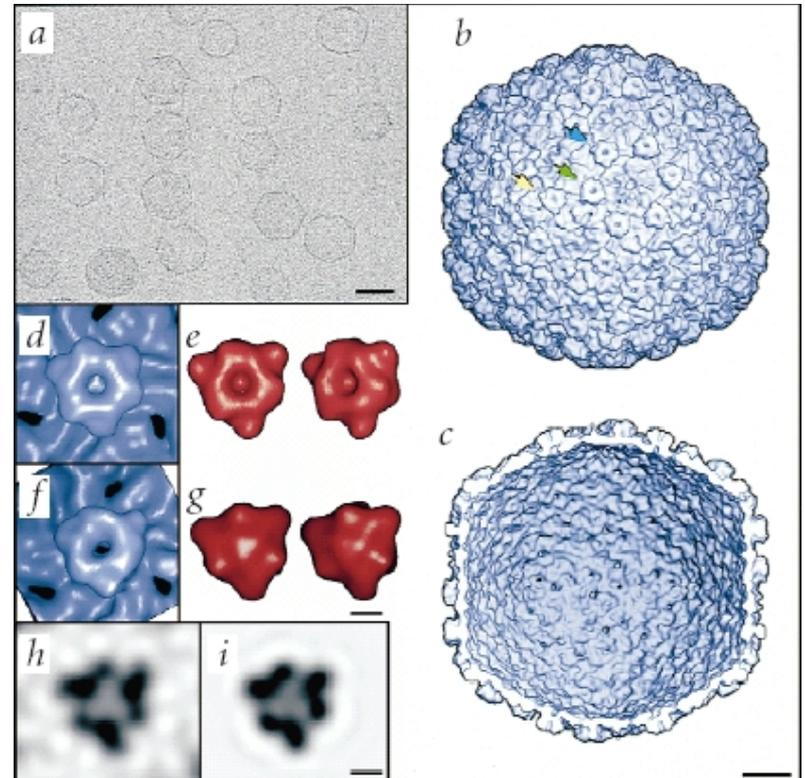
Lincoln-Lancaster County
Health Department

Disease Prevention



Diseases

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



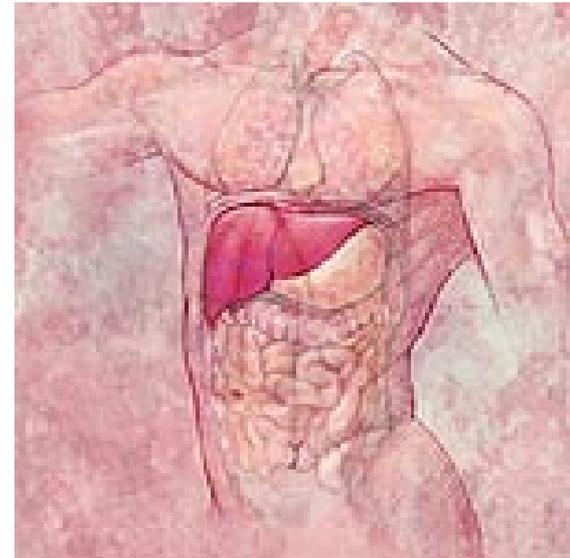
Hepatitis B



- Liver disease caused by HBV
- Transmitted through contaminated needles, broken skin coming in contact w/infected blood or body fluids
- Signs: malaise, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain, fever, jaundice, some show no signs
- Body art hazards

Hepatitis C

- Liver disease caused by HCV
- 85% develop chronic liver disease
- Transmitted by blood-to-blood contact
- 3/4 of people show no signs
- Body art hazard



Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- Attacks the body's natural defense
- Destroys ability to fight infection
- Transmitted through infected needles, sexual contact
- Fever, loss of appetite, loss of weight, chronic fatigue
- Body art hazards



Disease Concept - Chain of Infection

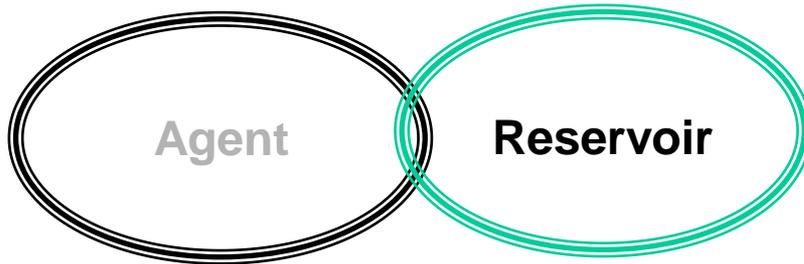
- Agent
- Reservoir
- Place of exit
- Method of transmission
- Place of Entry
- Susceptible Host

Chain of Infection



- is the **disease-causing** agent

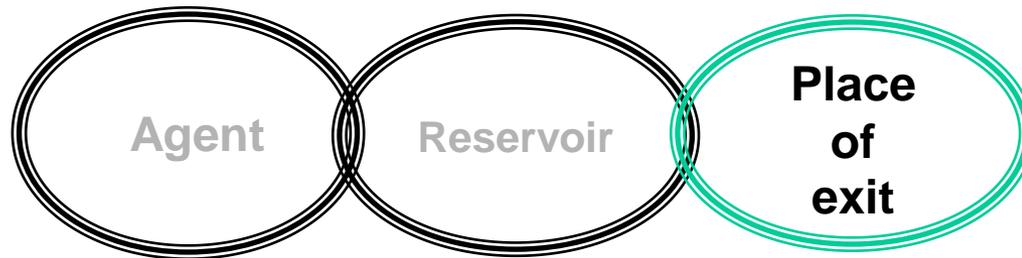
Chain of Infection



- is the habitat in which an infectious agent normally lives & grows

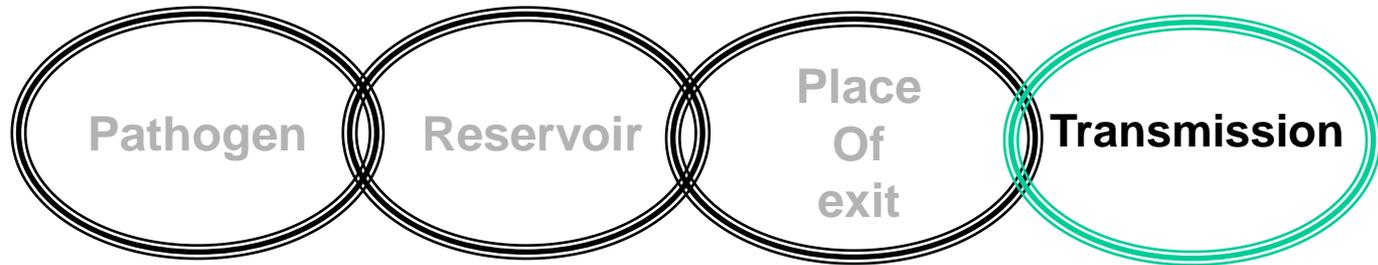
- ✓ **Human: symptomatic or asymptomatic**
- ✓ **Animal: called zoonoses**
- ✓ **Environmental: plants, soil, and water**

Chain of Infection



- is the path by which an agent leaves the source host

Chain of Infection



- is how pathogens are passed

Modes of Transmission

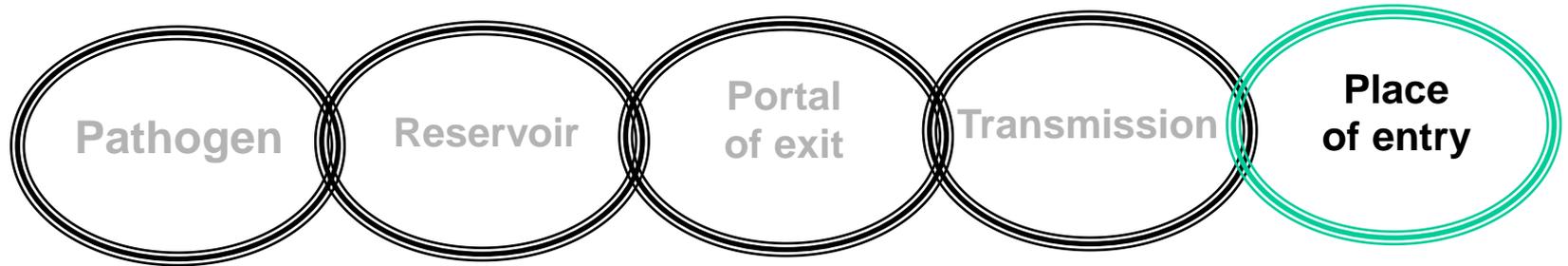
Direct

- Direct contact
- Droplet spread

Indirect

- Airborne
- Vehicle borne
- Vector borne

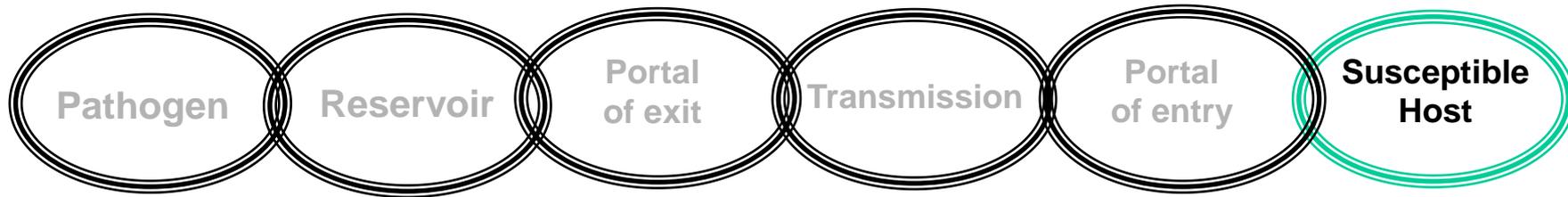
Chain of Infection



- agent enters susceptible host

- ✓ Respiratory
- ✓ Oral
- ✓ Skin
- ✓ Intravenous
- ✓ Gastrointestinal

Chain of Infection



- Final link is a susceptible host

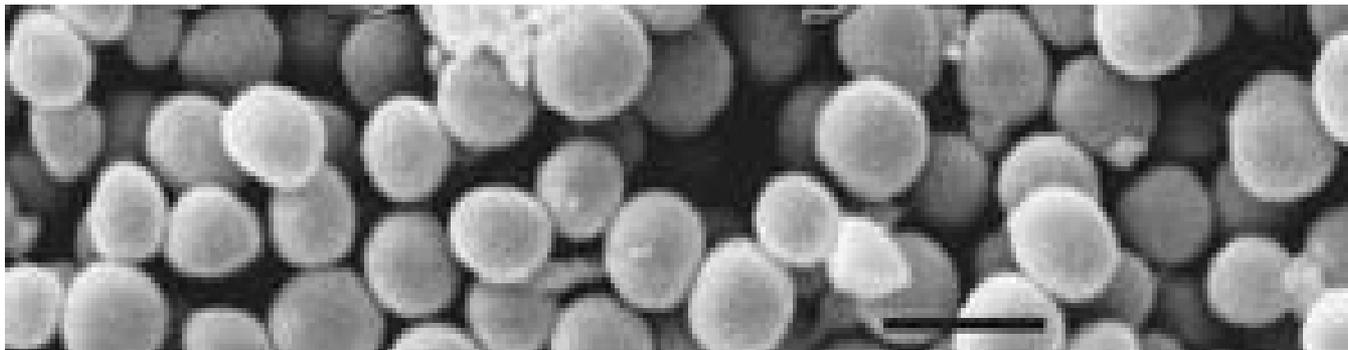
Bacteria

- **Staphylococcus aureus**
- **Streptococcus**
- **Pseudomonas**



Staphylococcus aureus

- **Commonly found on the skin and in the nose of healthy people**
- **Infection can be minor such as pimples, boils or serious and sometimes fatal such as sepsis or pneumonia**



Streptococcus

- **Often found on the skin and in the throat of healthy people**
- **Infection can be minor such as sore throat, impetigo or severe invasive infections**



Pseudomonas

- Infections have been associated with ear piercing through the cartilage



Universal Precautions

- Approach to infection control
- Human blood treated and certain other body fluids as if infectious for HIV, HBV & other blood borne pathogens



Methods of Control

- **Gloves**
- **Protective equipment**
- **Hand washing**



Gloves - when to wear

- During procedures
- Contact with contaminated equipment
- Threat of contact w/blood or body fluids
- Change if torn and between clients
- **DO NOT REUSE DISPOSABLE GLOVES**

Gloves - Removal

- **Grab the first glove on the outer surface at the wrist.**
- **Pull the glove back onto itself so that when it is completely removed it will be inside out**
- **Remove the other glove by slipping your bare fingers inside the glove, and pulling it off so that it is also inside out when completely removed**

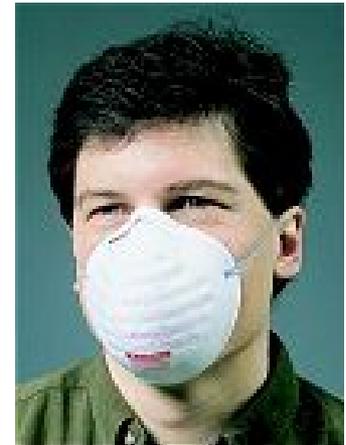


Protective Equipment

- **Gown, apron, safety glasses, mask**
- **Use if splashing of blood/body fluids is likely**
- **No eating, drinking, smoking, touching eyes, nose or mouth in tattooing or piercing area**

Eye & Face Protection

- **Protective face and eyewear to prevent blood/body fluids from contaminating the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and mouth**



Handwashing

- **Before donning gloves**
- **After gloves are removed**
- **Anytime contamination occurs**



Hand Washing

- Use warm water.
- Moisten hands and apply soap.
- Rub hands together for 20 seconds.
- Rinse thoroughly.
- Dry hands with paper towels.
- Use paper towel to turn off faucets so you do not re-contaminate your hands.



Aseptic Technique

- **Definition**
- **Practices (before, during, after procedure)**

Aseptic Technique

- **Set of practices designed to prevent transmission of pathogens from person to person**
- **Goal is to provide an environment free of contaminants**

Practices - Before Procedure

- **Use single service properly autoclaved bagged equipment**
- **Open bags in front of client**
- **Clean skin surface to be tattooed or pierced**
- **Shave area to be tattooed or pierced and discard razor**
- **Use a new rinse container for each client**

Practices - During Procedure

- **Use separate ink reservoirs for each client**
- **Pour out pigment in advance**
- **Rinse and then pat dry tubes for color change**
- **Avoid directly spraying a bleeding area**
- **Use a foot operated waste receptacle**
- **Tissues falling to the ground during procedure should stay there until procedure is complete**

Practices - After Procedure

- **Bandage client**
- **Remove gloves**
- **Give care instructions to client**



Preventing Needle Sticks

- **Do not bend or break needles after use**
- **Do not lay tattoo machine in lap during tattoo procedure**
- **Use wire snip to remove needles and transfer directly from wire snips into the container**
- **Dispose of needles in a labeled biohazard container**



What to do if exposure to blood occurs

- Wash needle stick with soap and water
- Flush splashes to nose, mouth, or skin with water
- Irrigate eyes with water
- Contact medical provider
- Keep a record of the exposure

Reportable Diseases

LMC 8.08.310

- **Any injury or complaint of injury, suspected infections that required treatment by a health care professional, or any notifiable diseases resulting from the body art procedure that become known to the operator or practitioner shall be reported to the Lincoln- Lancaster County Health Department by the operator or practitioner within twenty-four hours.**

441-8053



Reportable Diseases-LMC 8.08.310

Examples

- **Hepatitis B**
- **Hepatitis C**
- **Staphylococcus**
- **Streptococcus**
- **Pseudomonas**



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