

Sterilization and Sanitation

Objectives: At the end of this lesson you shall be able to

- define sterilization and sanitation
- state purpose of sterilization and sanitation
- describe methods of sterilization and sanitation
- explain general sanitary precautions.

Sterilization and Sanitation

Sterilization

Sterilization is the process of making an object germ free by the destruction of all kinds of bacteria, whether beneficial or harmful.

Sanitation

The measures applied to promote public health and prevent the spread of infectious diseases are known as sanitation.

Purpose of sterilization and sanitation

Sterilization and sanitation are of practical importance to the cosmetologist because they deal with methods used either to prevent the growth of germs or to destroy them entirely when possible, particularly those which are responsible for infections and communicable diseases.

Describe methods of Sterilization and sanitation

1 Physical Agents

Moist heat - Boiling tools in water at 212 F (100c) for 20 minutes.

Steaming - Steaming requires a steam pressure sterilizer. It is used in the medical field to kill bacteria .

Dry heat (baking) is used in salons to sterilize sheets, towels, gauze, cotton and similar materials. A dry or cabinet sanitizer is an airtight cabinet containing an active fumigant. The sanitized implements are kept clean being placed in the cabinet until needed. (Fig 1).

Ultra-violet rays in an electrical sanitizer are used in beauty salons to keep implements sanitized. Ultra-violet ray electrical sanitizers are effective for keeping combs, brushes and implements clean until ready for use. (Fig. 2)

2 Chemical Agents

Antiseptic: Kills and retards the growth of bacteria. It is mild and safe to use on skin, Hydrogen Peroxide,

Fig 1



Fig 2



Formalin, Alcohol, boric acid.

Formalin: Safe and effective sanitizing agent, can be used as an antiseptic/disinfectant, depending on its strength. Formalin composed of approximately 37% to 40% formaldehyde (gas in water).

Alcohol-to sanitize sharp cutting instruments and electrodes. Implements having a fine cutting edge are best sanitized by rubbing the surface with a cotton pad dampened with 70% alcohol. This application prevents

the cutting edges from becoming dull.

Prepared commercial products that clean floors, sinks, and toilet bowls, such as Lysol.

Procedure

Wet sanitizer

- Remove all hair from tools and implements.
- Wash tools with soap and water to remove dirt, grease and oils.
- Place tools in wet sanitizer for the required length of time
- Remove tools from sanitizer
- Rinse with clear water, and dry with a clean towel

Dry sanitizer

- A dry cabinet sanitizer is an airtight cabinet containing an active fumigant. The sanitized implements are kept clean by being placed in the cabinet until needed.

How to prepare a fumigant. Place 1 tablespoonful (15 ml) of formalin on a small tray on the bottom of the cabinet. This will form formaldehyde vapors.

Ultra-violet rays sanitizer

- Remove all hair from tools and implements.
- Wash tools with soap and water to remove dirt, grease and oils.
- Place tools in ultra-violet rays sanitizer for the required length of time.
- Remove tools from sanitizer.
- Rinse with clear water, and dry with a clean towel.

Formalin

- 25% solution used to sanitize implements. Immerse implements in the solution for at least 10 minutes. (preparation : 2 parts formalin, 5 parts water, 1 part glycerine)

Alcohol

- Implements having a fine cutting edge are best sanitized by rubbing the surface with a cotton pad

dampened with 70% alcohol. This application prevents the cutting edges from becoming dull.

- Electrodes may be safely sanitized by gently rubbing the exposed surface with a cotton pad dampened with 70% alcohol. Then place the articles in a dry sanitizer or ultra-violet ray sanitizer until ready for use.

Lysol

- Liquid Lysol, cleans floors, sinks and toilets

Boric acid

- White crystals, 2-5% solution used to cleanse the eyes

Hydrogen Peroxide

- Liquid form of hydrogen peroxide 3-5% solution used on skin and minor cuts
- Store all chemicals in a cool, dry area.
- Keep all containers labeled.
- Keep all containers tightly covered.
- Do not taste, smell, or shake any unlabeled liquids.
- Read the labels on all products carefully.
- Follow manufacturer's directions when mixing and using chemicals.
- Wipe up any spilled chemicals immediately.
- Keep chemicals away from the eyes.
- Keep chemicals away from the eyes.
- Keep a first aid kit in the salon.

Explain general sanitary precautions

- Wear clean neat and washable cloths.
- Wash your hands carefully after using bathroom.
- Wash your hand before working on client.
- Keep stations and equipments clean.
- Always disinfect equipment after each use.
- Do not work on a client who has a contagious disease.
- Do not allow animals in the saloon.