Today's session on

Sterilization and Sanitation

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Purpose of Sterilization and sanitation

Sterilization and sanitation has 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.

Definitions

Sterilization: sterilization is the process of making an object germfree 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.

Antiseptic: a chemical agent that may kill or retard the growth of bacteria.

Disinfectant: A chemical agent having the power to destroy bacteria.

- **Fumigant:** Vapor used to keep clean objects sanitary.

Germicide: A chemical agent having the power to destroy germs.

Methods and Procedures

1Physical Agents- Moist heat , Steaming, Dry heat (baking), Ultra-violet rays

2Chemical Agents: Antiseptic, Formalin, Alcohol, Prepared commercial products

Physical Agents:

- Moist heat – Boiling objects 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 and spores.

- Dry heat (baking) is used in hospitals 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 y being placed in the cabinet until needed.

Dry heat

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- Ultra-violet rays in an electrical sanitizer are used in beauty salons to keep sanitized implements sanitary. Ultra-violet ray electrical sanitizers are effective for keeping combs, brushes and implements clean until ready for use. Combs, brushes, and implements must be sanitized before they are placed in the ultra-violet sanitizer. Follow manufactures directions for proper use.

Ultra-violet ray electrical sanitizers

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Chemical Agents:

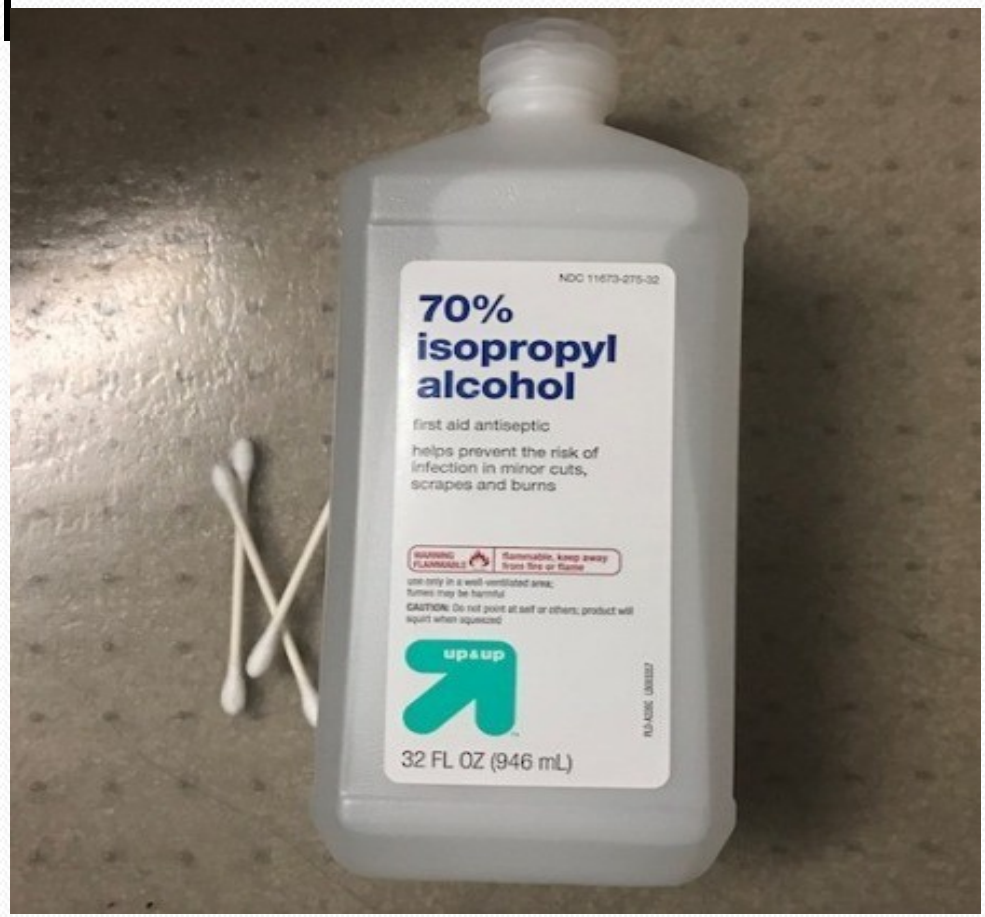
Antiseptics:

Kills and retards the growth of bacteria. It is mild and safe to use on skin, Hydrogen Peroxide, 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)
Immerse implements in the solution for at least 10 minutes.

- 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.

Safety Precautions -Do's & Don’ts

The use of chemical sanitizing agents involves certain dangers, unless safety measures are taken to prevent mistakes and accidents. Follow these safety rules:

- Purchase chemicals in small quantities and store them in a cool, dry place, otherwise, they could deteriorate when exposed to air, light, and heat.

- Carefully weight and measure chemicals.
- Keep all containers labeled, covered, and under lock and key.
- Do not smell chemicals or solutions because some of them have strong odors and may irritate the membranes of your nose.

- Avoid spilling when diluting chemicals.
- Prevent burns by using forceps to insert or remove objects from the source of heat.
- Keep a complete first aid kit on hand.

Thanks

Refs: standard text book of cosmetology
:Google.com

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