



**Assembly Bill 224**  
**Providing Shampooing Services in Barber or Cosmetologist Establishments**  
**Senate Committee on Health, Utilities, Veterans and Military Affairs**  
**March 6, 2002**

Assembly Bill 224 was drafted based on a call from a salon owner in my district who was interested in hiring employees to shampoo hair, and not do any styling, haircuts etc. Unfortunately, under state law, anyone who shampoos hair must have a barber or cosmetologist license, which entails 1800 hours of training. I introduced this legislation because I felt our state does have a need for flexibility in the field.

As amended Assembly Bill 224 creates a shampoo certificate that can be issued to students who have completed at least 24 hours of training in an approved program. The bill allows a shampooer to do so only in a licensed establishment, and only do just that-shampoo! There are a number of "security measures" in place, within the legislation and under the current discretion of the board, including:

- ❖ Certificate to be renewed every 2 years, with a \$20 fee
- ❖ Certificate holders must be under the direct supervision of licensed barbers or cosmetologists
- ❖ Certificate holders MAY NOT select products, perform analyses, or rinse out products used in curling, dyeing, tinting, coloring, bleaching, or waving hair.
- ❖ Barbering and Cosmetology Board may take disciplinary action against a person who knowingly employs someone to shampoo who has not met the bill's requirements.

During my discussion with the cosmetology board I agreed to make changes so that they were more comfortable with the bill, these changes are reflected in Assembly Substitute Amendment 1. However, we do have one disagreement as it relates to hours of training. I believe that 24 hours in shampooing and related issues will cover the necessary materials for a student. The board, instead, has stated that they would want 285 hours for a student to receive the certificate. This is far in excess of what I believe is needed. I would ask that you review the Occupation Comparison handout that is included in your packet. It provides a comparison of training hours needed, and demonstrates why I believe the board is out of line in their expectations.

If we provide a shampoo certificate in Wisconsin, then we are allowing salons and barber shops greater flexibility, while also allowing employees the chance to experience the field. We may find that these students will have a greater desire to go back to school to complete their barbering and cosmetologist license.

Providing a shampoo certificate is not a new phenomenon, in fact many states are moving to providing this option. When I informally surveyed the other barbering and cosmetology boards across the United States I found that at least 10 states have a certificate program, six with NO training needed, and many other states were considering implementing it.

I believe that as amended, AB224 is a compromise that will benefit salons and barbershops, students and Wisconsin as a whole. I hope that you will support this legislation and move it on to the floor of the senate.

## ***State Requirements for Shampooers***

### **Alaska**

No training needed.

(They believe you can't cause any harm to the person, no need to train.)

### **Georgia**

No training needed.

### **Illinois**

No training needed. Don't understand why training would be necessary, its "just shampoo and water."

### **Maine**

No training needed. They mention that no complaints have been received.

### **Maryland**

No training needed.

### **Virginia**

No training needed. Never had any complaints, the person talked to said the shampooer position has been in place at least seven years.

**Recommended Shampoo Certificate Syllabus  
FIGURE BC 5.0X**

	<b>SUBJECTS BY CATEGORY</b>	<b>THEORY HOURS</b>	<b>PRACTICAL HOURS</b>	<b>TRAINING HOURS</b>
II.	Bacteriology, sterilization and sanitation.	20	20	40
III.	Tools, equipment and implements (identification and usage).	3	9	12
IV.	Shampoos, scalp and hair treatments, conditioning, hair analysis (basic)	40	40	80
V.	Chemistry	8	0	8
VIII.	Anatomy and physiology of the hair, skin, scalp and nails.	50	0	50
IX.	Product knowledge, product use and sales, preparing and consulting with customer for services.	45	0	45
X.	Laws, rules, professional ethics and history of barbering and cosmetology.	18	0	18
XI.	Human relations and public relations	16	16	32
		192	93	285

Recommendations by the Wisconsin Barbering and Cosmetology Board.

1800 hours needed to be licensed barber/cosmetologist

## **Occupation Comparison**

### **CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANTS**

Requires only 75 hours of training. Which, upon completion they are able to groom, shave and shampoo clients. (See attached sheet)

### **POLICE OFFICERS**

Police Academy's are 400 hours in length. Any additional training up to the department.

### **SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS**

Only needs discretionary training, based on desires of school district, IF they have a bachelor's degree.

Chapter 2 – NURSE AIDE TRAINING

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14. Recognize and respond appropriately to unsafe environmental conditions, including damp floors, frayed electrical cords and loose hand rails;
15. Recognize and respond appropriately to emergency situations, including following emergency evacuation procedures;
16. Demonstrate appropriate handwashing techniques;
17. Apply soft restraints as ordered and identify restraint reduction techniques;
18. Maintain the safety and cleanliness of client care areas and areas where food is stored;
19. Make use of proper isolation techniques;
20. Perform commonly accepted infection control practices, including proper gloving technique and proper disposal of blood and body fluids and secretions;
21. Make occupied and unoccupied beds;
22. Measure temperature, pulse and respiration;
23. Measure a client's weight and height;
24. Record objective information, such as a client's height and weight;
25. Apply nonprescription ointments to unbroken skin areas;
26. Assist with care of clients when death is imminent; and
27. Assist with post-mortem care.

2.5.2.3

*Personal Care Skills*

A training program must include basic personal care skills, including:

- Bathing;
- Mouth care;
- Grooming;
- Dressing and toileting; and
- Assisting with eating, hydration and skin care.

A nurse aide must demonstrate the ability to:

1. Give a complete or partial bed bath and assist clients in taking baths and showers;
2. Provide care of the perineal area;
3. Apply appropriate oral hygiene practices, including caring for the client's dentures;
4. Provide nail, hair and skin care;
5. Shave and shampoo clients, including applying nonprescription medicated shampoos;
6. Dress and undress clients;
7. Prepare clients for meals;
8. Assist in feeding clients, including helping clients use adaptive devices and feeding utensils and encouraging clients to eat nutritionally balanced meals; and
9. Assist with bowel and bladder elimination.

I write this letter to ask you to support assembly bill 224 which would allow shampooing to be performed within a licensed salon without requiring a full cosmetology license. As it is written the bill asks for a training period of 24 hours. This is completely reasonable, if not excessive.


In looking at the responsibility that the person performing the service will have, you will find that is close to none. The service, as the bill is currently written, will be done under the supervision of a licensed cosmetologist. The cosmetologist will select the shampoo and rinse that will be used. The newly licensed shampoo person would not. The only responsibility the person performing the shampoo will have is to be sure the temperature of the water being used is comfortable, the manipulations relaxing yet affective, and that the rules of sanitation apply. All other responsibilities will be that cosmetologists. This includes anything that is chemical or skin related.

I have been a licensed cosmetologist since 1973 and currently hold a manager's license, an instructor's license, and an establishment license. I currently have one indentured apprentice training under me, and have had others in the past. Due to my past work experience and personal training I can tell you with extreme confidence that it would not take even 24 hours to thoroughly train anyone to effectively perform a shampoo. Not only the manipulations, but also the rules governing this service.

Offering a license to shampoo will also enhance our industry. As the current laws are there is no way for a person to try on the industry to see if it fits. This would be an excellent opportunity for people who are considering the profession to get an honest taste of it before making the investment of attending school. We all know that the number of people who enter and graduate from cosmetology schools throughout the country and yet never work at the profession is alarmingly high. As is the number of persons who work at the profession for one year or less and then leave the profession. What a wonderful opportunity this would for who are unsure if it is truly what they want to do with their life.

If you talk to salon owners about their biggest hurdle in the industry during the last five years they will tell you it is the lack of qualified licensed cosmetologists. If a license to shampoo is offered a high school student who would otherwise not think of the industry, may become intrigued by the job and then enter the profession. They would then go into it with their eyes wide open. They would be able to educate their family and friends on the fact that this is not just a profession to fall back on, or one that you can put down when you start a family and pick up again years later. These people would know what the profession entails and would therefore help to solidify that this is a profession to be desired and respected.

I ask that you support assembly bill 224 and allow this profession to grow.

  
Autumn Leaf Salon  
Racine, WI

State Board Member,

I write this letter asking for your support on assembly bill 224 allowing shampooing only to be performed without holding a full cosmetology license and after a training period of 24 hours.

I understand that the bill as written would put all liability and responsibility for what product is used on the licensed person directing the service. Thus said I understand that the liability of the shampooing person would be the comfort and relaxation of the person receiving the service, and sanitation during the service.

I believe that this bill would help our industry to grow by allowing others to perform a small service, which would show them if they would like to go into the field of cosmetology.

I can think of no down side to the passing of this bill. The only thing that could be possibly construed as a concern for some people is knowing that the newly licensed shampoo person is only performing the service which they are licensed to do. This appears to me to be a management issue and one that will not be any larger of an issue with a license than it is now without a license.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

*Amarda M. Prindl*  
*No. 0077497-600*  
*apprentice*



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Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Raymond" followed by a stylized flourish.

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Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

*Amelia Anderson* Manager's Lt. 15264-081 30 yrs.

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Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.



Manager's License # 26556-081

Signatures experienced

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Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Elsa M. Paff  
Lic.# 72188-082  
10yrs. experience

State Board Member,

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Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

*Haskell Q. Sabrud*  
*Men. License # 16225-081*  
*35 yrs experience*

# STATE OF WISCONSIN



## WISCONSIN BARBERING AND COSMETOLOGY EXAMINING BOARD

**Statement of Lee Martinez,  
Public Board Member**

**Before the  
SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, UTILITIES,  
VETERANS AND MILITARY AFFAIRS  
Senator Rodney Moen, Chair**

**Concerning  
2001 Assembly Bill 224, relating to  
providing shampooing services in barber or cosmetologist establishments**

**411 South, State Capitol  
Wednesday, March 6, 2002 1:30 P.M.**

Chairperson Moen and members of the committee, I am Lee Martinez, a public member of the Wisconsin Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board. I am testifying today with the Chairperson of the Board, Barbara Flaherty.

Assembly Bill 224 creates a new shampoo certificate permitting persons to perform limited shampoo services on public patrons with only 24 hours of training. The deliberations that I have listened to on this proposal have convinced me that this shampoo certificate is not in the best interest of public health and safety.

For many people, a shampoo means merely washing their hair in the shower. Certainly not much training is required for this type of a shampoo. However, in a salon, a shampoo is a more technical procedure, and is an important step in the personal care of the patron. In a salon, a shampoo usually involves assessing the scalp and hair and selecting chemical products to clean and condition and to rinse out products used in curling and coloring hair. If the patron has an infectious disease, the scalp and hair assessment is critical in order to prevent spreading the disease to others.

Assembly Bill 224 prohibits the 24-hour certificate holder from performing any analysis, from selecting the products used in shampooing, and from rinsing out any products used in curling, dyeing, tinting, coloring, bleaching, or waving hair. The 24-hour certificate holder is required to work under the direct supervision of a person holding a barber or cosmetologist license. Supporters of the bill argue that these restrictions on the certificate holder will mean that hair and scalp analysis and product selection will have to be done by a trained practitioner. More than likely pressures of time and work will mean that these important steps will be overlooked or delegated to the certificate holder in violation of the restrictions in the bill. The bill injects a person with little training into the midst of the process and this is likely to lead to shoddy and unsafe practices in our salons.

Nearly everyone has heard of the problems resulting from parasitic infections like head lice. Barbering and cosmetology students are taught to identify scalp and hair diseases. Barbering and cosmetology students are trained in the sanitation procedures necessary to avoid spreading head lice infections and other contagious diseases. Copies of several pages from the standard textbooks on these subjects are attached to my written testimony for the information of committee members. In my opinion, the people who shampoo hair as well as their supervisors should have the training needed to identify and deal with these health problems. Under Assembly Bill 224, the 24-hour certificate holders will not be adequately trained for this responsibility.

From personal experience, I know that the Examining Board strives to maintain high standards for public health. The Board has been working diligently to update standards for safety and sanitation. The shampoo certificate proposal undermines these efforts.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this legislation.

# STATE OF WISCONSIN



## WISCONSIN BARBERING AND COSMETOLOGY EXAMINING BOARD

**Statement of Barbara Flaherty, Board Chair**

**Before the  
SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, UTILITIES,  
VETERANS AND MILITARY AFFAIRS  
Senator Rodney Moen, Chair**

**Concerning 2001 Assembly Bill 224  
Relating to: providing shampooing services  
in barber or cosmetologist establishments.**

**411 South, State Capitol  
Wednesday, March 6, 2002 1:30 P.M.**

Chairperson Moen and members of the committee, I am Barbara Flaherty, Chairperson of the Wisconsin Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board. I am here today to express the Board's concerns about the shampoo certificate created in Assembly Bill 224.

Shampooing is one of the essential personal services provided in barbering and cosmetology salons. The legal definition of barbering or cosmetology includes performing any one of the following practices for compensation:

"Arranging, styling, dressing, shampooing, cleansing, curling, dyeing, tinting, coloring, bleaching, waving, cutting, shaving, trimming, relaxing, singeing or performing similar work upon the hair or beard of any person by any means." Wis. Stat. § 454.01 (5) (a).

Assembly Bill 224 amends this legal definition on page 2, line 5, by striking out the term "shampooing." I do not know the reason for this change in the law or the effect it will have on the profession or the enforcement of the statute. However, the Committee should be clear about the reason for this confusing amendment to the practice definition before recommending the legislation.



No public need has been established that supports the creation of a new certificate permitting persons to shampoo public patrons with only 24 hours of training. The Examining Board's mission is protection of public health and safety. Twenty-four hours is an insufficient amount of time to educate and train someone to work directly with the public and be able to recognize the potential health risks that surface in salons from time to time.

Board members have expressed doubts that any school will teach the course anticipated by the bill. The state technical college system is suffering major budgets cuts and eliminating existing courses. These schools cannot justify creating and offering a new course for shampooing. If a course were ever offered, the cost would be passed on to the shampoo students. Course costs would be expensive in relation to the small wage the shampooists would earn in a salon.

There is no evidence that the proposed shampoo certificate would create a desirable or fulfilling job for young people. The job will be "minimum wage" work with little possibility for advancement. There is minimal demand for this limited certificate and no proven need for the shampoo service available under the certificate. The Board questions whether state government should be spending money and other resources on a program that has not been widely requested.

The Board advocates changing the law to allow students who are studying for their cosmetology license to work as shampooers while they are in school, once they have achieved a certain amount of education hours. This on-the-job training would be popular for full-time students. It would also enable the interested salon owners to hire people who are serious about the profession and working toward their cosmetology license. If there is a demand, the supply already exists. Even if there was a demand for a shampoo certificate and the schools were to offer the courses, there is no requirement that the students demonstrate competency before getting a certificate. No examination is required.

Thank you for your consideration of these matters.

**Hyperidrosis** (hy-per-i-dro-sis), or excessive perspiration, is caused by excessive heat or general body weakness. The parts of the body most commonly affected are the armpits, joints, and feet. It requires medical treatment.

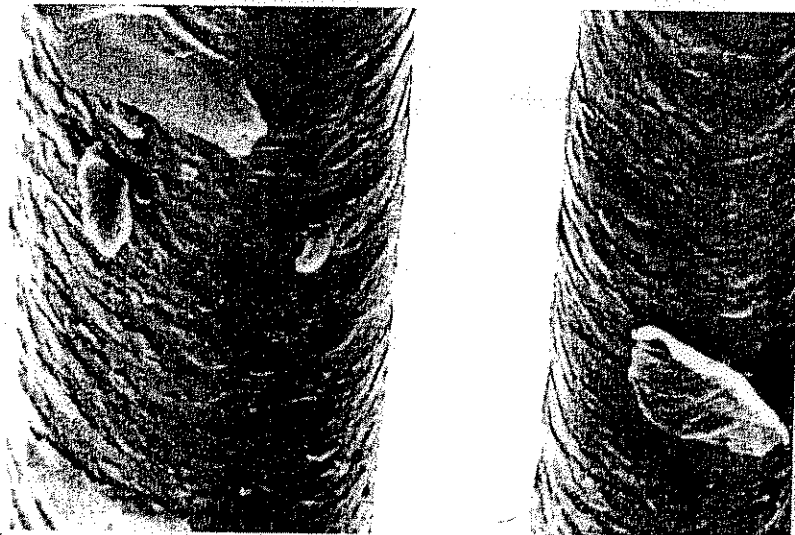
**Miliaria rubra** (mil-i-a-ri-a re-bra) (prickly heat) is an acute inflammatory disorder of the sweat glands characterized by the eruption of small, red vesicles, accompanied by burning itching of the skin. It is caused by exposure to excessive heat and obesity.

### Dandruff

**Dandruff** is the presence of small, white scales, usually on the scalp and hair. Dandruff is also known by the medical term of **pityriasis** (pi-ty-ri-a-sis). Just as the skin is being shed and replaced continually, the uppermost layer of the scalp is being cast off. Ordinarily, these horny scales are loose, and fall off freely. Their natural shedding should not be mistaken for dandruff. Long-neglected dandruff frequently leads to baldness. (Fig. 6.26)

Dandruff is caused by:

1. The excessive shedding of the **epithelial** (ep-i-the-li-al) scales—instead of growing to the surface and falling off, the horny scales accumulate on the scalp; or,
2. A sluggish condition of the scalp caused by poor circulation, infection, injury, lack of nerve stimulation, improper diet, or



6.26 Normal hair with dandruff flakes adhering to hair fibers (Courtesy: Gillette Company Research Institute)

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### Contagious

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1. Ringworm
2. Scabies a
3. Boil, carl  
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VEGETABLE PARASIT  
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uncleanliness. Contributing causes are the use of strong shampoos and rinsing the hair incompletely after a shampoo.

The two principal types of dandruff are:

1. **Dry dandruff** (pityriasis capitis—cap-i-tis)
2. **Greasy (waxy) dandruff** (pityriasis steatoides—ste-a-toi-des)

Dry dandruff is characterized by an itchy scalp and small, white scales, usually attached in masses to the scalp or scattered loosely in the hair. Occasionally, they are so profuse that they fall to the shoulders. (Fig. 6.27)

Treatment for dry dandruff includes frequent scalp treatments and mild shampoos, regular scalp massage, daily use of antiseptic scalp lotions, applications of scalp ointment, and electrical treatments.

Greasy (waxy) dandruff is scaliness of the epidermis, mixed with sebum which causes it to stick to the scalp in patches. The associated itchiness causes the person to scratch the scalp. If the greasy scales are torn off, bleeding or oozing of sebum may follow. Medical treatment is advisable. (Fig. 6.28)



6.27 Dry dandruff



6.28 Greasy (waxy) dandruff

## CAUTION

The nature of dandruff is not clearly defined by medical authorities. It is generally believed to be of infectious origin. Some authorities hold that it is due to a specific microbe. However, a barber-stylist should consider both forms of dandruff to be contagious and transmittable by use of common brushes, combs, and other articles. Therefore, the barber-stylist must take extreme care to sanitize everything that comes into contact with the client.

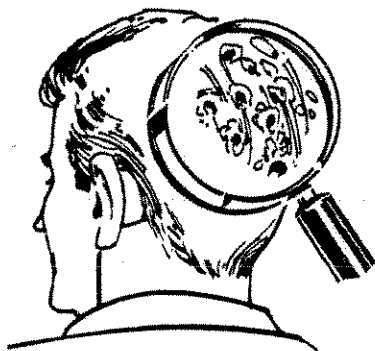
### Contagious Disorders

Common contagious disorders with which a barber-stylist may have to deal include:

1. **Ringworm**, due to **fungi** (plant or vegetable parasites)
2. **Scabies** and **head lice**, due to animal parasites
3. **Boil**, **carbuncle**, and **inflammations**, traceable to bacterial infections

#### VEGETABLE PARASITIC INFECTIONS

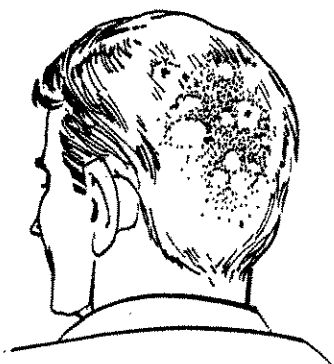
**Tinea** (tin-e-a) is the medical term for **ringworm**. Ringworm is caused by **vegetable parasites**. All forms are contagious. Tinea can be trans-



6.29 Tinea capitis



6.30 Tinea sycosis (barber's itch)



6.31 Tinea favosa



6.32 Tinea unguium



6.33 Ringworm of the foot

mitted from one person to another. The disease is commonly passed by scales or hair containing fungi. Public showers, swimming pools, and unsanitized articles are also sources of transmission. Any case of ringworm should be referred to a physician.

Ringworm starts with a small, reddened patch of little blisters. They spread outward and heal in the middle, with scaling. Several such patches may be present.

**Tinea capitis** (ringworm of the scalp) is a contagious, vegetable parasitic disease characterized by red papules or spots at the opening of the hair follicles. The patches spread, the hair becomes brittle and lifeless, and breaks off leaving a stump, or falls from the enlarged, open follicles. (Fig. 6.29)

**Tinea sycosis** (sy-co-sis) (barber's itch) is a fungus infection occurring chiefly over the bearded area of the face. Beginning as small, round, slightly scaly, inflamed patches, the areas enlarge, clearing up somewhat at the center with elevation at the borders. As the parasites invade the hairs and follicles, hard, lumpy swellings develop. In severe cases, pustules form around the hair follicles and rupture, forming crusts. In the later stage, the hairs become dry, break off, and fall out, or are readily extracted. Being highly contagious, medical treatment is required. (Fig. 6.30)

**Tinea favosa** (fa-vo-sa) also **favus** (FA-vus) or **honeycomb ringworm** is an infectious growth caused by a vegetable parasite. It is characterized by dry, sulphur-yellow, cup-like crusts on the scalp, having a peculiar, musty odor. Scars from favus are bald patches, pink or white, and shiny. It is very contagious and should be referred to a physician. (Fig. 6.31)

**Tinea unguium** (un-gui-um) (ringworm of the nails) is a localized infectious disease. As the disease spreads, the nails thicken, become brittle, and lose their natural shape. It is very contagious. (Fig. 6.32)

**Ringworm (tinea) of the foot** or **athlete's foot** is a localized infectious disease. The inflamed areas of the sole of the foot and between the

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6.34 Head lous

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toes show signs of redness, blisters, and cracking of the skin. Itching and excessive sweating are also present. It is very contagious. (Fig. 6.33)

Ringworm of the feet may spread and infect other parts of the body. Anyone with this infection must take special precautions to prevent its spread.

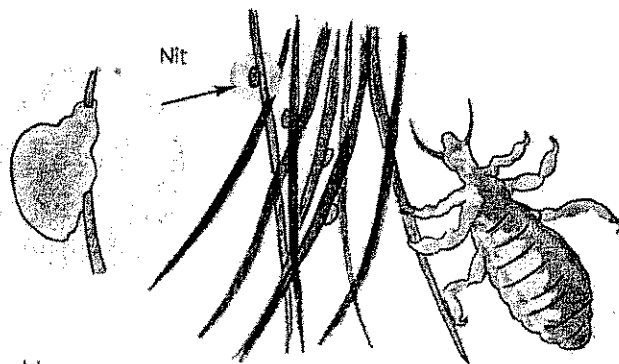
#### ANIMAL PARASITIC INFECTIONS

**Scabies** (ska-bies) is a highly contagious, animal parasitic skin disease caused by the itch mite. Vesicles and pustules may form from irritation caused by the parasites, or from scratching the affected areas. Any person suffering from scabies needs medical treatment.

**Pediculosis** (pe-dic-u-lo-sis) **capitis** is a contagious condition caused by the infestation by the head louse (animal parasite) of the hair and scalp. The parasites feed on the scalp and cause severe itching. The head louse is transmitted from one person to another by contact with personal articles of a person suffering from the condition. There are several preparations sold over the counter for treatment of head lice. However, it is best to seek the advice of a physician. Head lice are tenacious creatures that can live off of the human body for up to 48 hours. It is important, therefore, to disinfect clothing, bedclothes, furniture, etc., in order to avoid becoming reinfected. (Fig. 6.34)

#### BACTERIAL INFECTIONS

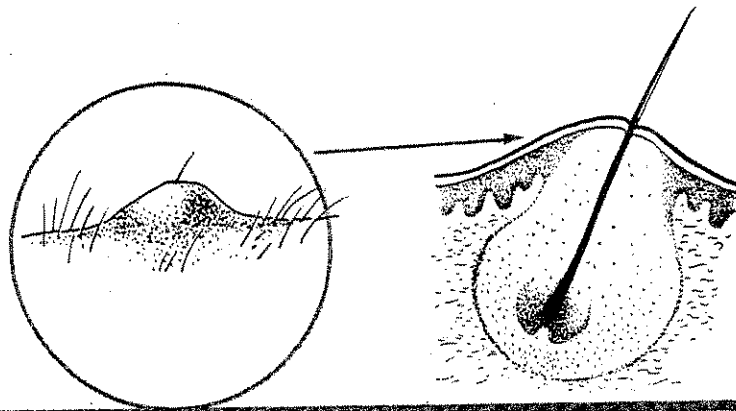
**Sycosis vulgaris** (vul-gar-is) is a chronic bacterial infection involving the follicles of the beard and mustache areas. It is transmitted by the use of unsanitized towels or implements, and can be worsened by irritation, such as shaving or a continual nasal discharge. The main lesions are papules and pustules pierced by hairs. The surrounding skin is tender, reddened, swollen at times, and tends to itch. Medical care is required. (This infection must not be confused with tinea sycosis, which is due to ringworm fungus.)



6.34 Head louse

A **furuncle** (fur-un-cle), or **boil**, is an acute bacterial infection of a hair follicle, producing constant pain. A furuncle is the result of an active inflammatory process limited to a definite area and subsequently producing a pustule perforated by a hair. (Fig. 6.35)

A **carbuncle** (car-bunc-le) is the result of an acute, deep-seated bacterial infection and is larger than a furuncle, or boil. It should be referred to a physician.



6.35 Furuncle (boil)

### Venereal Diseases

**Syphilis** (syph-il-is) is a dangerous infectious disease. The disease germs enter the body through the skin or mucous membranes of the body by way of sexual intercourse with a person having the disease.

If there is the slightest suspicion of syphilis, it is imperative that a person seek medical treatment. Delay reduces the chances of a cure. Only a physician is qualified to diagnose and prescribe treatment for this condition. If in doubt as to who is qualified to treat syphilis, consult your local health department.

The symptoms or signs of syphilis appear in three stages.

**First stage.** Several weeks after the germs enter the body, a sore usually appears at the spot where they entered. Little discomfort is experienced in early syphilis. After a few weeks, the sore heals and leaves a scar. In the meantime, the disease spreads throughout the body.

**Second stage.** This stage of syphilis develops about three to six weeks after the sore has appeared. As the disease progresses, the following symptoms may occur, ranging from mild to severe:

1. Skin rash
2. Sores in mouth and throat

3. Swollen lymph nodes
4. Loss of hair
5. Fever

**Third stage** disease er

Syphilis is especially when exposed p

**Gonorrhoea** attacks the and other ly spread t

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3. Swollen glands
4. Loss of hair
5. Fever and headache

**Third stage.** If syphilis has not been treated and cured by the time the disease enters the third stage, damage may occur to the vital organs.

Syphilis is most infectious in the primary and secondary stages, especially when the lesions (sores and mucous patches) are located on an exposed part of the body or in the mouth.

**Gonorrhea** (gon-or-rhe-a) is a contagious disease that generally attacks the mucous membranes covering the mouth, eyes, sex organs, and other internal body structures. Gonorrhea, like syphilis, is usually spread by sexual contact.

The first symptoms of gonorrhea usually appear from two to five days after exposure. At first, itching and burning are experienced. Shortly afterward, a discharge of pus is noticeable from the inflamed area. At this stage, gonorrhea is highly contagious.

The best assistance the barber-stylist can give is to recommend medical treatment as soon as possible. Failure to treat gonorrhea in its early stages may cause the disease to spread. Occasionally, in the later stages, gonorrhea attacks the lining of the heart, the joints, and the lining around the liver.

#### THE CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASE

Penicillin and sulfa drugs are being used for the treatment of **vener-e-al** (ve-ner-e-al) diseases. Patients may now be treated in hospitals and rendered non-infectious within a short period of time. Health departments give free treatment to those who cannot afford a private doctor.

Syphilis and gonorrhea can be treated as soon as the first sign of infection is detected. If treatment is either neglected or delayed, however, the treatment may take a long time and permanent damage may occur. Only a reliable physician can safely decide which treatment is best.

The barber-stylist can make contributions to public health by:

1. Eliminating the sources of infection in the barber-styling shop.
2. Encouraging early medical treatment as needed.
3. Urging the infected person to follow the doctor's instructions.
4. Cooperating with health officials to try to control venereal diseases.

### CAUTION

**A barber-stylist infected with gonorrhea or syphilis must not work during this period because of the possibility of spreading it to other persons.**

COMPLETED LEARNING  
OBJECTIVE #6—  
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

## Non-Contagious Hair Disorders

Six non-contagious disorders of the hair are:

- **Grayness—canities** (ca-ni-ties)
- **Split hair ends—trichoptilosos** (tri-chop-ti-lo-sis)
- **Superfluous hair—hypertrichosis** (hy-per-tri-cho-sis)
- **Knotted hair—trichorrhexis nodosa** (trich-or-rhex-is no-do-sa)
- **Brittle hair—fragilitas crinium** (fra-gil-i-tas crin-i-um)
- **Beaded Hair—monilethrix** (mon-o-leth-rix)

Grayness of the hair is caused by the loss of natural pigment in the hair. It may be either of two types:

1. **Congenital**—grayness exists at or before birth. It occurs in albinos and occasionally in persons with perfectly normal hair. The patchy type of congenital canities may develop slowly or rapidly, according to the cause of the condition.
2. **Acquired**—grayness may be due to the natural aging process or it may be premature. Several causes of acquired grayness are worry, anxiety, nervous strain, prolonged illness, and heredity.

**Ringed hair** is alternate bands of gray and dark hair.

Superfluous hair, also called **hirsuties** (hir-su-ties), is an abnormal development of hair on areas of the body normally bearing only downy hair. Treatments include:

1. Dark hairs—tweeze or remove by depilatories.
2. Severe cases—remove by electrolysis, shaving, or epilation.

For split ends, treatment involves oiling the hair well to soften and lubricate it, since split ends are a result of excessive dryness. The split hair may also be removed by cutting. (Fig. 6.36)

Knotted hair is a dry, brittle condition with formation of nodular swellings along the hair shaft. The hair breaks easily and the fibers of the broken hair spread out and become brush-like. Softening hair with ointments may be beneficial. (Fig. 6.37)

Beaded hair breaks between the beads or nodes. Scalp and hair treatments may be beneficial. (Fig. 6.38)

Brittle hair may split at any part of the hair shaft. Scalp and hair treatments may be given.



6.36 Split hair

### CAUTION

Do not treat or remove hair from small, pigmented areas.

How often really has become a serious problem for many people.



## Shampoo Bill AB 224

As a licensed barber/cosmetologist for the past 18 years, 10 of those as an instructor of apprentices, I would like to present my viewpoint in opposition to Bill AB224.

Our profession has gained much respect in the past decade with customers demanding more spa services forcing stylists to further educate themselves to keep up with this consumer demand. This professional respect has been a welcome change in an industry that has a great impact on the lives of many people. I see this Bill to be the beginning of a fragmentation of our license, which will reverse the professional ethics and integrity we have worked so hard to gain.

There is no denying the need for "help" in the salons. With the booming economy we have experienced, what profession does not have a difficult time finding employees. You must ask yourself: Is a person licensed only to shampoo (not to include: choosing products, consulting with the client, applying conditioners, or rinsing chemical services) going to lead to a long-term employee able to realistically earn a living with this certificate? We need to bring people into the business that will have the chance to progress in skills and income without being a financial burden to the employer. We already have that option available to both salons and someone wanting to enter the business. We have a very active and successful apprenticeship program that can easily meet the needs of employers. These apprentices are not "shampoo people", rather professionals continually advancing to become skilled workers with a future.

Illegal practice is already an issue that goes beyond what our regulatory department can enforce. You can bet that a large percentage of salons that would hire someone to shampoo hair, would also have that person rinsing chemicals that they know nothing about, and making decisions that would be of concern to the safety of the public.

If there is a need to break down licensing in this industry, lets do it in a way that will benefit all salons. This Bill is in response to a very small percentage of salons. As an apprentice instructor, I work with salon owners from all types of salons. When discussing this Bill with managers from chain salons to the most elite spas, the response to this Bill is summed up best as "ridiculous". The need for flexibility and change in our industry, (as noted by Rep. Ladwig), must flex and stretch in the right direction to meet the needs of the majority of salons, future employees and consumers.

Thank You for your time!

Kathy Schauer  
Barber/Cosmetology Instructor

*National Cosmetology Association of Wisconsin*

*Mary Bousman President*

*508 South Grand Ave.*

*Waukesha, WI 53186-6122*

Honorable Members of this Committee,

I come here as a representative of The National Cosmetology Association of Wisconsin. I am speaking in opposition to Assembly Bill 224.

The National Cosmetology Association of Wisconsin stands in opposition to this Bill for the following reasons:

- . While this may be a short term 'fix' to a shortage of qualified employees, it certainly does not fulfill a career goal. This would surely be a minimum wage position with no chance for advancement.
- . The minimal number of training hours that has been recommended is not sufficient to learn analysis and consultation skills, to learn to recognize scalp disorders and diseases and to learn basic sanitation and disinfection skills., three very important aspects of the profession. The safety of the consumer is always a prime concern.
- . A basic shampoo is just a small part of day-to-day Cosmetology activities. This bill does not allow for the individual to shampoo or rinse clients that are in various stages of chemical services. This bill sets the stage for additional illegal activity, a situation the State can ill-afford to monitor.
- . The validity of the bill as a smart business move is in question. What does one who 'just shampoos' do when they are not shampooing?

There are alternatives to this bill:

- . The State of Wisconsin, through the Bureau of Apprenticeship Standards, offers a program for individuals who are interested in becoming a licensed professional. During their two-year apprenticeship an individual attends school one day each week (288 total hours) and works in their salon the rest of the week learning ALL aspects of the Profession. Completing this course enables them to, upon examination, hold a full license in the field of Cosmetology.
- . Would we not be spending our time and resources more wisely by enacting a bill that would allow students of both private Cosmetology Institutes and our own Technical College System to work in salons on a part time basis as they develop their career?

Through research I have found a few states that have enacted a similar statute with varying numbers of training hours. Most states do not. The State of Tennessee has rescinded this license due to the illegal activity mentioned above as well as the difficulty and expense of monitoring. The State of Missouri recently chose not to enact this same legislation for the same reasons.

THIS IS A BILL THAT:

- . IS NOT IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC SAFETY
- . WILL NOT LEAD TO A SELF-SUPPORTING CAREER
- . IS NOT FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE.

I appreciate the time you will take to thoroughly research and understand the implications of this action.

Respectfully Submitted,

Joan Kornitz  
Legislative Representative  
920-477-2771 [jkayek@powerweb.net](mailto:jkayek@powerweb.net)

Mary Bousman  
President  
262-542-0260 [jbousman@execpc.com](mailto:jbousman@execpc.com)