

UNDERARM HAIR REMOVAL

Benefits:

- Removes hair from beneath the skin's surface.
- Many clients experience a reduction of hair growth after several waxings.
- In some cases, when hair grows back, it is softer.
- Waxing is highly popular and profitable.
- Waxing is a fast and efficient way to temporarily remove unwanted hair.
- Hard wax does not remove any of the stratum corneum; it only attaches to the hair, so it is good for sensitive, thin skin.

Precautions and Contraindications of Use:

- Specific conditions such as herpes simplex, diabetes, lupus, rosacea, hemophilia, pregnancy, chemotherapy/radiation treatments, varicose veins, moles, skin tags, warts or sunburn.
- Recent treatments including chemical peels using glycolic, salicylic, or other acid-based products, microdermabrasion in past three weeks, plastic or reconstructive surgery, after botox or restilyn injections.
- Using medications such as Retin A, hydroquinone, accutane, blood thinners, oral or topical cortisone medications, antibiotics.
- Any inflamed or irritated skin, sensitive areas or uncertain situations, such as cuts, abrasions, wounds, or open sores.
- If wax is too cool, it can break during the removal process.
- Overly heated wax can cause severe burns.
- Wear disposable gloves to prevent contact with any possible blood borne pathogens.

Pre-Procedure:

- Have client sign consent form.
- Follow Hand Washing and Gloving skills.
- Do patch test on small area prior to service.
- Use a pre-waxing cleanser on area to be waxed.
- A numbing solution may be sprayed or applied to the area to be waxed.
- Assess the direction of the hair growth.
- Apply a light application of pre-epilation oil on the area.

Procedure:

- Apply wax using a new stick first in the direction of hair growth and then back over the same area against the direction of the hair growth. The wax should have clean even edges all the way around, be the thickness of a nickel, and be somewhat thicker at the end where it will be lifted.
- When wax looks opaque, it can be easily removed by grasping the wax with one hand and holding the skin taut with the other hand, pulling directly against the direction of growth as close to the skin as possible.
- Immediately apply pressure to the area.
- Using a new stick, repeat steps to other areas of the skin until unwanted hair is completely gone.

Post-Procedure:

- Apply an astringent.
- Remove excess wax with pre-epilation oil.
- Remove stray hairs with tweezers (follow tweezers guide).
- Reapply astringent.
- Apply cooling gel.
- High frequency may be used.

Maintenance and Infection Control:

- Discard used disposable items in designated container.
- Perform Hand Washing and Degloving skills.
- Sanitize all surfaces.
- Do not double dip sticks in wax pot after it has touched client's skin.
- Refer to OSHA and your state board.

Frequently Asked Questions:

How can waxing benefit clients?

If clients shave this can irritate and cause ingrown hair along with a strong deodorant the skin can become inflamed and constantly breakout. For some clients waxing can be less irritating.

