

WAXING THE BACK

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 relatively fast and an efficient way to temporarily remove unwanted hair.

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 3 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, or goes on too thick, the skin may lift.
- Overly heated wax can cause severe burns.
- Wear disposable gloves to prevent contact with blood borne pathogens.

Pre-Procedure:

- Have client sign consent form.
- Follow hand washing and gloving skill.
- Do patch test on small area.
- 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.
- The area should be covered with a light dusting of dusting powder or cornstarch (Product must be fragrance and talc-free).

Procedures:

- Apply desired soft wax in the direction of the hair growth using a new stick. This is generally an inward and slightly downward growth pattern.
- Have client help to stretch the skin while wax is being applied. They may place their hand at their side near the hip bone, pulling downward toward the front of body, with esthetician placing hand in center of back to hold skin taut.
- Apply appropriate fabric strip to wax (pellon or muslin).
- Pull skin taut and remove strip against hair growth as close and parallel to the skin as possible.
- Move from lower back up to small of back, having client arch back to push stomach into the bed, with buttocks and chest up and out. Then have client flex back upward (arched cat-back pose) to help tighten the skin. If client is unable to help hold skin or to perform poses for assistance, have an assistant or fellow esthetician on standby to help hold skin taut.
- Apply pressure to waxed area to ease smarting sensation.
- Using a new stick, repeat wax removal steps moving to new section of skin.
- Hard wax any areas missed. Continue to have the client hold the skin as much as they are able.

Post-Procedure:

- Remove excess wax with cleanser or pre-epilation oil.
- Remove stray hairs with tweezers (follow tweezer guide).
- Apply astringent and cooling gel.

Maintenance and Infection Control:

- Discard any used disposable items.
- Follow degloving and hand washing skill.
- Sanitize all surfaces.
- Do not double dip wood sticks in wax pot after it has touched client's skin.
- Do not reuse fabric strip to remove wax on a new area.
- Follow Infection Control Skill.
- Refer to OSHA and your state board.

