

TYPES OF INFECTION IN A COSMETOLOGICAL SALON IF THE ASEPTIC ARE NOT RESPECTED

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Introduction. The development of beauty parlors is growing every year, but are the rules of disinfection observed in each of the salons? If the cosmetologist does not follow the rules of disinfection, then there is a contamination of the skin, which leads to serious illnesses. Afterwards, more infection occurs in cosmetological rooms and beauty parlors and Ukraine is no exception.

Aim. Monitoring risks of infection contingent at cosmetological procedures in terms salons beauty.

Materials and methods. Analysis of the scientific literature and the results of advanced research in the field of medicine and pharmacology.

Results and discussion. The most common problem of salon infections is the Fungus. When doing a manicure or a pedicure, you can pick up the Fungus through an unsterilized nail file, a not very clean towel, a wet floor or a poorly sanitized bath. Treatment of Fungus is a complex and long process. Fungal nail infections are extremely common throughout the world. According to statistics, from 10 to 25 % of Ukrainians suffer from this infectious disease.

The next in the list of infections is Herpes. For infection, it is enough that the virus with a drop of blood settles on the instruments and passes into the body of the next client through a scratch on his skin. Herpes can be earned during the following procedures: manicure and pedicure, mesotherapy or face cleansing, using tools. Such treatment should be carried out not with alcohol solutions, but in a special portable autoclave, which every self-respecting salon should have. In addition, during all cosmetic procedures: tattooing, facial cleansing, piercing – the master should be wearing disposable gloves.

In third place in the list of prevalence – Staphylococcal infection. It can be infected not only in the cosmetic room, but also in the hairdresser. This disease manifests itself on the skin of the head with small pustules. When infection with staphylococcal infection during dermatologic cleansing, such a rash appears on the face. In addition to Hepatitis C, which in itself is a very serious disease, when you apply the tattoo you can get 22 diseases: Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Tuberculosis, AIDS, etc. The source of danger can be not only needles, but even the hands of the master. Bacteria of *Staphylococcus aureus* cause a number of dangerous purulent skin diseases: boils, abscesses, phlegmon.

The term "Hepatitis" unites a number of acute and chronic inflammatory diseases of the liver, but in the beauty salon it is most likely to meet its forms, transmitted instrumentally: Hepatitis B, C and D.

Can customs get HIV during the procedure? The answer is positive: the wound with the instrument on which the blood of the infected person is left promises a disappointing prognosis. But it should be remembered that the HIV virus quickly perishes – for this it is enough for 30 minutes. At the risk of HIV infection are fans of express manicure, where the masters often do not have time to properly process their belongings.

To avoid infection in the cosmetology room, the beautician should follow the rules of disinfection or use disposable instruments. In order to minimize this, it is recommended that local exhaust ventilation systems are installed near work stations so that vapors, dust, and chemical particles are trapped and expelled from the workplace.

Stages of processing tools: Stage 1. Disinfection - disinfection of environmental objects from pathogenic Microorganisms. Stage 2. Pre-sterilization cleaning (PSO) - mechanical removal from tools. Stage 3. Sterilization is the complete destruction of the vegetative forms. A) Chemical - 8% of the solution of Lysophormina 3000, heated once to 50 degrees, exposure - 1 hour, is used once. The tool is washed under running water, dried and stored in UV-Sterilizer (to maintain sterility). B) Physical: glasperlene sterilizer (ball): at a temperature of 220-230 degrees for 15 Seconds, only the working surface of the instrument is processed; shuffle cabinet: the temperature is 180 degrees for 1 hour.

Conclusions. It is very important to maintain personal hygiene in beauty shops. This is because salons are accessible to all and sundry and the salon equipments are used by all. So, make sure your therapist or the beautician is clean and has maintained hygiene in the beauty shop. Cleanliness is a must in the beauty shops. This will minimize the chances of picking up infection from the parlors. Absolutely safe cosmetic procedures simply do not exist. Even the good old trimmed manicure is associated with a breach of the integrity of the skin, which means it can lead to infection. Caution should be applied to procedures with mandatory preliminary preparation of the skin: phototherapy, fractional rejuvenation, RF-lifting and medial peelings. Before these methods, it is necessary to conduct dermal hydration procedures to ensure a period of adequate rehabilitation without consequences. Cosmetic procedures can be considered safe if they are performed by an experienced cosmetologist. The success of the procedure depends not only on the professionalism and conscientiousness of the cosmetologist, but also on the drugs that he uses for the procedure. The composition of the drugs used can include anything: bacteria, viruses, fungi, mycobacteria that cause tuberculosis.