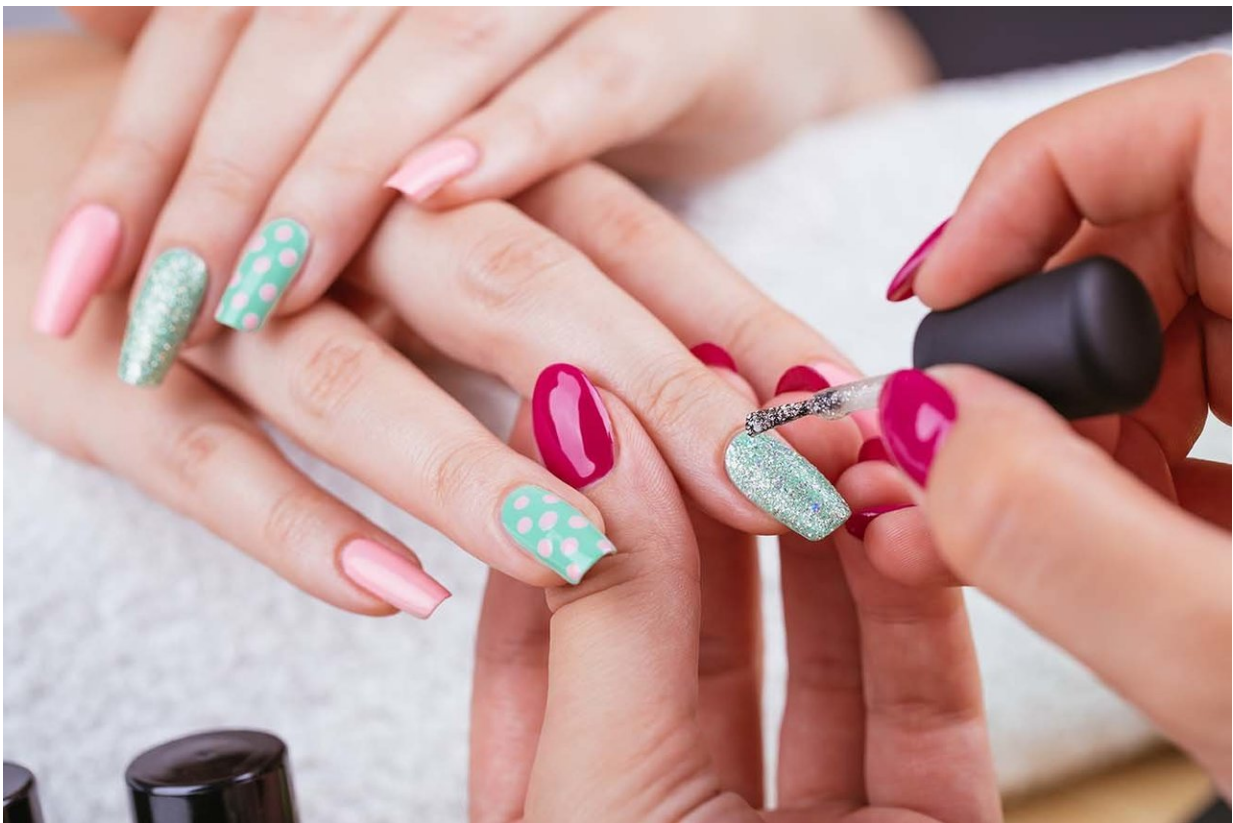


Studies highlight potential health risks for consumers and employees at beauty salons

December 12 2017, by Patti Verbanas



Hair and nail salon clients can be exposed to bacteria, fungi, viruses, blood-borne pathogens and ultraviolet light, as well as experience respiratory irritation and allergic reactions. Credit: Rutgers University

Clients who frequent hair and nail salons exhibit more instances of dermal and fungal symptoms than those who visit less often and nail

salon technicians are receiving inadequate training in the use of chemicals, suggest two Rutgers School of Public Health studies.

These studies highlight the need for beauty salon clients and workers to protect themselves from [health](#) risks.

The first study, published in the November/December 2017 *Journal of Chemical Health & Safety*, surveyed 90 hair and [nail](#) salon clients in three New Jersey counties to assess their experience with respiratory, fungal and dermal symptoms – which often present as skin rashes or nail disfigurements – after visiting salons. The researchers also sought to learn how aware clients were of the potential biological and [chemical](#) hazards in salons. The study is one of the first to focus on health risks facing salon clients rather than employees.

"While there have been studies on the safety and [health risks](#) to employees of these facilities, less is known about client perception of these risks or whether they are exposed in a similar manner," said lead author Lindsey Milich, who conducted the study as part of her master's degree research. "We found that although clients might be aware of some hazardous chemicals like formaldehyde, they often do not recognize the dangers posed by pathogens and environmental irritants."

Fifty-two percent of the study's participants reported dermal or fungal symptoms, which were most common among those who visited salons at least three times within the past year. Conversely, nail salon clients who visited less frequently had a higher rate of respiratory symptoms. "We attribute these cases to the fact that people who experienced [respiratory symptoms](#) were less likely to return," said Milich.

The study also reported how improperly cleaned or re-used tools can put clients at risk for contact dermatitis and can expose them to bacteria, fungi, viruses and blood-borne pathogens, including the hepatitis B and

C viruses. Other potential risks in salons include exposure to ultraviolet light, respiratory irritation from poor indoor air and environmental quality, and allergic reactions to products with high concentrations of chemicals, such as formaldehyde.

Although more studies are needed to confirm and expand the findings, Milich said the research provides new insights into salon client safety and health knowledge. "Clients should ask their stylist or nail [technician](#) about the chemical ingredients in the products being used, how they disinfect their tools and the type of ventilation system in the salon," she said. "People who use salon products at home should read labels and become familiar with safety precautions like wearing proper gloves or masks."

The second study, published online in November 2017 ahead of print in 2018 in the *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, looked at nail salon technicians in New Jersey and the links between severe symptoms and their on-the-job exposure to [chemical hazards](#).

The researchers surveyed 68 technicians from 40 salons in higher-income (Livingston and Princeton) and lower-income (Newark and Trenton) areas on their training and understanding of safety and hygiene. They also performed observational surveys to identify workplace hazards facing those employees.

Most respondents were Asian females with self-reported histories of work-associated eye, nose, throat and skin symptoms. Few workers reported using personal protective equipment and most had not received training in their primary language, only in English.

"We found that these nail technicians were being trained but not necessarily in their native language, which raises concerns on how well the technicians understood the information being presented," said Derek

Shendell, associate professor of Environmental and Occupational Health and the lead author. "The study, while small, gives an indication as to what might be occurring in other areas. It raises awareness for technicians to know their rights, meaning they should receive more comprehensive chemical use training and handouts in both English and in their native language and to speak up if they do not understand something."

More information: Lindsey J. Milich et al, Safety and health risk perceptions: A cross-sectional study of New Jersey hair and nail salon clients, *Journal of Chemical Health and Safety* (2017). DOI: 10.1016/j.jchas.2017.03.004 , [dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jchas.2017.03.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jchas.2017.03.004)

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