'A close shave'

Sectoral Social Dialogue Committee on Personal Services

1 December 2015

TRANSNATIONAL ESF-PROJECT (4969) 'A CLOSE SHAVE'

Promoter: UBK/UCB vzw-asbl Belgium





'A close shave'



CONTEXT PROJECT

Danish research:

Anne Bregnhoj, *Prevention of hand eczema among Danish hairdressing apprentices*, (2011).

Croatian research:

Marija Kujundžić Brkulj, Jelena Macan, Skin Protection at Work in Croatian Hairdressers - *Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology* 2013 Vol: 64(2), p 295-303.





CONTEXT PROJECT

Conclusion:

There is a need for more practical and accessible training courses for trainee hairdressers for as young, a target group, as possible.





PROJECT

Transnational European Social Fund (ESF) - project

Phase 1: 3 m – desk research (descriptive)

Phase 2: 15 m

- transnat. comparisons (study visits, peer reviews)

- development of tools

Closing event: 4 May 2015

Validation ESF: June 2015

Phase 3: 6 m - experiment conducted in Flanders (23 November)





PHASE 1 (3 m): STUDY REPORT







17 COUNTRIES STUDIED IN THE RESEARCH REPORT

Denmark

- Croatia

- Germany

- France

- Austria

The Netherlands

- Switzerland

- Latvia

- Great-Britain

- Poland

- Ireland

- Malta

- Spain

- Cyprus

- Finland

- Italy

- Sweden





PHASE 2: DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS





TOOLS







DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS

Developed tools:

- 'preventive' training:
 - Instruction video
 - Background information for teachers
 - Skin prevention for the new hairdresser
 - Ergonomics for the new hairdresser
- supporting materials:
 - 'Take care of yourself' sheets for the new hairdresser

For free - UBK website: http://www.coiffure.org/nl/sectorinfo/europese-projecten





INSTRUCTION VIDEO





INSTRUCTION VIDEO

- Skin prevention and ergonomics in one story
 - 5 modules
 - Washing hair
 - Cutting
 - Colouring
 - Washing hand and applying cream
 - brushing
 - Interactive learning method
 - Complementary to 2 manuals
 - For: new hairdressers, trainees, team meetings...

<u>Link:</u>





INSTRUCTION VIDEO

- Why a video?
 - Hairdressers are
 - Visual creatures
 - Often reluctant to learn
 - Are not theory-minded, but rather doers
 - More accessible than a course, brochure, notes...
 - Concrete demonstration (recognisability) and practice, with little theoretical instructions

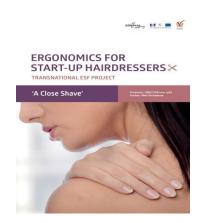




BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE TEACHER

- · 'Skin prevention for the new hairdresser'
- 'Ergonomics for the new hairdresser'









BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS

Not a complete safety report, only 2 subjects

Insight, repetition and application is more important than a complete report

Content

Insight into the problems, practical tests, guidance...

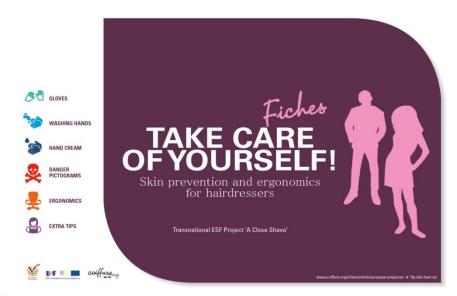
Why these manuals?

- To provide sufficient background information to teachers
- Danish study: importance of competent teachers! (raises the credibility and success)
- Important that teachers spread a uniform message (less confusion among new hairdressers)





'Take care of yourself' sheets















DISPOSABLE GLOVES USE THEM FOR: dyeing bleaching de-frizzing **y** perms **M** applying shampoo WRONG DISPOSABLE GLOVES ¬ ▲ and C€ ¬ nitrile or vinyl ¬ don't ever use normal rubber or latex gloves! ¬ long cuffs, best 30 cm ¬ smooth and intact all over EF X





RE-USABLE GLOVES



USE THEM FOR:

cleaning and disinfecting



- ¬ thicker, more resistant
- ¬ long cuffs
- ¬ for personal use don't lend them to anyone else
- ¬ rinse with water before taking off
- ¬ let the inside dry out before using them again

















THE RIGHT WAY TO REMOVE GLOVES TIPS: ¬ throw away disposable gloves after you have used them once ¬ put on protective hand cream after wearing gloves ¬ also use protective gloves for wet work in your free time ¬ wear warm gloves when you go out in the winter ¬ treat wounds immediately and hygienically











WASHING HANDS





PRINCIPLE: 'AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE, AS MUCH AS NECESSARY'

Only wash your hands if they are dirty or have dye on them. In principle you don't need to wash them after wearing gloves.

Use lukewarm water (not hot water!)

- ¬ hot water removes natural oils from the hands more quickly
- avoid fluctuations in temperature of the water









WHICH SOAP FOR HANDS?





Colouring agents and perfumes

y preserving agents

solvents

abrasive agents

DO NOT USE SHAMPOO!

BE WARY of product information such as 'dermatologically tested', 'tested for allergies', 'pH-neutral', etc.

This information is no guarantee that the product really meets these norms.

















DRYING HANDS



Which type of towel to use?

- ¬ towels that are as soft as possible
- ¬ towels designed for one-time use only
- ¬ or use disposable paper towels

How to dry your hands?

- carefully pat them dry
- ¬ rubbing hard will rub off the top protective layer and can damage the skin barrier
- and dry between the fingers thoroughly

Wash your hands in a separate room (not in the washbasin in the hairdressing salon)

BEWARE: never use towels used for customers!

(They may have remains of hair dye or shampoo on them that can irritate the skin or cause allergies)

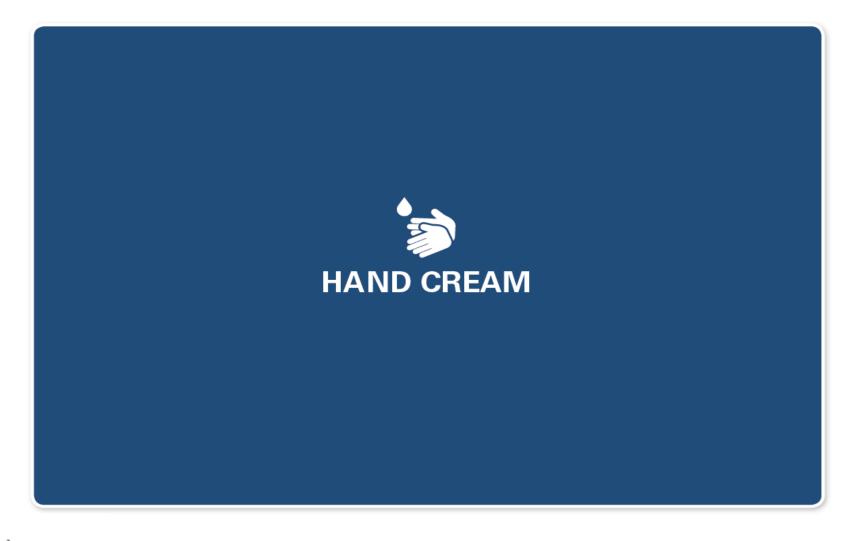






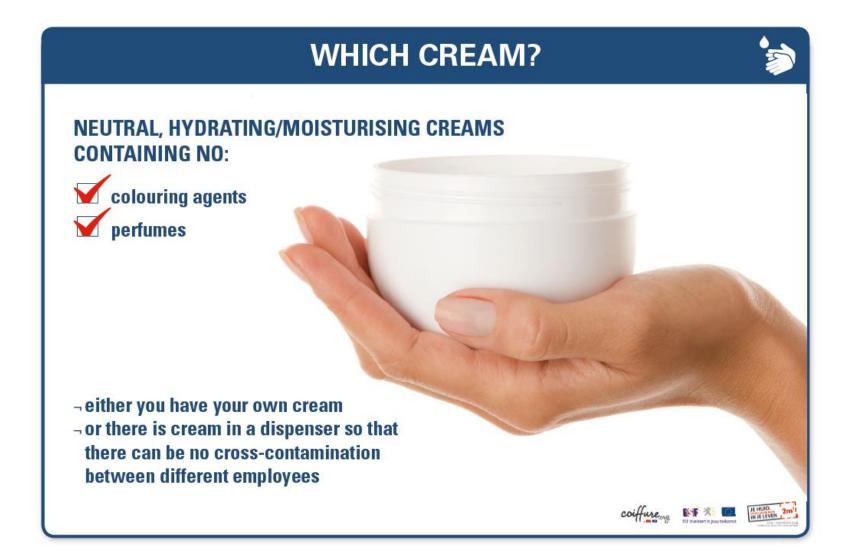
















WHEN SHOULD YOU USE CREAM? **USE CREAM:** ¬ after washing your hands ¬ shortly after wearing gloves ¬ regularly (because hand cream loses its effectiveness very quickly): e.g. after coffee, after eating, after taking payment, before a long break, after work and in the evening, etc. **BEWARE!!! HAND CREAM IS NO SUBSTITUTE** FOR GLOVES! Cream does NOT protect you against hairdressing chemicals (hair dye, perm solution, etc.). Only special protective gloves can help against these!





HOW TO APPLY CREAM?











TIPS:

- ¬ rub it completely into the hands, into all parts of your skin
- ¬ rub it in well between the fingers and into the cuticles
- ¬ use sufficient cream otherwise it will not provide effective protection

















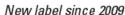
DANGER PICTOGRAMS



ABRASIVE/CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES

- abrasive effect on your skin
- \neg can lead to sudden (acute) inflammation of the skin







old label until 2009











DANGER PICTOGRAMS



IRRITANTS

- ¬ repeated contact can put strain on the skin barrier
- ¬ can cause inflammation of the skin



Exceptions! There is no obligation to use labels on: skin cleansing products, shampoo, water (also have an irritant effect when used repeatedly).























ERGONOMICS



Always work with your back straight



Washing hair: arms at elbow height



Cutting hair: arm height between chest and shoulder











ERGONOMICS



Use the:

hairdressing chair



rolling stool



trolley











ERGONOMICS



Use:

Scissors with a finger rest and the right size/design







Brushes that are not too heavy and have a smooth handle

and hairdryer:

- ¬ light, maximum 500 g
- ¬ for right- and left-handed people
- ¬ cylindrical handle
- ¬ not too noisy
- ¬ limited vibrations









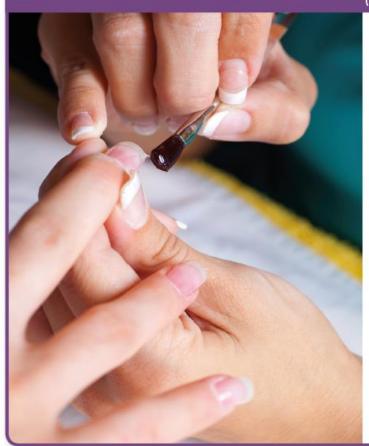






EXTRATIPS (PRIVATE LIFE)





THINGS THAT CAN CAUSE ALLERGIES:

Artificial nails

Allergic reaction caused by the acrylates in artificial nails. Acrylic and gel nails all contain acrylates.

Symptoms:

- ¬ red patches
- ¬ swollen fingertips
- ¬ itching
- ¬ pain
- ¬ eczema around the nails, back of the hand or lower arms
- ¬ brittle nails
- ¬ the nails may come away from the nail bed

Contact allergy to acrylates stays with you for the rest of your life. This means that you have to have the artificial nails removed and you can never wear artificial nails again.









EXTRATIPS (PRIVATE LIFE)





THINGS THAT CAN CAUSE ALLERGIES:

Piercings

Allergic reaction caused by being extra sensitive to a large number of substances (mainly, but not exclusively, jewellery with a high nickel or cobalt content). This allergic reaction does not appear with the very first contact with the substance, but manifests itself a bit later.

Symptoms:

- ¬ red patches
- ¬ itching
- ¬ swelling and/or red patches around the site of the piercing
- ¬ swelling and/or red patches elsewhere on the body

As soon as an allergic reaction appears, you must remove jewellery immediately.









EXTRATIPS



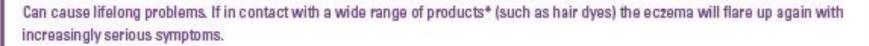
THINGS THAT CAN CAUSE ALLERGIES:

Tattoos with black henna

Allergic reaction caused by the chemical dye paraphenylenediamine (PPD). The allergic reaction may appear up to two weeks after using the henna.

Symptoms:

- ¬ red patches
- ¬ swelling
- itching
- ¬ blisters
- contact eczema that often follows the line of the original drawing
- infections (if the skin rash is not treated properly)
- ¬ feeling unwell or ill
- swelling of the lymph glands



Paraphanylane diamine and derivatives are commonly used substances that are found in a lot of products, e.g. rubber, paint, leather, for, textiles, bair diyes, shoe polish, plastics, photographic developing products, etc. It can also be found in black handles on bikes for instance, printing into, nubber bods, boses in petrol stations, leather gloves, black tights, plastic folders etc. These, and many other products, should be avoided if you are allorgic to them.





EXTRATIPS (PRIVATE LIFE)





THINGS THAT CAN CAUSE ALLERGIES:

Dyed eyebrows and eyelashes

An allergic reaction caused by the colouring agent in hair dye. More than 100 different colouring agents exist, but the products that cause typical allergies are: paraphenylenediamine (PPD), diaminotoluene sulphate (DTS) and p-aminophenol.

Symptoms:

- ¬ red patches
- swelling
- itching

Dangers:

- increased risk of infection around the eyes
- can be harmful for eyes and even cause blindness (if you accidently get the dye in the eye, it can cause permanent damage)

The allergic reaction can cause lifelong problems, on other parts of the body too. It does not go away. Once allergic, allergic for ever. E.g. PPD and DTS.





'TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF' SHEETS

'Take care of yourself' sheets

- Danish study: need for oral presentations and written information (sheets = supporting information)
- Visual information and main concerns
- Set of 6 sheets:
 - Gloves
 - Washing hands
 - Applying cream
 - Hazard pictograms
 - Ergonomics
 - Extra hints concerning private life
- Laminated plastic sheets: durability (longer use)





INFORMATION

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