

CHAPTER 19—ADVANCED HAIR REMOVAL

1. What is the process by which heat causes cells to congeal and become dysfunctional?
 - a. electrocoagulation
 - b. ionization
 - c. electrolysis
 - d. hypertrichosis_____
2. What is the Egyptian word for threading?
 - a. khite
 - b. fatlah
 - c. shiatsu
 - d. ayurveda_____
3. What type of current is used in galvanic electrolysis?
 - a. high-intensity current
 - b. microcurrent
 - c. direct current
 - d. alternating current_____
4. What is the proper term for the process of physically changing to the opposite gender?
 - a. transgenderism
 - b. transvestitism
 - c. hirsutism
 - d. gender reassignment_____
5. What is a cutaneous viral infection commonly caused by sexual transmission and exhibited by genital warts?
 - a. human papillomavirus
 - b. hypertrichosis
 - c. thermolysis
 - d. diathermy_____
6. What term refers to the outer folds of the vulva on either side of the vagina?
 - a. labia minora
 - b. labia majora
 - c. pedicle
 - d. perineum_____
7. What term refers to the inner folds of the vulva on the edge of the vaginal opening?
 - a. perineum
 - b. labia majora
 - c. labia minora
 - d. pedicle_____
8. What part of the body is operated on during a rhinoplasty?
 - a. stomach
 - b. breasts
 - c. chin
 - d. nose_____
9. What term refers to genital surgery in which the testicles are removed and the skin from the penis is inverted to form a female sex organ?
 - a. vaginoplasty
 - b. rhinoplasty
 - c. thermolysis
 - d. diathermy_____

10. What is a method that uses alternating current to produce oscillating high-frequency radio waves?
 a. hypertrichosis
 b. thermolysis
 c. electrocoagulation
 d. ionization _____
11. What is another term for thermolysis?
 a. ionization
 b. electrocoagulation
 c. diathermy
 d. rhinoplasty _____
12. What helps you answer clients' questions and advise them about more advanced methods such as laser hair reduction and electrolysis?
 a. relying solely on what you learned while you were an esthetics student
 b. reading beauty magazines for tips about new fashion trends
 c. learning terminology that makes you sound informed
 d. understanding all current methods of hair removal _____
13. What is an effective method of increasing your potential for profit?
 a. learning and offering a broad range of services
 b. offering only the most expensive possible services
 c. rushing through treatments to handle extra clients
 d. raising prices without updating your service menu _____
14. What must you learn about in order to avoid malpractice liability?
 a. benefits associated with services
 b. risks associated with services
 c. how to represent yourself in court
 d. how to cut corners without the client noticing _____
15. What is true about happy, regular, repeat clients?
 a. they take up too much time
 b. they expect steep discounts
 c. they often provide referrals
 d. they eventually stop tipping _____
16. What is true of any circumstance in which hair is extracted from skin?
 a. blood is always released, but not lymph
 b. lymph is always released, but not blood
 c. body fluids are never released
 d. there is potential for body fluid release _____
17. What disorder presents as an ulceration on the genitals?
 a. herpes simplex virus
 b. hypertrichosis
 c. hirsutism
 d. hypopigmentation _____

18. What is the most common sexually transmitted disease?
a. syphilis
b. genital herpes
c. AIDS
d. gonorrhea _____
19. Why is transmission of human papillomavirus (HPV) easy?
a. it is an airborne virus
b. it is a waterborne virus
c. it is present in the food supply
d. infection can go unnoticed _____
20. How many types of HPV have scientists identified?
a. fewer than 50
b. approximately 75
c. more than 100
d. more than 200 _____
21. Why is hemophilia a contraindication for waxing treatments?
a. bleeding can occur
b. treatments aggravate sensitivity
c. bruising can occur
d. hemophiliacs feel pain easily _____
22. What is **NOT** a contraindication for waxing?
a. diabetes
b. asthma
c. epilepsy
d. lupus _____
23. When is it acceptable to wax eyelids, inside the ears or nose, or the areola of the breast?
a. with physician's permission
b. with client's permission
c. always
d. never _____
24. What is true of a woman with a small amount of blond vellus hair on the upper lip or chin that is visible only in an 8-diopter mirror?
a. she has hypertrichosis
b. she has hirsutism
c. her hair growth is normal
d. her hair growth is abnormal _____
25. What can cause hypertrichosis?
a. pregnancy
b. androgen dependence
c. minor injury
d. diseases of the endocrine system _____

26. What can cause hirsutism?
 a. puberty
 b. genetic inheritance
 c. cancer treatments
 d. certain prescription medications _____
27. What is another term for threading?
 a. coiling
 b. gathering
 c. banding
 d. stringing _____
28. Where did the practice of threading originate?
 a. North America
 b. South America
 c. Pacific Islands
 d. Middle East _____
29. Why is the plucking sensation of threading more tolerable for most clients than the plucking sensation of tweezing?
 a. hairs are snagged faster
 b. the removal angle is more direct
 c. many hairs are snagged at once
 d. the hair is snagged closer to the skin _____
30. Why should you avoid creams when preparing a client's face for threading?
 a. creams will seep into pores and cause infections
 b. creams can reduce the gripping effectiveness of the thread
 c. creams harden the hairs and cause them to break during threading
 d. creams react to the friction of threading and heat the skin _____
31. What should you use to perform threading?
 a. thick copper wire
 b. soft strand of yarn
 c. cotton household thread
 d. length of dental floss _____
32. What is a good thread length for a threading procedure?
 a. 2 to 3 inches
 b. 6 to 12 inches
 c. 15 to 20 inches
 d. 24 to 30 inches _____
33. What is **NOT** a contraindication for threading?
 a. oily skin
 b. broken skin
 c. active psoriasis
 d. sunburned skin _____

34. What ancient people believed that body hair was unacceptable and unclean?
- a. Chinese
 - b. Egyptians
 - c. Hebrews
 - d. Japanese
- _____
35. What is true of hair regrown after sugaring?
- a. it is more coarse than before
 - b. it is more dense than before
 - c. it is lighter than before
 - d. hair does not regrow after sugaring
- _____