

CHAPTER 19 Advanced Hair Removal

Date: _____

Rating: _____

SAFETY AND DISINFECTION FIRST

Answer the following questions.

1. During a hair removal procedure, when should you wear gloves?

2. If a client has a history of the herpes virus, what should the client do?

3. Genital warts are a viral infection caused by the human papilloma virus. If you see this condition on a client who comes in for a bikini wax, what should you do?

4. Why is pregnancy a contraindication for a hair removal treatment?

HIRSUTISM AND HYPERTRICHOSIS

1. What is the difference between hypertrichosis and hirsutism?

Hypertrichosis: _____

Hirsutism: _____

2. What are causes of hypertrichosis?

- Congenital (acquired from birth)
- _____ independent
- Natural life occurrences, for example _____

- _____ to certain medical procedures
- Result of some _____ treatments
- Reaction to certain _____ , especially _____

3. What are causes of hirsutism?

- _____ inherited
- _____ dependent
- Diseases and disorders of the _____ system

4. What is the rare disorder of female clients with a beard called?

_____ Syndrome, and her “beard” is _____

THREADING

1. Fill in the blanks in the following questions with the words from the word bank.

banding	khite
faster rate	looped and twisted
fatlah	skin

- Threading is also known as _____.
- Threading is a method of hair removal that uses a _____ cotton thread maneuvered by the technician’s fingers.
- Threading does not cause trauma to the _____.
- In Arabic, threading is known as _____ and, in Egyptian, _____.
- Threading is mass tweezing but is accomplished at a much _____ than tweezing.

2. Explain the preparation of equipment and treatment area:

3. Explain how you should prepare a client for a treatment:

4. How long should the thread be? _____

SUGARING

Answer the following questions.

1. Where has sugaring been used for centuries? _____

2. How long does the hair need to be? _____

3. What is the downside to sugaring? _____

4. What is the benefit to the spatula-applied method? _____

5. Explain how the sugar paste should be applied to the skin:

6. What are the benefits of sugaring?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

- i. _____

- j. _____

- k. _____
- l. _____
- m. _____

HARD WAX

Answer the following questions.

1. Why did hard wax make a comeback? _____

2. What should the temperature be on the hard wax warmer?

3. Depilatory waxes are often made up of beeswax, candelilla wax, and _____.
4. How should strip wax be applied? _____

SOFT WAX

Answer the following questions.

1. Why is soft wax the most popular method? _____

2. What are some soothing ingredients found in soft wax? _____

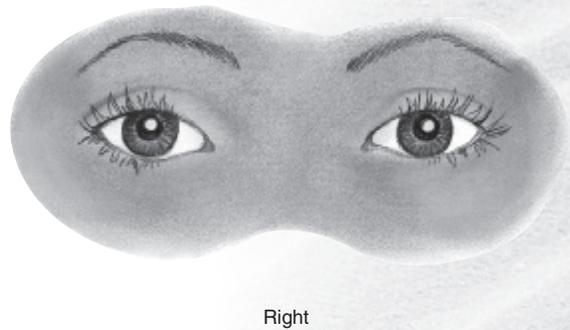
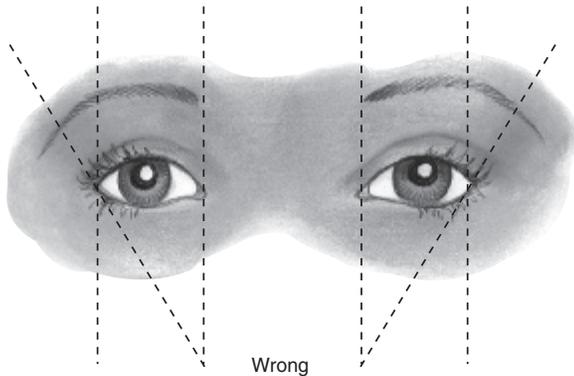
3. Why would a client experience small pustules a few days after a lip wax?

4. What type of treatment would help ingrown hairs? _____

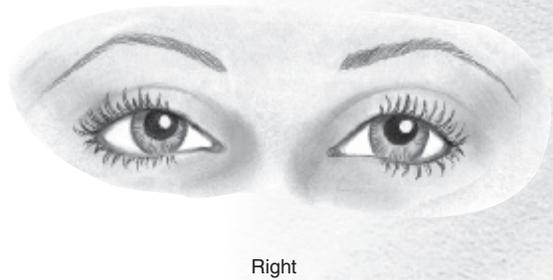
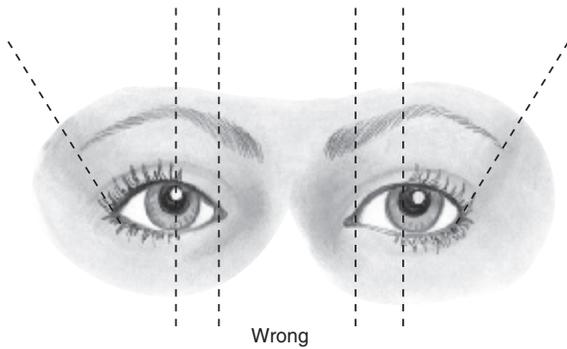
ADVANCED FACIAL WAXING

Answer the following questions.

1. On the illustration below, mark the direction you would measure for the beginning, arch, and end of the eyebrow.



2. Draw the correct eyebrows on the face shape.



3. What type of wax is better for waxing the sides of the face and why?

SPEED WAXING AND BODY TECHNIQUES

Answer the following questions.

1. How is speed waxing accomplished?

2. In order to be an effective speed waxer, what should you do first?

3. What is the most effective way to remove hair from the arms? _____

4. What is the most preferred method to wax the hands? _____

5. Describe the American bikini wax:

6. Describe a French bikini wax:

7. Describe a Brazilian bikini wax:

THE BRAZILIAN WAX PROCEDURE

Fill in the missing steps for the Brazilian wax procedure

Procedure

1. Wash hands and put on gloves and an apron.

2. Fold back disposable drape and cleanse area with an antiseptic cleanser.

3. _____

4. _____

5. Have the client sanitize hands if she will be helping to stretch the skin.

6. Test the wax.

7. _____

8. _____

9. The femoral ridge is caused by a tendon on the inner thigh. This is an area that should not be waxed across in one pull.

10. _____

11. DO NOT DOUBLE DIP! After each application, discard the disposable applicator in the trash.

12. Remove the soft wax in the normal manner.
13. _____
14. Apply second application of soft wax.
15. _____
16. Apply first application to side closest to you.
17. _____
18. Apply soft wax to hair at the top of the pubis, avoiding where the hairs converge.
19. Application of soft wax on the pubis.
20. Removal of soft wax to hair on the pubis.
21. _____
22. _____
23. Remove hard wax on pubis.
24. Apply pre-wax oil to labia furthest away from you.
25. Apply hard wax to labia furthest away from you in small strips with a smaller applicator.
26. Remove hard wax from labia,
27. _____
28. Remove hard wax on labia closest to you.
29. _____

30. Apply soft wax downward with leg lifted.
31. Remove the wax upward removal with leg lifted.
32. Clients who have very little growth and the benefit of good mobility can assume the position shown.
33. Clients who have moderate to heavy growth and also poor mobility can assume the position in photo 38.
34. Clients who have moderate to heavy growth but good mobility can assume the position in photo 39.
35. _____

36. _____

37. Apply aftercare with a gauze square.

38. Give client post-care instructions

ADVANCED MALE WAXING

1. List the areas where men usually get waxed:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

2. List the two areas that male swimmers get waxed:

a. _____

b. _____

3. When providing services to transgender clients, you may find these situations awkward. How would you handle these clients? _____

4. Describe an eyebrow wax for a man:

5. In which direction should you wax a back? _____

6. Explain how to wax a man's ears:

ELECTROLYSIS

Fill in the blanks in the following questions with the words from the word bank.

laser	chlorine	ionization	positive
reduction	vellus	sodium hydroxide	hydrogen
permanent hair removal	FDA	diathermy	lye
producing heat	terminal	oscillating radio high-frequency waves	papilla
direct current	electrocoagulation	follicle	
chemical	negative	dermal papilla	

- Electrolysis is currently the only proven method of _____ recognized by the _____, though it does now recognize that _____ hair removal offers permanent _____. Unlike laser hair removal, electrolysis can be performed successfully on all types of hair: blond, dark, gray, straight, curly, _____, or _____.
- Thermolysis, also called _____, is a method that uses _____ to produce _____. The high-frequency waves travel down the probe, and when the probe is placed in the _____ and surrounded by the moisture of the soft tissue cells, the water molecules of the soft tissue start to vibrate, _____. This heat causes tissue damage called _____ and can destroy the _____.
- Galvanic modality uses _____, which flows in one direction, from the _____ pole to the _____ pole. The client holds an electrode (e.g., a handheld metal rod) carrying a positive charge of electricity, and the probe, which is negatively charged, is inserted into the _____. The result is that the current flows from negative to positive and an electrolytic _____ action, called _____, occurs to form one molecule of _____ gas, one molecule of _____ gas, and two molecules of _____ (NaOH), also known as _____. It is the _____ that effectively decomposes the dermal _____.

COMPARATIVE FACTS FOR LASER HAIR REMOVAL VERSUS ELECTROLYSIS

Fill in the missing comparative facts for laser hair removal versus electrolysis.

Laser Hair Removal	Electrolysis
Permanent _____, <i>not</i> _____ removal. ¹	_____ hair removal.
Not effective on hair lacking pigment, like gray or blond, or on vellus hair.	_____ _____
Not effective on _____ skin tones like Fitzpatrick _____.	Suitable for all skin tones.
Not a precise method, therefore not suitable for _____.	Selective, hair-by-hair method, perfect for _____ _____.
_____ _____	Perfect for finishing up the smaller percentage of regrowth hairs post laser.
Certain devices are more effective on hair and skin types than others. ²	All electrolysis devices capable of three modalities: _____ _____; effectively treat all hair types.
_____ is required in most states.	No supervision is required.

HAIR REMOVAL AND PLASTIC SURGERY

Describe the stages that a male has to go through to complete the transgender reassignment to female.

1. Emotional and psychological counseling: _____

2. Hormone replacement therapy (HRT): _____

3. Reassignment surgeries: _____
