

# **Objectives**

- To define personal service settings (PSS) and describe the potential infectious risks associated with them;
- · To review some of the outbreaks associated with PSS
- To review infection prevention and control issues for PSS
- To describe programs designed to reduce infectious risks in PSS.

# What are Personal Service Settings?

- · Tattoo parlours
- Nail salons (manicures, pedicures)
- Places providing acupuncture, body piercing, electrolysis, waxing, branding, esthetics, hairdressing and barber services



# Infectious risks

- Any personal care procedure that involves puncturing the skin should be considered high risk for blood borne pathogens: HBV, HCV, HIV
- · Hepatitis B transmission documented from:
  - Acupuncture, ear piercing, tattooing, jet injections at a weight loss clinic, other body piercing
- Hepatitis C and HIV from tattooing, body piercing (much less evidence for HIV; 1 possible case related to piercing)

# Infectious risks: piercing

- Ear piercing has been associate with multiple infections including BBP
- Recent trend of other body piercings adds to risk with site specific issues (urethritis, mastitis, abscesses etc)
- Primary concern is clean, good quality jewelry, correct shape for the area and well placed



# Infectious risks: tattooing/piercings

- Verucca vulgaris (warts)
- · Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- Mycobacterium abscessus
- Molluscum contagiousum
- CAMRSA
- Pseudomonas
- Herpes simplex
- Sepsis, toxic shock,
- Bacterial endocarditis
- Fungal infections:
  - Subcutaneous zygomosis,
     caused by Saksenaea vasiformis





# Infectious risks: manicure, pedicure

- Less evidence for BBPs but still possible especially if do things like shaving off calluses with a razor
- Common: paronychia, cellulitis, fungal infection (usual suspects Staph and Stren)
- Large outbreak of Mycobacterium fortuitum in multiple states; over 100 women from California and Illinois related to improperly cleaned footbaths at nail salons



# Footbaths in nail salons

Table. Mycobacteria, by species, isolated from 30 whirlpool footbaths in 18 nail salons, California, 2000

Mycobacteria 114 (47)

M. mucogenicum\* 14 (47)

M. mageritense\* 6 (20)

M. mageritense\* 5 (17)

M. smegnatis group\* 4 (13)

UNTN\* 3 (10)

M. smine 3 (10)

M. smine 2 (7)

M. megoridone 2 (7)

M. neodorum-like\* 2 (7)

M. neodorum-like\* 2 (7)

Rapid grovers. UNTN, unidentified nontuberculosis mycobacteria.



Vugia et al. EID Vol11; no 4; April 2005

# Infectious risk: waxing

- · Common: folliculitis
- Also: Herpes simplex, molluscum contagiosum, fungus and HPV.
- Most common mistake leading to infection:
  - Double Dipping



# Acupuncture Outbreak Background

- Dermatologist/Pathologist reports cluster of unusual skin infections in 2 individuals she had seen at derm clinic and 2 path specimens she had reviewed to Public Health Department
- All seemed to have a mycobacterium infection: probably *M abscessus*
- All had mention of receiving acupuncture and the 2 patients she saw had the same acupuncturist

# Mycobacterium abscessus

- · Atypical bacteria commonly found in environment
- · Rarely causes human illness
- Transmission through wounds or via injectable medication/medical devices

# Mycobacterium abscessus (2)

- · Incubation period: 1 month to 1 year
- All ages are at risk; more severe in immunocompromised individuals
- · Resistance to multiple antibiotics is common

# Mycobacterium abscessus (3)

#### Symptoms:

- · Skin sores or abscesses
- Ulcerative lesions with purulent discharge
- Fever
- · Chills

#### Treatment:

· Antibiotics (up to 6 mo.)



# The 'skin'ny on the investigation

- The health unit interviewed the 4 patients and through word to Drs/ and patients identified another 7 people who had acupuncture at the same clinic and had infections
- Public Health conducted an inspection of the acupuncture clinic
- Re-use of improperly sterilized needles identified
- · Acupuncturist directed to stop treatments
- Trace back on all clients seen from April 1, 2002 to Dec 13, 2002

# Investigation (2)

#### Dec 20

- · Clients advised of potential risk of bloodborne infections
- Acupuncturist served with order under the public health legislation
- · Information packages sent to all clients

# Outbreak case definition

#### Suspect

- Skin infection at needle insertion site lasting more than 2 weeks
- Attended either of the two acupuncture clinics

#### Probable

· M. abscessus infection diagnosis by physician

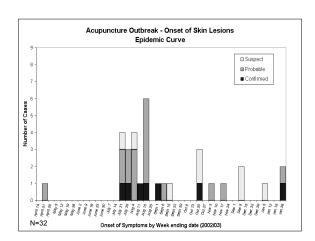
#### Confirmed

· Laboratory isolation of M. abscessus

# Outbreak investigation

#### 168 clients identified

- 32 (19%) individuals reported lesions
- 5 (15.6%)were suspect;
- 21 (65.6%) probable, and
- 6 (19%) lab-confirmed for M. abscessus



# **Epidemiology of cases**

- Median age 49 years (range:22-81 years)
- 30/32 (93%) female
- · Health unit distribution
  - Toronto: 19 cases (59%)
  - York: 8 cases (25%)
  - Peel: 2 cases (6%)
  - Durham: 1 case (3%)
  - North Carolina: 1 case (3%)

# **Epidemiology of Cases**

- Median incubation period (for 22 patients) 1 month (range 0.5-5months)
- Median time to correct diagnosis: 3 months (range 0-6months)
- Skin biopsies on 23 patients:
  - 21 granulomatous inflammation
  - 2 non-specific chronic inflammation
- · AFB observed in 1 fixed specimen

# **Epidemiology of Cases**

- Mean growth time for 6 culture isolates: 17.5 days (10-24 days)
- · All susceptible to Clarithromycin
- Resistant to: cefoxitin, ciprofloxacin, doxycycline, imipenem and sulfamethoxazole (intermediate to amikacin)
- · All same AFLP pattern

# AFLP typing of *M. abscessus* strains

# **Clinical Picture**

- Of 24 patients: 9 (37.5%) had 10 or more lesions
  - All lesions were on sites of previous acupuncture
  - 95.8% had lesions on lower extremities
  - 70.8% had lesions on upper extremities
  - 50% of patients had lesions on trunk
- 16 (66.7%) received appropriate antibiotic therapy
  - 15 cases took 6 mos clarithromycin
  - 1 case took 3 mos oral azithromycin
  - 2 took less than 30 days clarithro
  - 1 used naturopathic topical therapy and
  - 5 (20.8%) declined therapy

# **Clinical Picture**

- 23 patients had clinical resolution
- 1 person continued to have active lesions after 12 mos of therapy
- All 24 had residual scarring or hyperpigmentation
- No seroconversions to Hep A, C or HIV



# Acupuncture clinics probed

More than 100 patients need to have HIV, hepatitis tests

## And in the news...

'Scared for the future'



## Possible contamination sources

#### Reusable needles:

- · Sterilized between clients using an autoclave
- · Sterilized using chemical sterilant between clients
- Placed in glass jars containing cotton balls soaked in solution before insertion
- · Improperly handled

# Role of public health

#### CD investigations/outbreak control

- · Investigation of all reportable diseases
- · Contact tracing
- · Identify source of infection to reduce risk
- · Provide education, information or assistance

#### Surveillance

- · On-going monitoring, data collection/analysis
- · Reporting to provincial/state and national level

# Role of public health (2)

#### Prevention

- · Health Hazard Identification
  - inspections (including Personal Services Settings)
- Health promotion and education for professionals, institutions and the community

# **Issuing of Orders**

- Made by medical officer of health or a public health inspector if:
  - a health hazard exists
  - requirements specified are necessary "...to decrease the effect of or to eliminate the health hazard"

# Regulation of acupuncture

- Acupuncturists regulated in BC, Alberta, Quebec and secondary to this outbreak have become regulated in Ontario
- · Difficulties with inspection and outbreak investigation
  - problem of identification of premises
  - Unlicensed operators (e.g. tattooing at a weekend fair; home acupuncture, cupping etc)
  - Difficult to know what services provided at each site

# **Compliance inspection for PSS**

- Wash hands before and after glove use
- Wear new disposable gloves for each client
- · Cleanse skin with antiseptic using disposable swab
- · Disposable needles
  - single-use, prepackaged sterile, disposable and individually wrapped
  - cannot be re-used on a client
  - opened in front of the client
  - inserted immediately after opening
  - discarded immediately after use
- · Discard needles into sharps container

## **Compliance inspection for PSS**

- General:
  - launder linens, towels between clients
  - adequate lighting
  - smooth impervious working surfaces
  - cleaning and disinfection of surfaces, equipment
  - maintain client records for one year

# Infection prevention and control measures for all PSS

- Australian study of infection control practices among tattooists and body piercers showed:
- Only 52% of owners/managers and 26% of staff gave the correct answer for the purpose of disinfection and about 50% of both knew the purpose of sterilization
- 38% of owners/managers and 56% of staff reported that their infection control compliance could be improved
- Approximately one quarter of owners/managers reported that the frequency of inspections was inadequate
- Deficiencies were observed concerning washing of hands, wearing of gloves, and sterilization procedures
- US study echoed results and showed tattooists with >10 years experience did worse on IC compliance audits
- 1. Oberdorfer, Am J Infect Control, 2003 Dec;31(8):447-56
- 2. Raymond. Public Health Reports, 2001;116(3):249-5

#### Advice to the Public

- Make sure shop owner and operator are currently licensed
- Don't get a service if you have, or suspect you have, a skin infection, or if you have diabetes, eczema etc.
- Don't shave within 24 hours of the appointment; shaving results in nicks or cuts which can be pathways for infection
- · Look around the salon, it should be clean, free of trash and set up with clean instruments

# Advice to the public (2)

- · If you are having a pedicure there should be no standing water in the footbath; if water is being drained from the bath when you arrive ask that it be cleaned and disinfected
- Ask the technician about infection prevention practices (if they don't care to talk about it they may not care for you)
- Look for technicians who are not smoking, eating etc while performing
- · If you have any doubts about the cleanliness of the premise or their adherence to sanitation, leave.

#### **Conclusions**

- There are real infectious risks in Personal Service
- In some areas there are regulations and public health inspection and prevention programs BUT
- Even the best can't keep up with changing services and unlicensed operators
- Users of the service need to be aware of the risks and take precautions too

