

# Scope of Practice for Estheticians

Requested by Jo Ann Benoit  
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1. After the necessary 600 hours of training, via a DPH approved facility and/or other accepted qualifications, and obtaining a license to be considered an esthetician in Connecticut the following is requested to be the Scope of Practice for Estheticians:

Esthetic services are skin care treatments, including, but not limited to, cleansing, toning, stimulating, and exfoliating (including chemical peels of 30% with a pH of 3 or more) on the face, neck, hands and also includes performing any similar procedure on the human body. Esthetic procedures employ cosmetic preparations via hands, devices, apparatus or appliances to enhance or improve the appearance of the skin. This includes esthetician grade equipment and electrical or mechanical devices which include but are not limited to: LEDs (Light Emitting Diodes), Ultrasonic/Ultrasound, High Frequency, Radio Frequency, Microcurrent, Galvanic, and Diamond or Crystal Microdermabrasion. Further, the esthetic services also include: makeup application, tinting and beautifying lashes and brows, including strip lashes, removal of unwanted hair on the face and body using manual and mechanical means; excludes the use of prescriptive laser devices, the performance of a cosmetic medical procedure, as defined in section 19a-903c of the general statutes or any practice, activity or treatment that constitutes the practice of medicine and covered under another State Statute before June 2019 passage of Bill 7424.

The following is what an esthetician in Connecticut, cannot practice as of October 2014: "Cosmetic medical procedure" means any procedure performed on a person that is directed at improving the person's appearance and that does not meaningfully promote the proper function of the body or prevent or treat illness or disease and may include, but is not limited to, cosmetic surgery, hair transplants, cosmetic injections, cosmetic soft tissue fillers, dermaplaning, dermastamping, \*dermarolling, dermabrasion that removes cells beyond the stratum corneum, chemical peels using modification solutions that exceed thirty per cent concentration with a pH value of lower than 3.0, laser hair removal, laser skin resurfacing, laser treatment of leg veins, sclerotherapy and other laser procedures, intense pulsed light, injection of cosmetic filling agents and neurotoxins and the use of class II medical devices designed to induce deep skin tissue alteration. (\*dermarolling refers to 'microneedling')

"Eyelash technician" means a person, who for compensation performs individual eyelash extensions, eyelash lifts or perms and eyelash color tints, and has been historically performed by estheticians with proper training and certification.

2. Improper training or application of sanitation practices may result in injury, infections as well as the spread of communicable diseases. Due to this possibility, the following sanitation practices fall under the Scope of Practice for Estheticians:
  - a. Proper hand washing
  - b. Use of personal protective equipment, including disposable gloves as a barrier against infectious materials when indicated (i.e. Acne extraction facial)
  - c. Immediate disposal of all single use articles or supplies (i.e. cotton swabs), that came into direct contact with the client's skin, in a covered waste receptacle
  - d. All articles that can be effectively cleaned or sanitized, must follow the directions of the hospital-grade cleaner to be used, or sanitizing device or solution including proper storage of sanitized items (i.e. UV cabinet)
  - e. Proper cleansing and sanitizing of bowls used in services after each client
  - f. Use of hospital-grade cleaner to clean the area and materials used after each client, including; chairs, armrests, tables, countertops, trays, seats, and appropriate area
  - g. Availability of hot and cold water and handwashing sink in close proximity of the area of client treatments

h. Also suggested: Red Cross Certificates; Blood Borne Pathogens and Adult First Aide, First Aid Kit, Eye Wash, and Benadryl Gel

3. N/A – there is no third party billing applicable to esthetic procedures
4. The impact that the Scope of Practice would have on the general public is; with proper training an esthetician many times will see something in the skin which may indicate the person be advised to seek professional/medical help; such as a suspicious lesion (question of skin cancer) or even another health problem, and enhances public safety as well.
5. Connecticut will require training of 600 hours to obtain an esthetician license as of 2020. With the recent passing of a law for esthetician's to be licensed and the conditions of obtaining a license will assist to ensure the training and education of an esthetician. (Although, continued training is advisable)
6. The DPH both state and local departments will be overseeing the esthetician profession.
7. Currently, until June 2019, there was no law or requirements to perform skin care services in the state of Connecticut. Per H.B. 7424, June 2019, 600 hours training or 2 years continual practice of esthetics in Connecticut or another licensed state by 7/1/2020
8. In the past 5 + years, there has not been any enacted scope of practice or requests to my knowledge for estheticians.
9. This request for scope of practice may impact the Medical spa facilities directly; as it will inform estheticians of practices they may NOT perform, due to the Senate Bill No. 418 which requires a medical license. File No. 428, Feb. Session 2014, Effective Oct. 1, 2014, and stated in #1 of this request.
10. N/A – there is no measureable application to determine if this will have economic affect
11. Connecticut is presently the only state in the country which does NOT require licensing of estheticians. Other states have similar scope of practices as stated in #1, with the exception that many states (MA, NY, RI for example) allow estheticians a much more extensive scope of practice with proper training which includes many procedures not allowed in CT due to other statutes; i.e. laser, micro-needling, and dermaplaning  
**NY:** *The practice of "esthetics" means providing for a fee, or any consideration or exchange, whether direct or indirect, services to enhance the appearance of the face, neck, arms, legs, and shoulders of a human being by the use of compounds or procedures including makeup, eyelashes, depilatories, tonics, lotions, waxes, sanding and tweezing, whether performed by manual, mechanical, chemical or electrical means and instruments but shall not include the practice of electrology.*  
**MA:** *Aesthetician any person, who with hands or mechanical or electrical apparatus or appliances, or by the use of cosmetic preparations, tonics, lotions, or creams engages for compensation in the practice of cleansing, stimulating, manipulating and beautifying skin. The use of Laser technology for hair removal or any other purpose by licensees other than electrologists; Aestheticians and cosmetologists are authorized to use Intense Pulsed Light technology for hair removal only, under the requirements of the Board's Policy on Intense Pulsed Light Devices.*  
**FL:** *Allows licensed estheticians to perform micro-needling and dermaplaning*
12. The affect the passage of licensing for estheticians will have will give more credibility to the profession, possible higher wages and overall better oversight of sanitation and health practices to better protect the general public, as well as estheticians themselves.
13. The request for the scope of practice for estheticians will assist estheticians in making better choices for their education, services and performance of their duties, as well as knowing what they can and cannot offer their clients and places of employment. Further, the request for estheticians, with proper training and equipment, will enable them not only to earn a competitive income, but also, more importantly, give their clients the optimum and safest results possible under their license.