

## Contraindications of Waxing

**Blood and circulatory disorders**-Blood and circulatory disorders, particularly those that cause easy bruising (e.g., thrombosis) are contraindicated.

**Cancer treatments**-Chemotherapy and radiation may cause increased sensitivity. It would be advisable to wait until 6 weeks after the last cancer treatment.

**Epilepsy**-Epilepsy is contraindicated unless it has been controlled for a long period and with medication that does not cause easy bruising. A physician's approval must be obtained before the waxing service.

**Diabetes**-The client with diabetes should consult with the physician for the degree of severity and the degree of healing.

**Fractures and sprains**-The area of fracture or sprain should not be waxed until it is completely healed.

**Hemophilia**-Clients with hemophilia should not be waxed, because bleeding can occur, especially when removing a high percentage of anagen hairs. The removal of anagen hairs breaks the cycle of blood flow to the dermal papilla and causes bleeding in the follicle.

**Herpes, herpes simplex (cold sore)**-Clients with herpes should not be waxed during active outbreaks. Prophylactic medication should be taken before waxing.

**Inflamed or irritated skin**-Inflamed or irritated skin should not be waxed.

**Lack of skin sensations**-The lack of skin sensation can be due to circulatory problems arising from heart disease, diabetes or multiple sclerosis. There can be an increased risk of burning, injury, or infection. These clients should not be waxed.

**Lupus**-Those with mild forms of lupus and not presenting with the rash on the areas to be waxed can be waxed, but it is not advisable.

**Moles, skin tags, and warts**-All moles, skin tags, and warts should be avoided. Any mole that looks suspicious: has any of the pre-cancer signs of size, shape, and color; or has hair growing out of it should not be waxed without the permission of a physician.

**Pregnancy**-There is nothing intrinsically wrong with waxing the bikini area on the pregnant client, but judgment should be made by both parties. If the pregnant client is considered high risk or has high blood pressure or anxiety, it is better to avoid waxing. If the areas to be waxed take more than 20 minutes of the client lying flat on her back, then the client should wait until after the birth of the baby. Even though there are no recorded cases of infants being harmed because their mothers received wax service, prolonged time flat on the back could deplete oxygen to the fetus.

**Scar tissue**-No scar tissue, including keloids, should be waxed over.

**Sunburn**-Sunburned areas should not be waxed. Any such area must have healed completely.

**Skin disorder conditions**-Skin disorder conditions like eczema, seborrhea, and psoriasis maybe waxed depending on severity. Minimal flakiness of dead skin cells can I be waxed, but not if the skin is broken. In mild cases, the skin may benefit from the exfoliating properties of waxing, but in more advanced stages, broken skin could result.

**Varicose veins**-must not wax over the varicose veins but may wax surrounding areas.