



STATE OF WISCONSIN

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Governor Scott Walker Secretary Dave Ross

Positions Statements Related to Cosmetology Practitioners Issued by the Cosmetology Examining Board

MAY A LICENSEE USE THE TITLE MEDICAL AESTHETICIAN OR PARAMEDICAL SPECIALIST (OR ANYTHING SIMILAR)?

Wis. Stat. 454.15(2)(f) and BC 2.05(1) prohibit a licensee from false or misleading advertising. Medical or para-medical implies a special level of expertise that the aesthetician has acquired through education and licensing, despite the fact that no such level exists. When an aesthetician or barber/cosmetologist is acting under a physician's delegation, he or she is not acting under his or her own license, but as a medical employee under a physician's delegation. The use of a medical term in a licensee's title is misleading, and therefore, prohibited.

MAY AN AESTHETICIAN PERFORM ALL THE SAME DUTIES AS A BARBER OR COSMETOLOGIST?

No. An aesthetician may only care for or beautify the human skin. Aestheticians are not licensed to care for human hair. Please see Wis. Stat. 454.01(2) for a complete definition of the practice of aesthetics.

MAY A BARBER/COSMETOLOGIST PERFORM ALL THE SAME DUTIES AS AN AESTHETICIAN (SKIN CARE)?

In Wisconsin, a person holding a cosmetology license can provide all the same services as an aesthetician. Please see Wis. Stat. s. 454.20(2) for a complete definition of barbering and Wis. Stat. s. 454.01(7m) for the practice of cosmetology.

MAY A LICENSEE DO A STRAIGHT EDGE RAZOR SHAVE IN WISCONSIN?

The Wisconsin Statutes and the Wisconsin Administrative Code do not specifically prohibit the use of straight edge razors. However, because the strop or whetstone used to sharpen the razor cannot be cleaned as required by sanitation standards, they are for all purposes banned. Please see BC 4.02 and 4.03 for further information.

WHO CAN PERFORM EYELASH EXTENSIONS?

The application of lash extensions is not included in the definition of barbering or the definition of cosmetology. Accordingly, it is not regulated by the Department of Safety and Professional Services or the Cosmetology Examining Board.

WHEN MAY A LICENSEE PERFORM LASER HAIR REMOVAL, CHEMICAL PEELS, OR MICRODERMABRASION?

The use of a laser is a medical act. A licensee may only perform laser hair removal with six hours of training, and under a physician's supervision. Please see BC 2.025(2)(a).

Certain chemical skin peels, or chemical exfoliations, are exempt from a physician's delegation. A licensee does not need a physician for the application of commercially available exfoliation products in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. These commercially available products must meet the criteria in BC 2.025(2)(c)(1) and (2). Please see BC 2.025(2)(c).

Microdermabrasion is within the scope of practice only when the practitioner meets all of the requirements in BC 2.025(2r). At all other times, microdermabrasion is a delegated medical act. The person providing the service must be licensed and the facility in which the service is offered must hold an establishment license. Please see BC 2.025(2)(b).

MAY A CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT WASH AND CUT PATIENTS' HAIR?

Yes. Personal care services performed in a hospital or licensed nursing home under the supervision of a person responsible for patient care is not regulated by the Board.

MAY A LICENSED PRACTITIONER OFFER SERVICES OUTSIDE OF AN ESTABLISHMENT AT AN ADULT DAY CARE?

No. The only exception for practicing outside of an establishment is for clients who are unable to leave their homes. Because adult day care facilities only provide day-time services, they do not qualify for this exception. Please see BC 2.045 for more information for services offered outside of a licensed establishment

HOW MANY CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDITS ARE REQUIRED BY THE NEW CE RULES?

Starting with the 2013 biennial registration period (April 1, 2011- March 31, 2013, 4 credits are required. Note, new licensees (people first licensed in the applicable biennium) are exempt from reporting in the biennium in which they are first licensed.