

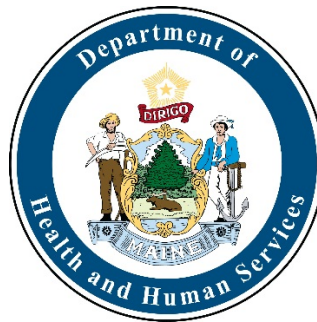
Needle Use: Tattooing and Body Piercing

Health Inspection Program

Lisa Silva, Program Manager

Joel Demers, Public Health Inspector

11/14/2018



DISCLOSURE

Lisa Silva and Joel Demers have nothing to disclose with regard to commercial relationships.

Statutory Authority for Tattooing and Body Piercing

Maine Revised Statutes

Title 32: PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

Chapter 63: **TATTOO ARTISTS**

§4201. Definitions

“Tattoo” means to insert pigment under the skin of a human being by pricking with a needle or otherwise, so as to produce an indelible mark or figure visible through the skin.

Chapter 64: **BODY PIERCING**

§4321. Definitions

"Body piercing" means the creation of an opening in the body of a human being for the purpose of inserting jewelry or other decoration.

Statutory Authority for Tattooing and Body Piercing

Maine Revised Statutes

Title 32: PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

Age Restrictions

Tattoo

- No tattoo shall be placed on any one who is less than 18 years of age.

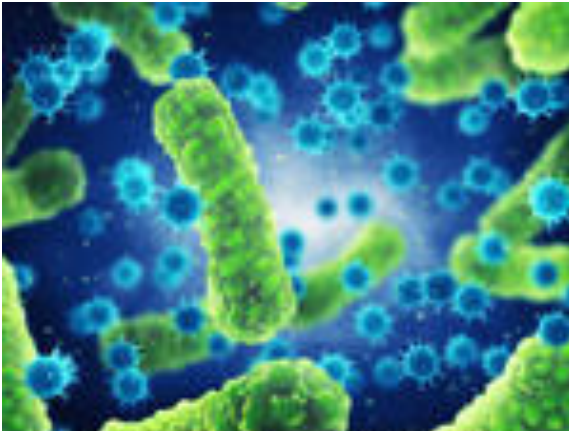
Body Piercing

- No body piercing shall be practiced on any one who is less than 18 years of age without written parental consent.

Public Health Risks



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• Diseases and infections are easily transferrable by untrained artists in an uncontrolled environment.

- HIV
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Staphylococcus Aureus

Licenses

Tattoo Artists	Body Piercers	Tattoo/Body Piercers
184	19	39

- Approved studio
- No licenses required for physicians or surgeons
- Body piercing **does not** include piercing of an earlobe



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Penalties

Maine Revised Statutes

Title 32: PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

Penalties

- Fines: \$500-\$1,000
- Referral to Attorney General's Office
- Responsible for cost/fees incurred by the Department

Challenges

- Out of home operations
- Obtaining attestation from witnesses
- Lack of education/resources among state and local authorities

Inspection Numbers

Body Artist Inspections

2017	2018 (as of 10-23-18)
185	47

Complaint Numbers

20	Total Tattoo and Body Piercing Complaints:	Unlicensed Artist Complaints:
		15
16	19	Tattooing or Piercing a minor:
		1
20	Total Tattoo and Body Piercing Complaints:	Unlicensed Artist Complaints:
		13
17	16	Tattooing or Piercing a minor:
		4
20	Total Tattoo and Body Piercing Complaints:	Unlicensed Artist Complaints:
		9
18	13	Tattooing or Piercing a minor:
		3

Through 10-31-18

Past Needle Usage in Tattooing



Common Unsanitary Practices of the Past

- Reuse of needles & not sterilizing them
- Reuse of ink wells
- Use of house paints



"Use only the best colors purchased from reliable dealers. They are chemically pure and harmless to the skin, while imitation colors sold by so-called importers, are nothing more than common house paint, and likely poison."

- Percy Waters talking about his pigment in his 1925 catalog



Past Needle Usage in Tattooing

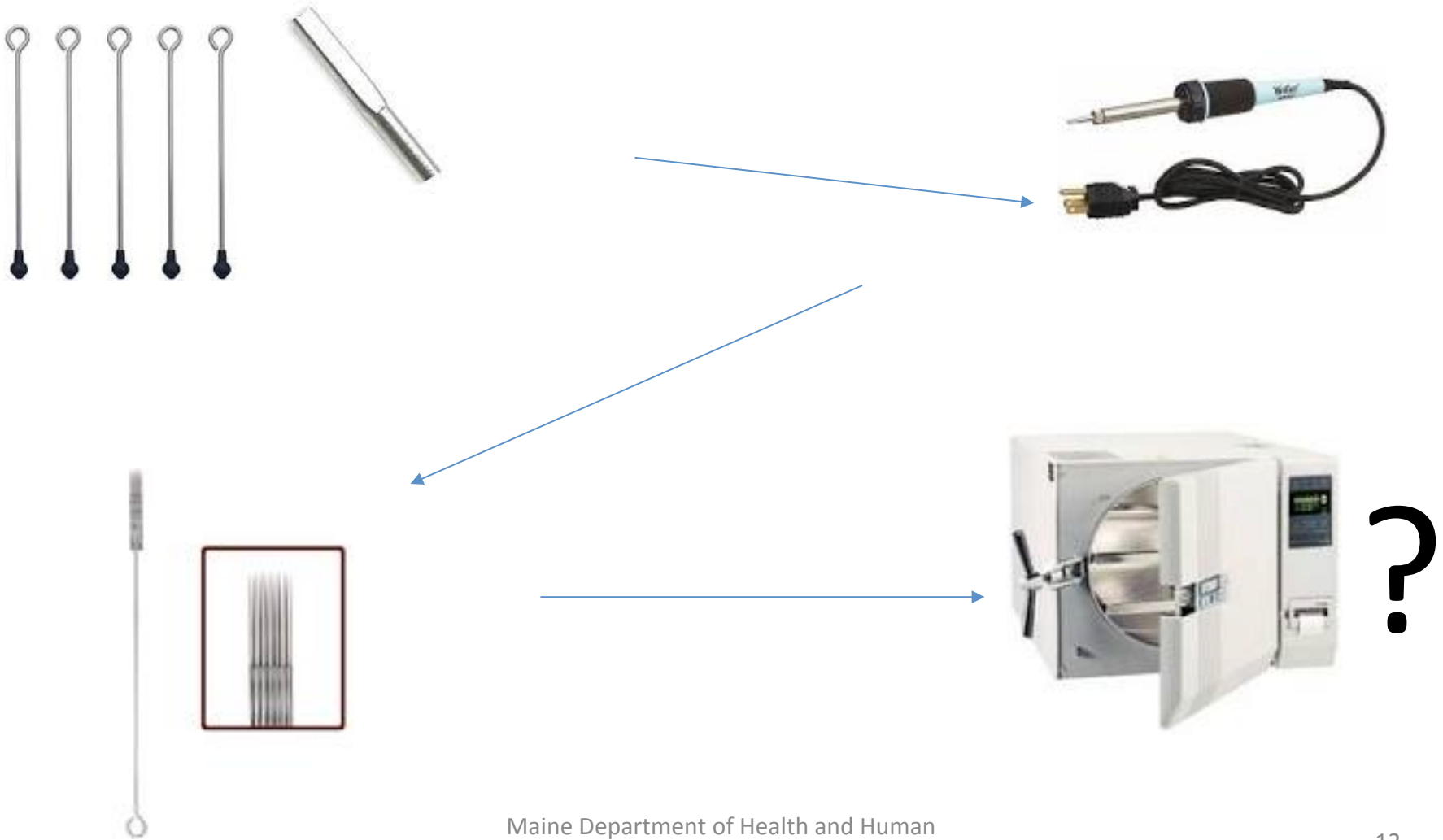
Tattooing banned in NYC from 1961-1997
– Possible Hepatitis B Outbreak



Tattooing banned in Norfolk 1950-2006

- Unsanitary
- Vulgar

Past Needle Usage in Tattooing



Modern Needle Usage in Tattooing



INCLUDED
1 RL +
3 RL A
5 RL ☆
7 RL ☆
9 RL ☆



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Needle Usage in Tattooing



Needle Usage in Tattooing

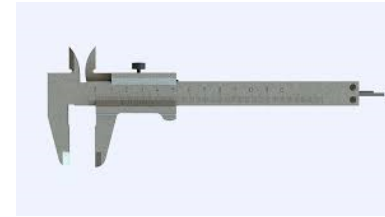


FDA considers the inks used in intradermal tattoos, including permanent makeup, to be cosmetics. When we identify a safety problem associated with a cosmetic, including a tattoo ink, we investigate and take action, as appropriate, to prevent consumer illness or injury. The pigments used in the inks are color additives, which are subject to premarket approval under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. However, because of other competing public health priorities and a previous lack of evidence of safety problems specifically associated with these pigments, FDA traditionally has not exercised regulatory authority for color additives on the pigments used in tattoo inks.

Needle Usage in Body Piercing

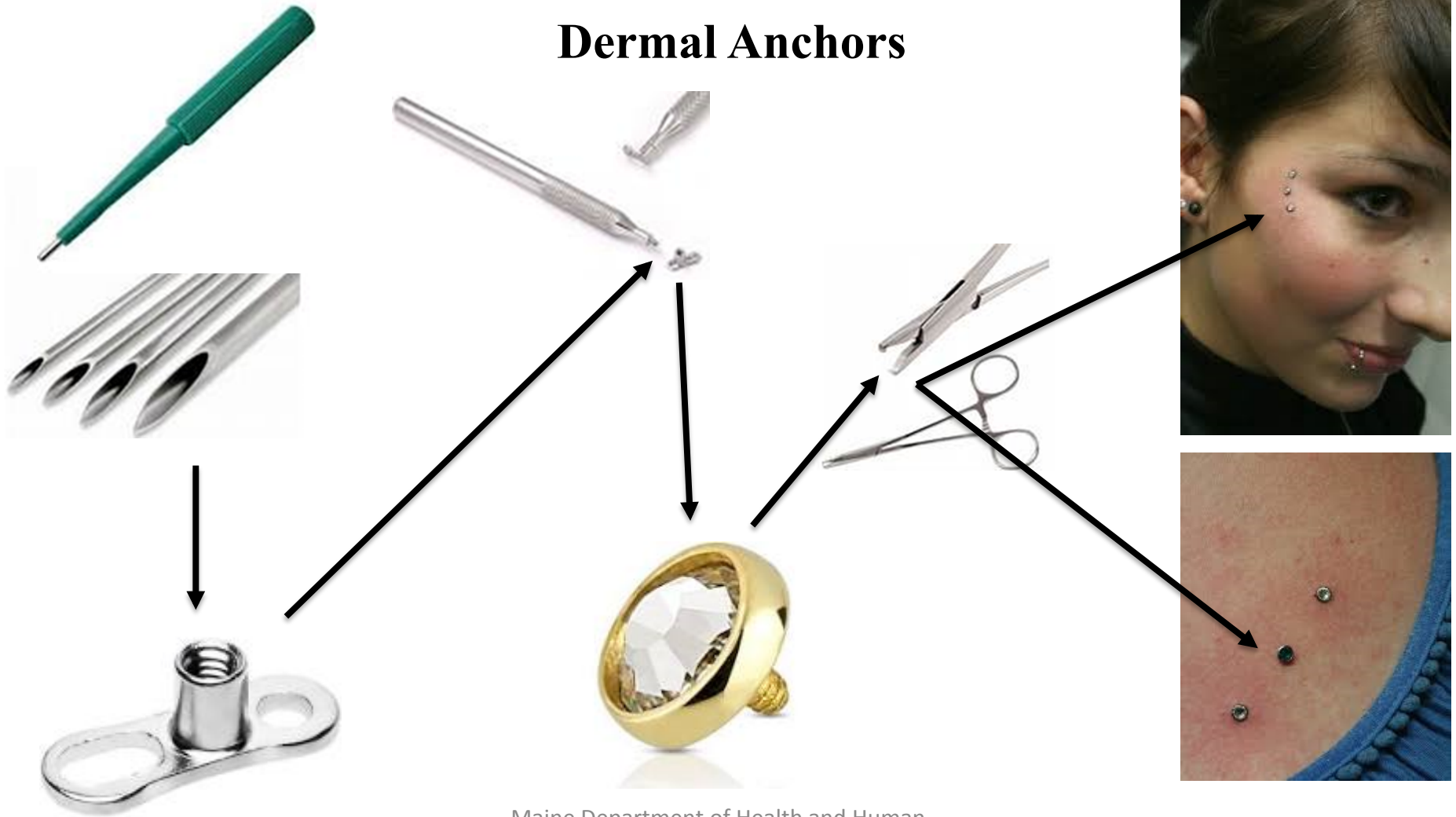


Needle Usage in Body Piercing



Needle Usage in Body Piercing

Dermal Anchors



Tattoo and Body Piercing Inspections

- Ensure proper safety training (ex. bloodborne pathogen training)
- Ensure proper sanitary facilities, equipment, and autoclave spore testing (one a month)



Tattoo and Body Piercing Inspections

- Ensure proper disposal of sharps medical waste.



- Make sure proper sanitary practices are adhered to in the application of the tattoo: *cleaning of the skin, 70% alcohol to skin, proper cover, etc.*



- Review all other aspects of tattoo rules (licensing restrictions, animal tattooing, age restrictions, alcohol and drug restrictions, etc.)

Tattoo and Body Piercing Inspections

- Inspect records and paperwork (client info and some medical history, aftercare instructions)

Before the procedure: All clients shall be advised of possible complications from being tattooed. Anyone with a history of diabetes or severe skin infections shall be advised of possible additional complications from being tattooed.

Aftercare instructions: will include at a minimum:

- bandages
- clothing
- exposure to U.V. light
- skin care
- injuries
- skin care products
- exposure to chlorinated and salt water

Written instructions will include information when to seek medical treatment if necessary.

Unlicensed Body Artists

More than 6 percent of people in Maine with hepatitis B and C reported receiving a tattoo from an unlicensed artist prior to becoming infected.

- Maine CDC

Selecting a Tattoo Artist or Body Piercer

Two-step process to greatly reduce chances of a problem:

1. **Visit a Tattoo and/or Body Piercing STUDIO or SHOP**
(not a tattoo party or someone's kitchen)
2. **Look for a valid LICENSE**



Questions?

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