



We continue to work through the responses to our consultation and this is proving invaluable in drafting the 5 sets regulations which will support our licensing scheme. In this newsletter as well as our usual update from the training centres, we have an article entitled 'Ask the Dermatologist' and advice on the management of waste.

## RSPH Level 2 Award in Infection Prevention and Control for Special Procedures Practitioners

[RSPH | Level 2 Award in Infection Prevention and Control for Special Procedures Practitioners.](#)

### Updates from the Approved training Centres:

**Qualification Council for Cosmetic Procedures (QCCP)** continue to work with a number of councils to support their practitioners locally. QCCP IPC E-learning is rated 10/10 based on practitioner feedback, with a current pass rate of 100%.

- Book now to save £49. **Offer available for a limited time only**
- Full access to E-learning platform
- Full colour delegate workbook (PDF printable version)
- Access to online moderated support forum and FAQs
- One online exam attempt included (additional attempts are charged at £50)

Visit [RSPH Level 2 Registration - \(qccp.org.uk\)](#) for more information or to register today!

**Cognition Training** [info@cognition.training](mailto:info@cognition.training) have recently become an approved training centre and are currently developing training materials, they are looking for a launch in July/Aug. The launch of this course is due to be published in the next issue of [The Sharp End](#) at the end of June.

**Shared Regulatory Services (SRS)** next training courses are taking place on: Monday 17<sup>th</sup> July (City Hall, Cardiff) and Monday 21<sup>st</sup> July (Civic Offices, Barry). Practitioners are encouraged to book on as soon as possible if they would like to join either of these sessions.

Autumn dates will be published on SRS website shortly. More information about the training they offer, the cost and how to book is on their training page:

<https://www.srs.wales/en/Training/Infection-Prevention-and-Control-for-Special-Procedures-Practitioners.aspx>

They can also be contacted at [training-srswales@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk](mailto:training-srswales@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk)

**Coleg Llandrillo** offer face to face training. All enquiries should be made to Louise Duller at [duller1l@gllm.ac.uk](mailto:duller1l@gllm.ac.uk)

**MM Training Academy** - Practitioners interested in attending should register their interest by visiting [www.mmtrainingacademy.co.uk](http://www.mmtrainingacademy.co.uk) and go to 'online courses'.

**Torfaen Adult Community Learning** - Any enquiries please contact [Rachel.Richards@torfaen.gov.uk](mailto:Rachel.Richards@torfaen.gov.uk)

## **Ask your Dermatologist.**

### **What is anaphylaxis?**

Anaphylaxis is a severe potentially life-threatening allergic reaction that can develop rapidly. Signs of anaphylaxis include itchy red skin, swelling of the tongue/throat/lips, wheezing, feeling faint/light-headed and collapse. Usual causes of anaphylaxis are foods, bee stings, medications. Immediate allergy can also occur due to latex (in gloves, sticky transfers, syringes, rubber bungs), chlorhexidine or other chemicals used to clean the skin and potentially to constituents of tattoo inks. If a client reports anaphylaxis to any of the ingredients/excipients in inks or other products used during the tattoo process, tattooing should not be undertaken.

Anaphylaxis is caused by 'immediate' allergy and is investigated by prick testing or blood tests, usually by immunology doctors.

### **Can tattooing and piercing be undertaken for clients with eczema/ psoriasis?**

Tattooing and piercing should only be performed on intact skin which is not affected by eczema or psoriasis. With eczema in particular, clients often carry more bacteria on the skin and tattooing an involved area would increase the chance of introducing bacteria or viruses into the skin. Skin affected by psoriasis would carry a small increased risk of infection.

Clients with skin problems such as psoriasis also have a chance of "koerbnerisation". This means that if a client has psoriasis (anywhere) there is a chance that psoriasis will occur in the tattoo because of the physical trauma to the skin. The skin condition lichen planus can similarly 'koerbnerise' into tattoos.



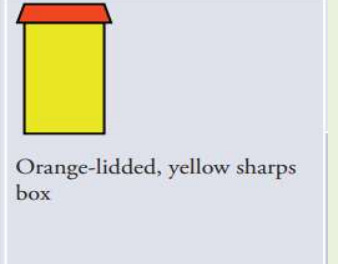
**If you have any particular questions for our Dermatologist, please e-mail them to Sarah Jones at [Sarah.Jones058@gov.wales](mailto:Sarah.Jones058@gov.wales).**

We will then publish answers in the next edition of the newsletter.

## **“Waste Not...”**

New guidance in Wales on Safe and Sustainable Management of Healthcare Waste is awaited. It will cover the management of all waste generated in healthcare and municipal sources which includes waste generated from special procedures. This is an opportunity to consider reducing or eliminating unnecessary waste, including how plastic is used (PVC) and reducing the harm to the environment.

Management of waste that is contaminated with blood or body fluid, such as gloves, aprons, small dressings, cotton wool, is classified as “offensive Waste” (yellow and black bag/ “tiger bags”) but may be incorrectly disposed of in “clinical waste” (orange bags). See diagram below for recommended waste type and codes to check with your contractor as colours may be different.

Waste type	EWC (European Waste Codes) & UN number	Waste receptacle
Domestic waste/ mixed municipal waste	20 03 01	 <p>Black bag</p>
Offensive (Municipal)	20 01 99	 <p>Yellow and black striped bag</p>
Sharps, non-medicinally contaminated	Orange-lidded, yellow sharps 18 01 03 or 18 02 02 UN 3291	 <p>Orange-lidded, yellow sharps box</p>

There is a significant cost of improper management of waste. Uncontaminated paper and packaging should be placed in domestic/black bags and not mixed with offensive waste. National Resources Wales will also introduce new guidance to separate recyclable materials (see link below).

[Separated waste collections for workplaces | GOV.WALES](#)

Segregation and separation of waste reduces your disposal costs, saves you money, reduces your carbon footprint, which is better for the environment and future of the world, ensuring only the higher risk waste must be treated or incinerated.

Source: Under Review:

<https://nwssp.nhs.wales/ourservices/specialist-estates-services/specialist-estates-services-documents/whtms-library/whtm-07-01-safe-management-of-healthcare-waste-pdf/>