



OHIO STATE COSMETOLOGY & BARBER BOARD TANNING CONSENT FORM

Tanning Risks and Important Information

Ultraviolet Radiation - Cancer Risk

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), indoor tanning exposes users to UV-A and UV-B radiation and has been linked with skin cancers including melanoma (the deadliest type of skin cancer), squamous cell carcinoma, and basal cell carcinoma, and cancers of the eye (ocular melanoma). Indoor tanning is particularly dangerous for younger users; people who begin indoor tanning during adolescence or early adulthood have a higher risk of getting melanoma.

The product is contraindicated for use on persons under the age of 18 years; the product must not be used if skin lesions, or open wounds are present; the product should not be used on people who have had skin cancer or a family history of skin cancer; and people repeatedly exposed to UV radiation should be regularly evaluated for skin cancer. **A contraindication means that the product is not indicated for use on persons under the age of 18 years of age.**

According to the American Academy of Dermatology and Ohio Dermatological Association:

The body needs a strong immune system to protect one from developing infections and cancers of all types. Children have immature immune systems, and the damage continues to accumulate across the lifespan. Meaning, the earlier the exposure to tanning radiation and the more exposure that occurs, the earlier the damage that will occur and the worse it will be.

Avoid Overexposure

Overexposure may cause skin injury, eye injury, and possible allergic reactions. Tanning radiation ages the skin and can result in premature wrinkles and other damage to the skin, such as skin cancer. Repeated overexposure may cause aging of the skin, dryness, has been linked to skin cancer. It is recommended not to tan outdoors on days when you are tanning indoors, or if you currently have a sunburn.

Ultraviolet Radiation Sensitivity (Photosensitivity: unusual and unexpected increased sensitivity to ultraviolet rays.)

The use of various drugs, food items, makeup, lotions, and some sunscreen products contain ingredients that may have a photosensitizing effect with the use of ultraviolet tanning equipment. Customers with any known medical conditions or customers who are currently taking any medications should consult their physician or pharmacist before using ultraviolet tanning equipment.

Protective Eyewear

Failure to wear protective eyewear can result in severe burns or injury to the eyes, in addition to premature cataracts, glaucoma, macular degeneration and blindness.

Skin Typing

Skin typing is a required assessment that is used to determine the appropriate tanning exposure schedule for an individual. The types of questions presented on the assessment are about sun sensitivity, natural coloring, recent tanning history, medications, and medical history. Each response is given a numerical value, after the certified operator reviews the questions with the client. The answers are tallied, and an individual's sun sensitivity is determined by a score of 1-6. This level of sun sensitivity can then be used when utilizing the manufacturer's printed label for suggested tanning time.

Certified Operator

A certified operator is an employee of a tanning facility who has successfully completed and passed a board approved training course and holds a board approved certificate. Every tanning facility is required to always have a certified operator on duty.