

Allied Health

A term used to describe the broad range of health professionals

Not doctors, dentists or nurses.

Allied health professions are health care professions distinct from nursing, medicine from nursing, medicine, and pharmacy. Allied health professionals are not doctors, nurses, or dentists, but instead are the experts and team members who work in conjunction with, alongside or under their supervision.

"Allied Health Professions" are a distinct group of health professionals who apply their expertise to prevent disease transmission and be aware of systemic and/or physical changes to the client's skin or physical well-being.

Allied health professionals are a vital part of healthcare systems world-wide. They are healthcare workers who have been educated in a certain area, completed clinical training, and then are either registered, certified, or licensed in their field.

Some allied health professions are more specialized, and so must adhere to national training and education standards and their professional scope of practice. In the 33 states where electrology is licensed in the United States, they must prove their skills through diplomas, certified credentials, and continuing education.

Allied health professionals aim to prevent the transmission of blood-borne pathogens, observe the skin for any possible skin problems and refer to the appropriate physician specialist (Dermatologist, Endocrinologist. The electrologist often works within a multidisciplinary health team to provide the best patient outcomes.

Regulations and Standards have been developed by the profession in the interest of public health, safety and welfare. The 1980's AIDS virus stimulated development of Infection Control Standards and the Pre-sterilized, disposable needle. Working with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the profession developed Infection Control Standards specifically for the electrology profession.

Some Standards are based on well-documented scientific studies and others are based on practical observation. These Standards have been revised as often as necessary to keep them compliant with the recommendations of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Standard Precautions, as recommended by the CDC, combine the major features of Universal (Blood and Body Fluid) Precautions and Body Substance Isolation. These precautions are designed to reduce the risk of transmission of blood-borne pathogens and pathogens from moist body substances and to protect the public health, safety and welfare.