Wyoming: the rules for aesthetic practice

What Wyoming's laws and boards say about who may do aesthetic treatments, who must supervise them, and who can own the practice.

Nurse practitioners: Full Practice Authority

Nurse practitioners

Full (AANP). NPs evaluate, diagnose and prescribe without a collaborative agreement; the Board of Nursing alone regulates NP licensure (W.S. §§33-21-119, 33-21-120). Keeping prescriptive authority takes 3 CE hours on controlled-substance prescribing.

Medical director

The Board of Nursing's medical spa opinion (revised June 2025) says the medical director may be a physician, PA or APRN with prescriptive authority, trained in the procedures and devices used, and responsible for all procedures, safety policies, and the training of everyone they delegate to.

Delegating to RNs, estheticians and staff

Trained, competent RNs may do non-ablative light treatments, non-invasive peels, FDA-approved neuromodulators and fillers, fat reduction, aesthetic lasers and laser hair removal, and superficial sclerotherapy, under facility policies and a provider's direction. The provider first does a documented history and physical (in person or telehealth) and writes a client-specific plan, and reassesses before any change. RNs may use written standing orders, and the provider must be available but need not be on site. RNs may not pick the product, dose or device setting, recommend treatments or units, compound, or buy drugs or devices on their own. LPNs need an on-site prescriber and may not inject.

IV therapy

Under the Board of Nursing's infusion opinion (revised April 2025) and the Medicine, Nursing and Pharmacy boards' 2025 retail IV statement, RNs give IV fluids, vitamins or drugs only on the order of a physician, PA or APRN who first did a documented history and physical (telehealth allowed) and a client-specific plan, and who stays available during treatment. RNs may not choose or recommend the IV, its additives, dose or frequency, compound, give a bag they didn't prepare themselves from the sealed container, or store drugs without a Board of Pharmacy permit. LPNs need the IV-C designation and an on-site provider. Adding drugs or vitamins to a bag counts as compounding, and the site needs a pharmacy license unless it is 100% practitioner-owned and the practitioner procures, prepares and gives the drug. An APRN may be the IV clinic's medical director.

Estheticians

The Board of Cosmetology treats Botox, laser hair removal and CoolSculpting as medical treatments for licensed medical providers or people they directly supervise, in a medical office; there is no medical esthetics license, and medical treatments in a salon need a separate room and a licensed provider.

Who can own the practice

Only licensees of the profession may own a Wyoming professional corporation (Wyo. Stat. §17-3-101 to -104); whether a non-physician's business may employ physicians is not settled. Confirm the entity type with a Wyoming healthcare attorney.

The biggest risk in Wyoming. RNs choosing doses, units or IV add-ins, treating without the provider's documented exam and plan, storing or mixing IV drugs without a pharmacy license, and LPNs or estheticians injecting.

Check it with your boards: Wyoming State Board of Nursing - wsbn.wyo.gov and Wyoming Board of Medicine - wyomedboard.wyo.gov/resources/rules-and-regulations. Checked November 3, 2026. Rules change, so read the current rule on the board's own site before you act.

Ask S.A.G.E. next. S.A.G.E., our AI practice advisor, answers from this same Wyoming reference, free in your TMAA account, which you can set up at go.medicalaestheticsassociation.com/start-here. Try:

1. I'm an RN in Wyoming. What has to be in place before I offer injectables?
2. What must my medical director agreement cover in Wyoming?
3. What can an esthetician do in Wyoming, and what needs an order?

S.A.G.E. is not legal advice. For a binding answer, talk to a healthcare attorney in your state.