

Head Lice 101

What You Should Know About Head Lice

Overview

Head lice are a common community problem. An estimated 6 to 12 million infestations occur each year in the United States, most commonly among children ages 3 to 11 years old. Though a head lice infestation is often spotted in school, it is usually acquired through direct head-to-head contact elsewhere, such as at sleepovers or camp. Head lice are not dangerous, and they do not transmit disease. Additionally, despite what you might have heard, head lice often infest people with good hygiene and grooming habits. Your family, friends, or community may experience head lice. It's important to know some basics, including how to recognize symptoms and what to do if faced with an infestation

What are head lice?

Head lice are tiny, wingless insects that live close to the human scalp. They feed on human blood. When checking for head lice, you may see several forms: the nit, the nymph, and the adult louse..

Nits are tiny, teardrop-shaped lice eggs that are often yellowish or white. Nits are also what you call the shells that are left behind once the eggs hatch. Nits are attached to the hair shaft and often found around the nape of the neck or the ears. Nits can look similar to dandruff, but cannot be easily removed or brushed off.

Nymphs, or baby lice, are small and grow to adult size in 1 to 2 weeks.

Adult lice are the size of a sesame seed and appear tan to grayish white.

How are head lice spread?

- Head lice move by crawling and cannot jump or fly
- Head lice are mostly spread by direct head-to-head contact—for example, during play at home or school, sleepovers, sports activities, or camp
- It is possible, but not common, to spread head lice by contact with items that have been in contact with a person with head lice, such as clothing (for example, hats, scarves, or coats) or other personal items (such as combs, brushes, or towels)
- Head lice transmission can occur at home, in the community, or in school

What are the signs and symptoms of infestation?

Signs and symptoms of infestation include:

- Tickling feeling on the scalp or in the hair
- Itching (caused by the bites of the louse)
- Irritability and difficulty sleeping (lice are more active in the dark)
- Sores on the head (caused by scratching, which can sometimes become infected)

Finding a live nymph or adult louse on the scalp or in the hair is an indication of an active infestation. They are most commonly found behind the ears and near the neckline at the back of the head.

What if my child gets head lice?

If you suspect your child might have head lice, it's important to talk to a school nurse, pediatrician, or family physician to get appropriate care. There are a number of available treatments, including new prescription treatment options that are safe. Other things to consider in selecting and starting treatment include:

- Follow treatment instructions. Using extra amounts or multiple applications of the same medication is not recommended, unless directed by a healthcare professional
- There is no scientific evidence that home remedies are effective treatments

- Head lice do not infest the house. However, family bed linens and recently used clothes, hats, and towels should be washed in very hot water and dried on the high heat
- Personal articles, such as combs, brushes, and hair clips, should be soaked in very hot water for 5 to 10 minutes if they were exposed to someone with an active head lice infestation
- All household members and other close contacts should be checked, and those with evidence of an active infestation should also be treated at the same time

Myths and facts about head lice

Myth: Only dirty people get head lice.

Fact: Personal hygiene and household or school cleanliness are not factors for infestation. In fact, head lice often infest people with good hygiene and grooming habits.

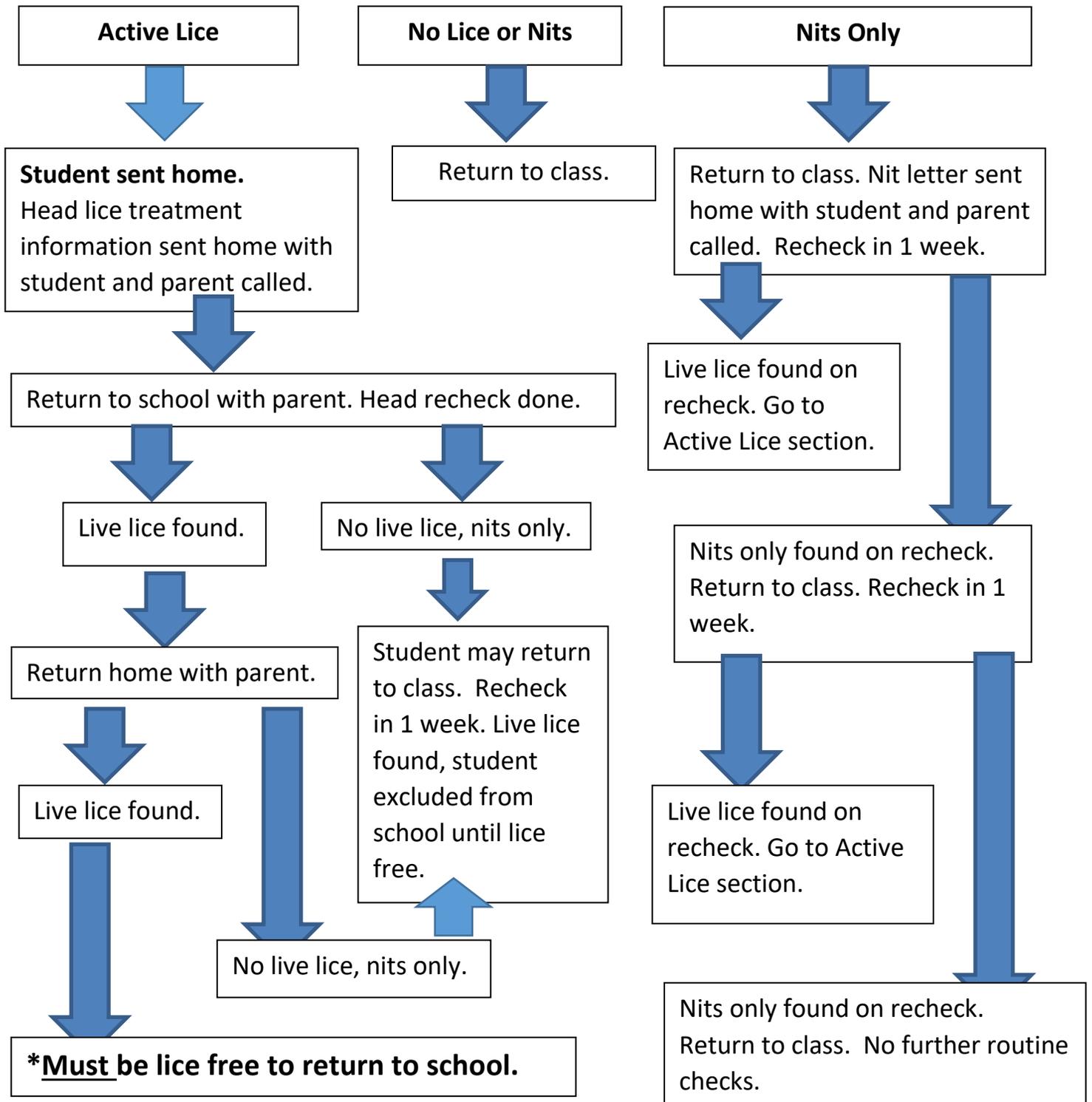
Myth: Head lice can jump or fly, and can live anywhere.

Fact: Head lice cannot jump or fly, and only move by crawling. It is unlikely to find head lice living on objects like helmets or hats because they have feet that are specifically designed to grasp on to the hair shaft of humans. Additionally, a louse can only live for about a day off the head.

Monongalia County Schools Lice Procedure

- Students who are symptomatic of possible live lice, (scratching their head more than usual, observance of live “bugs in hair”, observation of “nits” in the hair) will be assessed for live lice. Screenings are not conducted based on hearsay or phone calls received by parents who want students besides their own assessed for lice.
- Entire classrooms are not checked for lice
- Classroom letters concerning lice are not sent home for single lice incidents in the classroom. If multiple students in a classroom are identified with lice, a classroom letter will be sent home at the discretion of the School Administrator and Supervisor of School Health.
- If a student is found to have live lice:
 - a. The school nurse or assigned school employee will contact the parent by phone and explain the finding of lice, need to come and pick up their child and the return to school procedure.
 - b. The student must be treated for live lice and have no live lice to return to school.**
 - c. This absence (the day the student is sent home) will be excused.
- The parent is to bring the student to school after they have treated for live lice. **The student is not ride the school bus until cleared to return to school.**
- If there are no live lice the student may remain at school. If live lice are detected the student is to be excluded from school until there are no live lice and the student has been cleared by the School Nurse or her designee to return to class. The student may remain at school if there is only the detection of nits.
- The student will have a recheck in 1 week for live lice. If no live lice, no further rechecks for this lice episode is required.
- Absences due to lice beyond 1 day are considered unexcused absences.

Head Lice Flow Chart



Advise parent, after 2 treatment failures, use a different product.