



HEADLICE POLICY

Rationale

This policy gives direction for the management of head lice infestation within the St Mark's school community. Although the head louse can cause significant irritation, it has not been known to transmit disease. Head lice have been common in the community throughout history and will spread anywhere that a number of people work, play or live together. School communities and families, by their nature, are therefore vulnerable to infestations. This policy aims to minimise the risk of infestation through regular checking.

Aim

To eradicate head lice.

Implementation Roles And Responsibilities

1. Parents/carers have responsibility for their children. This includes:

Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging thorough hair brushing at least daily • Keeping hair short or worn close to the head ie. braided • Keeping hair tied up / back
Detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking weekly for head lice (daily when there is a local infestation) • Notifying the Principal when head lice are detected • Keeping a child with an infestation at home until treatment of the infestation is initiated (including an attempt to remove all eggs)
Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing and carrying out a recommended treatment. Advice is available from the school, local Chemist or your preferred Health Care Provider

2. School communities have responsibility for:

- developing school procedures to support the prevention of head lice infestations
- disseminating information to parents on the prevention, detection and treatment of head lice, as supplied by the Department of Health and Human Services
- inviting Family and Child Health Nurses to provide education sessions within the school community to raise awareness of head lice prevention, detection and treatment prior to any infestation
- alerting parents/carers of the presence of a head lice infestation within the school and requesting parents/carers check their children regularly
- requesting that the parents/carers of a child with an infestation remove the child from the school until the infestation is treated and preferably all eggs are removed
- encouraging parents/carers to contact the local Family and Child Health Nurse in case of persistent infestations

School staff do not need to be involved in checking heads of children for head lice, however, if a staff member by chance sees head lice (or nits) in a child's hair, the school office is to be informed and the parent/carer requested to remove the child from school. Students may return to school following use of a recommended treatment and an attempted removal of all eggs (nits).

Review

This policy will be reviewed at least every 3 years.

HEAD LICE (NITS) – TREATMENT AND CONTROL

Head lice are small, wingless insects that live, breed and feed on the human scalp. They do not carry or transmit disease. They have been around for thousands of years and, given the chance, will move from head to head without discrimination.

Head lice facts

A female louse will lay between three to eight eggs (nits) per day in the hair, within 1.5cm of the scalp. These eggs resemble dandruff but cannot be brushed off. Head lice do not have wings or jumping legs so they cannot fly or jump from head to head. They can only crawl.

People get head lice from direct head to head contact with another person who has head lice. This can happen when people play, cuddle or work closely together. Head lice are most common among children and their families. If your family has head lice, tell anyone who has had head to head contact with them, so that they can check and treat their family if needed. There is no need to treat the whole family, unless they also have head lice.

Concentrate on treating the affected person's head. There is no evidence to suggest that you need to clean the house or the classroom. The only linen that requires specific washing is the affected person's pillowcase and this should be washed in hot water (at least 60°C) or put in a clothes dryer on hot or warm setting for 10 minutes.

The itchiness may not disappear immediately after treatment. Persistent itch is not a reason to repeat the treatment.

Finding head lice

Half of the people who have head lice never scratch their head so itching is not a reliable sign. Lice can be hard to spot because they move quickly. The easiest and most effective way to find head lice is to follow these steps weekly:

Step 1 Comb hair conditioner on to **dry, brushed (detangled) hair**. This makes it difficult for lice to grip the hair or run around.

Step 2 Wipe the conditioner from the comb onto a paper towel or tissue.

Step 3 Look on the tissue and on the comb for lice and eggs.

Step 4 Repeat the combing for every part of the head at least four or five times.

Step 5 If the person has been treated recently and only hatched eggs are found, you may not have to treat them again since the eggs could be from the old infection.

Step 6 If lice or eggs are found, the person should be treated.

Treating head lice

The two preferred treatment options available for treating head lice are the 'conditioner and comb' method and the use of an insecticide.

Using insecticide products

Any head lice treatment product you choose should carry an Australian Registered or Listed number.

If you use lotions, apply the product to dry hair. For shampoos, wet the hair, but use the least amount of water possible.

Head lice live in the hair and go to the scalp to feed. Therefore, head lice products must be applied to all parts of the hair.

Care should be taken when using these products:

- If you are pregnant or breastfeeding
- In children less than 12 months old
- In people who have allergies, open wounds on the scalp, or asthma.

All products can cause reactions. If you are unsure, check with your chemist or doctor.

Insecticide resistance is complex and common, so you need to check that the lice are dead. If the insecticide has worked, the lice will be dead within 20 minutes. If the lice are not dead, the treatment has not worked and the lice are resistant to the product and all products containing the same active compound. Find a product with a different active compound or speak to your chemist or doctor. No treatment kills 100 per cent of the eggs so treatment must involve two applications, seven days apart.

The conditioner and comb method

If you choose not to use an insecticide, the comb and conditioner method described under 'Finding head lice' can be used every second day until no live lice have been found for 10 days.

Head lice combs

Head lice combs with long rounded stainless steel teeth, positioned very close together, are the most effective. However, any head lice comb can be used.

Preventing head lice

There is no product available that prevents head lice. However, tying long hair back and checking weekly for lice, using the conditioner and comb method, can help prevent the spread.

Things to remember

- Head lice have been around for thousands of years and anyone can get them.
- Using the conditioner and comb method once each week will help your family control head lice.

Head lice do not carry disease.