



Heywood Community School

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RE: Headlice

Dear Parent or Guardian:

There has been a case of Headlice in the School and your child may have been exposed.

What are Headlice?

Headlice are little insects with moving legs. They are often not much bigger than a pin head, but may be as big as a sesame seed (the seeds on burger buns). They live on, or very close, to the scalp and don't wander far down the hair shaft for very long. They can only live on humans; you cannot catch them from animals.

What are Nits?

Nits are not the same thing as lice. Nits are egg cases laid by lice, stuck on to hair shafts; they are smaller than a pin head and pearly white. If you have nits it doesn't always mean that you have head lice. When you get rid of all the lice, the nits will stay stuck to the hair until it grows out.

How are they spread?

Anyone can pick up headlice. They are most common among children as they often put heads together during play allowing the lice walk from one head to the next. Lice can also be passed indirectly by using someone else's hairbrush, combs or hats. Headlice do not reflect standards of hygiene. They are just as willing to live in clean or dirty hair.

Can you stop them?

The best way is for families to learn how to check their own heads. This way they find any lice before they have a chance to breed. They can then treat them and stop them being passed round the family. The way to check head is called "detection combing". This should be done regularly and in the case of a confirmed infection in one family member, the other members of the household should carry out "detection combing" twice weekly for one week.

How do I do detection combing?

You need a plastic detection comb, good lighting and an ordinary comb.

- Wash the hair well, then dry it with a towel. The hair should be damp, not dripping.
- Make sure there is good light, daylight is best.
- Comb the hair with an ordinary comb.
- Start with the teeth of the detection comb touching the skin of the scalp at the top of the head.

- Draw the comb carefully towards the edge of the hair.
- Look carefully at the teeth of the comb in good light.
- Do this over and over again from the top of the head to the edge of the hair all directions, working round the head.
- Do this for several minutes. It takes 10 to 15 minutes to do it properly for each head.
- If there are headlice, you will find one or more lice on the teeth of the comb. A magnifying glass may be useful identifying lice.

Who needs treatment?

Only treat those who have living, moving lice. If more than one family member have lice treat all those at the same time.

How do I treat them?

A headlice lotion (not shampoo) should be used. Ask your local chemist, public health nurse or family doctor which lotion to use, and how long to leave it on.

- Put the lotion on to dry hair.
- Use the lotion in a well ventilated room or in the open air.
- Part the hair near the top of the head, put a few drops on to the scalp and rub it in. Part the hair a bit further down the scalp and do the same again. Do this over and over again until the whole scalp is wet.
- You don't need to put lotion down long hair any further than where you would put a pony-tail band.
- Keep the lotion out of the eyes and off the face.
- Let the lotion dry on the hair. Some lotions catch fire, so keep well away from flames, cigarettes, stoves and other sources of heat. Don't use a hair dryer.
- Treat all of them again seven days later in the same way with the same lotion.
- Check all the heads a day or two after the second treatment. If you still find living, moving lice, ask your public health nurse or family doctor for advice.