

APPENDIX 2: NOTES FOR FAMILIES – HAVE YOU GOT HEAD LICE?

Detection combing – how to do it

You need:

Plastic detection comb (from the pharmacist)

Good lighting

Ordinary comb

Wash the hair well and then dry it with a towel. The hair should be damp.

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. Keeping in contact with the scalp as long as possible, 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 in 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 head lice, you will find one or more lice on the teeth of the comb.

Head lice 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).

Clean the comb under the tap. A nail brush helps to do this.

If you find something and aren't sure what it is, stick it on a piece of paper with clear sticky tape and show it to your school nurse or family doctor. There can be other things in the hair that are not lice.

Notes

You can buy a plastic detection comb from the pharmacist. Many combs sold as louse detection and removal combs are unsuitable for the purpose. Only those with flat-faced, parallel-sided teeth less than 0.3mm apart are appropriate¹⁷. Amongst the best known of these are the combs included in the "BugBuster" pack, which are designed for wet-combing with conditioner.

If you need help and advice, ask your local pharmacist, health visitor, school nurse or family doctor.

Don't treat unless you are sure that you have found a living, moving louse.

APPENDIX 3: NOTES FOR FAMILIES – HOW TO TREAT HEAD LICE

Notes

Please read NOTES FOR FAMILIES – HAVE YOU GOT HEAD LICE?

Don't treat unless you are sure you have found a living, moving louse.

Never use head louse lotions on your family "just in case". It's never a good idea to use chemicals if they aren't really needed.

If you are sure you have found a living louse:

Check the heads of all the people in your home.

Only treat those who have living, moving lice.

Treat them all at the same time with a headlice *lotion* (not shampoo).

Ask your local pharmacist, school nurse, health visitor or family doctor which lotion to use and how long to leave it on.

Always follow manufacturers instructions when applying a lotion.

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.

With long hair you don't need to apply lotion down any further than where you would put a ponytail band (except when applying Dimeticone which should fully cover hair).

Use enough lotion – at least one small bottle for each head and more if the hair is thick. Use all the lotion up.

Keep the lotion out of the eyes and off the face. One way is to hold a cloth over the face.

Let the lotion dry on the hair. Some lotions can catch fire, so keep well away from flames, cigarettes, stoves and other sources of heat. Don't use a hair dryer.

Repeat the treatment in seven days' time for all of those receiving the first treatment.

Check all the heads a day or two after the second treatment. If you still find living, moving lice, ask your local pharmacist, health visitor, school nurse or family doctor for advice.

APPENDIX 4: NOTES FOR FAMILIES – HEAD LICE: THE TRUTH AND THE MYTHS

The lice

Head lice are small insects with six legs. They are often said to be “as large as a match head”; in fact, they are often not much bigger than a pin head and rarely bigger than 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 shafts for very long.

The louse’s mouth is like a very small needle. It sticks this into the scalp and drinks the blood.

They can only live on human beings; you can’t catch them from animals.

Nits are not the same thing as lice. Lice are the insects that move around the head. Nits are egg cases laid by lice, which are glued onto hair shafts; they are smaller than a pin head and are pearly white.

If you have nits it doesn’t always mean that you have head lice. When you have got rid of all the lice, the nits will stay stuck to the hair until it grows out.

You only have head lice if you can find a living, moving louse (not a nit) on the scalp.

Who and where?

Anybody can get head lice, but they are much rarer in adults.

Head louse infection is a problem of the whole community, not just the schools.

Infection is common during school holidays as well as during term time. Parents start to worry more about lice when children go back to school because they think the lice are being caught there.

A lot of head louse infections are caught from close family and friends in the home and community, not from the school.

It’s not just children who have head lice; adults get them too.

It’s often said that head lice prefer clean, short hair. In fact, they probably don’t much care whether hair is dirty or clean, short or long.

How you get them

Head lice can walk from one head to another when the heads are touching for some time.

You are very unlikely to pick up head lice from brief contact with other people. The longer you have head-to-head contact with someone who has lice, the more likely it is you will get them too.

They can’t swim, fly, hop or jump. The idea that they can jump may have come from the fact that, when dry hair is combed, a head louse caught on the teeth of the comb is sometimes flicked off by static electricity (this is one reason why detection combing should be done with the hair damp).

You don’t get them from objects such as chair backs. Although it’s just possible that a louse might get from one head to another if a hat is shared, this is very unlikely. It’s not the way infection is usually caught.

What happens next

If you catch two or more lice, they may breed and increase slowly in number. At this stage, most people don't have any symptoms and won't know they have lice unless they look very carefully for them.

For the first two or three months, there is usually no itch, but then the scalp may start to itch badly. This is due to an allergy, *not* to the louse bites themselves.

Most people only realise they have head lice when this itch starts. By then they've had lice on their head for two or three months without knowing it.

In most infections, there aren't more than a dozen or so lice on the scalp at any one time.

Some people never get the itch, including adults. They may have a few lice on their heads for years without knowing it and can pass them to other people.

Louse droppings may fall on to the pillow during the night. Pillows may then get dirty more quickly than usual.

Prevention – can you stop them?

Combing is an important part of good personal care but head lice are not easily damaged by it. Good hair care may help to spot lice early and so help to control them. There is no evidence that the old slogans "break its legs, so it can't lay eggs" or "a legless louse is an eggless louse" have any truth in them.

The best way to stop infection is for families to learn how to check their own heads. This way they can find any lice before they have a chance to breed. They can then treat them and stop them going round the family.

The way to check heads is called "detection combing". It can be done as often as families want to. The way to do it is described in NOTES FOR FAMILIES – HAVE YOU GOT HEAD LICE?

If a living, moving louse is found on one of the family's heads, the others should be checked carefully. Then any of them who have living lice should be treated at the same time.

How to treat head lice

You should only ever treat someone for head lice if you have found a living, moving louse.

The best treatment is to use lotion (*not* shampoo) from the pharmacist or your local doctor's surgery.

The way to use the lotion is given in NOTES FOR FAMILIES – HOW TO TREAT HEAD LICE.

If you are sure you have found living lice after proper treatment, don't keep putting more lotion on; ask advice from the local pharmacist, the health visitor, your family doctor or the school nurse.

If the problem won't go away

The problem may not be head lice at all. Often we think there are lice when there aren't really any there. We all start to itch as soon as head lice are mentioned.

There are other causes for itching of the scalp. Using head louse lotion can make these worse.

Using lotion over and over again can cause skin irritation, which itself makes the head itch.

When living, moving lice *are* found, they can almost always be cleared by using the right lotion. This will only work if enough of it is used, if it is put on in the right way, and if any other family members or close friends who have lice are properly treated at the same time.

A day or two after using the lotion, you sometimes find little lice still there. These have hatched out of the eggs since you put the lotion on and will be killed if you put the lotion on again after seven days.

When you have got rid of the lice, you may still itch for two or three weeks. This doesn't mean you still have lice. Check the head carefully. Remember, you don't have head lice if you can't find a living, moving louse.

When you have got rid of all the lice, the nits (empty egg cases stuck on the hairs) will still be there. This doesn't mean you still have lice and you shouldn't treat again no matter how many *nits* there are if you can't find a living louse.

People who think their children keep on getting head lice may have made the mistakes listed above and may keep be "treating" lice that have long since been cleared, or were never even there in the first place.

If children do *really* keep on having living lice, this is most likely to be due to not doing the treatment properly and not treating all those close contacts who have also been found to have lice. Remember, if infection really does keep on happening, it is almost always from a member of the family or a close friend. It is rarely from other children in the classroom, except from a "best friend".

If you *still* have problems, ask your family doctor, health visitor, local pharmacist or health visitor if a wet-combing method to remove the head lice might help.

What the schools can do

Schools must remember that most lice are caught in the family and the local community, not in the classroom.

"Alert" letters should not be sent out. These can cause an "outbreak" of imaginary lice.

Children who may have lice should not be excluded from school; if they do have lice, they will probably have been there for weeks already. The school nurse can help the parents to know how to detect whether there really are lice there and how to get rid of them if they are.

The school should give information on lice for parents and staff, including the importance of regular detection combing and how to do it. Provision of information should be on a regular basis, not just when there is thought to be an "outbreak" and should be done in conjunction with the school nurse.

Talks for parents by the school nurse can be helpful.

What families can do

Make sure that all family members know about good hair care, including regular, thorough combing.

The only way to control head lice that works is for the family to check their own heads.

Check all the family's heads every now and then with a special plastic detection comb from the pharmacist's shop. Read NOTES FOR FAMILIES – HAVE YOU GOT HEAD LICE?

All the family means *everyone* (adults as well as children) in the same household.

Only if you are sure you have found living, moving head lice in your family or household, tell your relatives and close friends so that they can check their own heads. Treat any of your

household you are sure have lice at the same time. Ask your local pharmacist, school nurse, health visitor or family doctor which lotion you should use.

Remember, never use lotion unless you are sure you have found a living, moving head louse (*not* nits).

Try not to worry too much about head lice. They are unpleasant, but they rarely do any harm other than causing an itchy scalp.