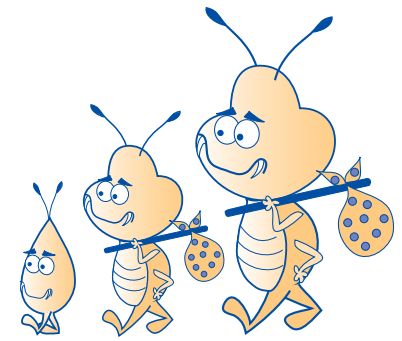


The Facts of Lice

York Region



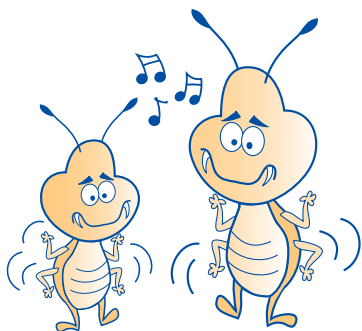
Yes, like everywhere else there are head lice in York Region! Perhaps you have received a letter from school, or a telephone call to notify you of a "lice alert". You may feel angry, fearful, frustrated or itchy. However, head lice are not a health issue in that they do not carry disease.

Don't panic! Be sensitive to your child's feelings and check your child's head right away. Checking for lice takes patience, diligence and plenty of time.

For centuries, people have been dealing with head lice. A co-operative community effort will help to keep head lice in check. This means that all families must take responsibility for regular head checks and treating their children if head lice are found. There are differing opinions by researchers, pharmaceutical companies and parents who have experience with head lice. This fact sheet will provide an overview of the identification, prevention and treatment of head lice.

The Head Check

- Sit in a well lit area - near a sunny window or brightly lit lamp.



- Divide the hair into sections and look carefully, one section at a time.
- Look carefully in the hair, behind the ears, nape of neck, hairline - "the halo" of the head.
- Check the heads of all family members.
- Don't forget to have your own head checked!
- If you find head lice or nits (eggs), proceed with treatment.
- If you don't see lice or nits (eggs), continue to check the head regularly twice a week for one month or more often if there is an outbreak.
- If you see anyone scratching their head or if someone tells you that their head feels itchy, check their head.

What you might find on the head:

If you have lice:

- nits (eggs)
- lice
- bites on the scalp
- excrement from lice (looks like pepper)

Look alikes:

- hair casts
- residue from gel, mousse or hair spray
- dandruff

Proceed with treatment only if you find nits (eggs) or lice.

Who is at Risk?

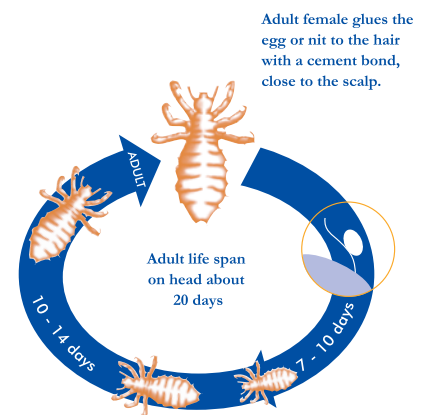
Anyone can get head lice! School children get them more often because they're frequently in head to head contact.

If your child has lice:

- Tell anyone with whom your child has had contact to have their head

checked: e.g. babysitter, grandparents, the school, playmates, parents, playgroup/sports group parents. This helps to prevent the spread and protect your child from another encounter with lice. Only humans get head lice, not animals. Head lice do not result from a lack of cleanliness.

Life Cycle of the Head Louse.



Nymph moults or sheds skin 3 times to reach adult stage in 10 to 14 days.

Nymph resembling miniature adult hatches in 7 to 10 days.

Nit (eggs)

- half the size of the head of a pin
- shaped like a tear drop
- found close to the scalp, on the shaft of the hair
- are cemented to the hair so they cannot be blown or flicked off
- feel like tiny knots on the hair

Mature nits (eggs)

- larger, the size of the head of a pin
- more visible, creamy colour
- eggs hatch in 7 to 10 days

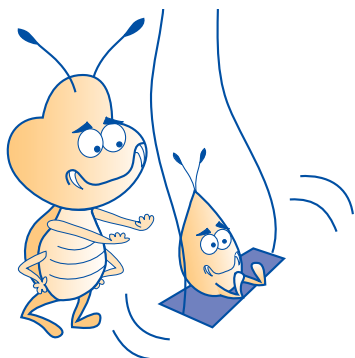
Lice - Immature louse (nymph)

- Transparent or rust coloured after blood meal and very difficult to see!
- Reaches maturity in about 10 days.
- Lice have 6 legs with claws so they can cling to human hair.

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Mature louse

- Female louse can lay up to 150 eggs during the life span.
- Lice do not like movement or light.
- Lice crawl from head to head.
- They do **NOT** fly or jump.



How Do You Treat Head Lice?

When using anti-lice products, **READ** directions and **FOLLOW** them **CAREFULLY!** Please talk to your doctor:

- if you are nursing or pregnant
- treating a child under 2 years of age

Treatments

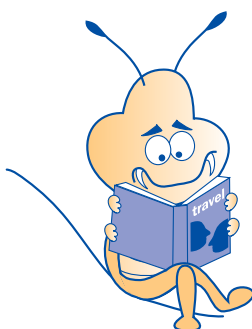
Chemicals:

- Pyrethrins (e.g. R&C) should not be used for anyone with a known allergy to ragweed or chrysanthemums.
- Permethrin (e.g. NIX, Kwellada - P crème rinse) should not be used for persons with a known allergy to chrysanthemums, synthetic pyrethroids, or pyrethrins. Do not use on children under age 2 unless directed by a physician.
- AMC Acetomicellar Complex (SH 206) is not recommended for children under 30 months of age.

The results of studies that looked at the effectiveness of alternative treatments are conflicting, with some studies suggesting that they are effective and others suggesting they are not.

When using a head lice treatment:

- Timing is important. If the product is rinsed off too soon, lice may not be killed. If you are using a chemical product, do not leave it on the head for longer than is recommended. This will avoid unnecessary exposure to the chemicals.
- Rinsing a child's hair under the tap (instead of a shower) will limit skin exposure and prevent the child from swallowing some of the product.
- These products should not be used near the eyes, nose or mouth. A towel held tightly over the eyes protects them during treatment.
- Wear plastic/rubber gloves to avoid unnecessary exposure to a chemical product.
- Store unused head lice products away from the reach of young children.



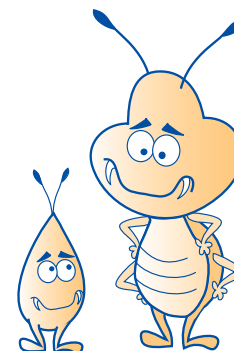
How to remove nits and lice!

- Regardless of what treatment you use, we recommend that you check for nits and remove all that you find. After treating the hair, comb it to remove tangles. Part the hair into four or more sections. Use a clip to hold each section. Focus on one section at a time, checking small amounts of hair. Use your thumbnail against your first finger to strip the nits from the hair starting from the roots right down to the ends, then discard. Nit combs are sometimes helpful. If the nits are difficult to remove, dip the comb in vinegar. This may help the nits slide off more easily. Pin back that lock of hair and continue until all nits are removed.

How do you Prevent Head Lice from Coming back?

- We recommend that you check for and remove all lice and nits after each treatment for 7 - 10 days.

- Bright, natural light helps you to see the nits better.



- Lice are not likely to abandon the warmth of the scalp to lurk in clothing, furniture and bed linen where it is cold and there is no food supply.
- Most authorities do suggest washing bed linen, hats and towels in hot soapy water and drying them in a hot dryer for at least 20 minutes after the first and second treatment. Lice do not like dry heat.
- Children should be discouraged from sharing personal items such as hair brushes, hats and combs.
- Children should be encouraged to wear their hair in a ponytail or braid.
- **The single most important anti-lice measure is to check for lice and nits regularly.**

Sources available:

For more information, please call:



Some other recommended websites:

www.cps.ca

www.healthcare.ubc.ca/lice/intro.html

www.sickkids.ca/kidshealth/fall00issue4/headlice.asp



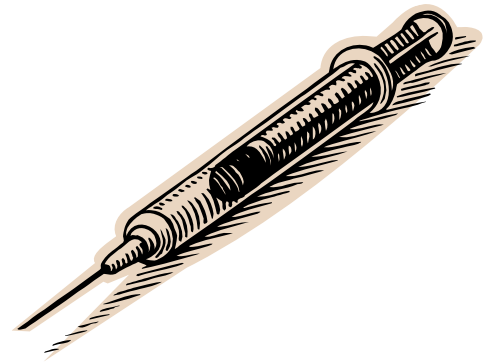
If You Find a Needle Be Careful!

Where are used needles found in our community?

- Discarded needles and syringes may be found in parks, on beaches, in public washrooms, schoolyards and other locations.

What should I do if I find a discarded needle?

- Do not touch it with your bare hands.
- Used syringes can carry viruses that cause diseases such as Hepatitis and AIDS.



What should I do if I must pick up the needle?

- Wear heavy gloves or use thick cloth or tongs to pick up the needle.
- Hold needle tip away from you and be careful not to prick yourself.
- Choose a can or plastic container with a lid, place needle tip down into container, seal securely.
- Do not put the jar or can in the garbage.
- Take the jar or can to York Region Community and Health Services, York Region Police or a local hospital emergency department.

What should I do if a discarded needle accidentally hurts me?

- Wash the part that is injured with soap and water.
- Seek immediate medical attention for treatment.

**For further information please call:
York Region Health Connection at 1-800-361-5653
Or
Street Outreach at 1-866-553-4053**