

Headlice Policy

Introduction

It is school policy to remind parents of the necessity to be vigilant about head lice. If pupils are seen to have head lice in school (staff should not actively check hair) parents may be requested to collect their child and administer treatment. Pupils may return to school as soon as this has happened.

What are head lice?

Head lice are tiny insects which live in the hair and feed by biting the scalp and sucking blood. The female head louse lays her eggs close to the scalp where it is warm enough to incubate them. The eggs, or nits, hatch out, start feeding and soon begin to lay more eggs. Empty egg shells are left attached to the hair when the louse hatches.

How are head lice transmitted?

Head lice cannot fly, jump or swim but spread by clambering from head to head.

They are caught by head-to-head contact with someone who already has them. Although anyone can catch them, they prefer the heads of four- to 11-year-olds. Clean hair is no protection against them. When heads touch, the lice simply walk from one head to another. Adult lice take every opportunity to exchange hosts to avoid extinction through in-breeding.

Shared brushes and combs can also transmit lice so schools should discourage children from sharing combs and brushes. It is also sensible for schools to stipulate that the school photographer should not use the same comb to tidy every child's hair. Shared hats, headphones and jackets hung close together do not, however, present a risk. This is because head lice that involuntarily fall off the head or clamber on to clothes or other articles, such as pillows or cuddly toys, are dying and harmless.

What are the signs of head lice infestation?

The way head lice feed causes itching, so scratching the scalp is usually the first sign that a child has head lice. It should be pointed out that the onset of itching may be delayed by weeks, or even months, when someone first catches lice. Another sign of head lice may be a rash on the base of the neck caused by lice droppings. Anyone who has had head lice for a while may begin to feel generally unwell or 'lousy'.

How are head lice detected?

Lice are most easily detected by combing really well conditioned soaking wet hair with a fine-tooth comb. Really wet lice stay still and cannot escape. Combing dry or damp hair with a fine-tooth comb is not a reliable way to detect lice. In dry or damp hair, lice move quickly away from the disturbance caused by a comb. Regular head inspections in school, therefore, are of dubious value because only the most severe cases are likely to be detected. Many milder cases will be overlooked, thus lulling adults into a false sense of security.

How are head lice treated?

There are two main methods of dealing with a head lice infestation: wet combing and use of insecticidal lotions. Whichever option is chosen, it is important to recognise that neither will protect against re-infection.

Use of insecticidal lotions

Do not use lotions unless live lice have been found. All close family/friends should be checked by the 'wet combing' method described below. If using a lotion, instructions on the product packet must be followed and enough lotion is available to treat all those who may be affected. The lotion used may be capable of killing eggs as well as lice, but there is no certainty of this. It should be checked that baby lice are hatching out from eggs three to five days after you use it and again at ten to 12 days. If the lice appear to be unaffected by the lotion or if the problem persists, you should take advice from your local school nurse, health visitor, pharmacist or GP. You should seek advice where whoever is being treated is under one year of age, suffers from asthma or allergies, or is pregnant or breast feeding.

Wet combing or 'bug busting' method

The 'bug busting' method is an alternative method, devised by the charity [Community Hygiene Concern](#), which

avoids the use of insecticides. It aims at systematic removal of live lice by combing through the hair and physically removing any lice found.

After washing the hair, copious amounts of conditioner should be applied and, after detangling with an ordinary wide-tooth comb. With the person sitting upright or leaning over the bath, comb the hair from the roots using a special 'bug buster' fine-tooth comb, with the teeth of the comb slotting into the hair at the roots with every stroke. After each stroke, the lice should be cleared from the comb. Wet lice find it difficult to escape from this combing. It is hard for them to keep a grip on hair which is slippery with conditioner, and so removal with the comb is easier. The lice should then be wiped on to kitchen paper and disposed of, or simply rinsed away.

This routine should be repeated every three to four days for two weeks so that any lice emerging from the eggs are removed before they can spread. Given that head lice do not lay eggs until about a week after they have hatched, it follows that removing the live lice regularly will result in lice-free children in a fortnight. Re-infection can, of course, occur if head-to-head contact is subsequently made with someone with head lice. Bug buster kits, containing instruction leaflets, five combs (a de-tangler comb and combs for removing baby and adult live and empty shells) and a plastic cape, are re-usable, and are available from some local chemists or from Community Hygiene Concern.

School actions to prevent head lice

Head lice infestation, particularly when repeated, can cause great distress. We consider the following approaches to head lice prevention, which involves obtaining the co-operation of parents:

- Parents should be requested to check their child's hair regularly, using the bug busting wet combing method described above, and inform the school as soon as they discover any head lice.
- Parents should be provided with information on 'bug -busting'.
- If an outbreak occurs, all parents should be sent a standard letter, alerting them to the outbreak and asking them to take part in a bug busting campaign, involving careful combing of the whole family's conditioned hair with a bug buster comb every three days over a two-week period.
- All parents should be asked to take part, regardless of whether they think their child has lice, since without rigorous checking the lice are easy to miss. Teachers and their families should also participate in the campaign.
- Parents who choose to use an insecticidal product should also be advised to bug bust three to five days after application, to check that no lice remain after the treatment and to clear any new lice which may be caught, before they multiply.

Repeated infestation

We do not require children to stay at home with head lice from school in cases of repeated infestation. This is unlikely to solve the problem and the child could suffer stigma for a reason beyond their control. Other contagious, but less noticeable, cases will probably still remain. Sending children home, other than to treat the headlice is not used for other conditions with low transmissibility, such as verrucas and herpes simplex and, although unpleasant, head lice do not constitute a threat to public health.

Families with recurring or continuing infection need however to be supported by health professionals, particularly school nurse service or health visitors if severe. These professionals should support with professional assessment of reported cases, provide appropriate information, support and advice to teachers and parents, and undertake home visits if that is deemed to be the most tactful and effective method of dealing with the problems of a particular family. In cases where severe infestation is repeatedly not effectively dealt with and supporting services are not engaged with or action taken, this may constitute neglect and require investigation as a safeguarding concern.