

HEAD LICE PARENT LETTER

Dear Parent or Guardian:

There has been a case of Head lice in our school. Please check your child's hair frequently and report to us if there are any problems.

Pediculosis, or head lice, is a condition that each year affects approximately 6 to 12 million children between the ages of 3 and 12 years of age, and about 1 in every 100 elementary school children. Head lice are parasites that are generally found on the scalp, around the ears, and at the back of the neck. The adult louse is about the size of a sesame seed, and can be the color of your child's hair. Eggs, or nits, are smaller and silver in color.

Head lice are not a sign of poor hygiene and they do not transmit disease. Head lice spread from one child to another can occur during direct head to head contact or by sharing of personal items such as combs, brushes, caps, helmets and hats.

The most common symptom of head lice is itching and head scratching, particularly at night. Red bite marks or sores may also be noticed on the scalp. If you suspect that your child has head lice, follow head lice treatment as directed below.

My goal as school nurse is to provide you with the information you need to safeguard your child's health, and ensure that their educational process is not disrupted I hope you find this information useful.

For a healthy school,

School Nurse

What are head lice?
Teeny, tiny bugs (like sesame seeds) that nest in your hair and suck your blood.

How can I tell I have lice?
If your head is real itchy, check for little beige eggs and brown bugs crawling around.

Where do lice come from?
They can't jump or fly... they crawl from one head to another, or from a comb, hat or jacket that's been shared...

Break the Lice Life Cycle

INFESTATION

GROW UP IN 12 MORE DAYS

TWO LICE GET MARRIED

LAY UP TO 300 EGGS

EGGS HATCH IN 12 DAYS

1. Kill Lice!
Use non-toxic Nit Free Lice Infestation Removal Kit to remove head lice!

2. Remove Nits!
Remove all eggs. Up to 30% of lice eggs may survive standard pesticide based lice treatments. All eggs must be removed to break the lice cycle. Use Neon Nits Lice Egg locator spray to assist locating all stubborn eggs. Also, it is highly recommended to use a comb as the Nit Free Terminator Comb to help remove any remaining lice and nits.

3. Clean House!
Wash your clothes, sheets, combs and brushes, put your toys in a plastic bag for at least 2 weeks and vacuum.

Nit Free 800-492-4818

Neon Nits

Lice Advice Help Line 800-783-1919 www.NeonNits.com

CARTA A LOS PADRES ACERCA DE LOS PIOJOS

Estimado Padre o Guardian:

Ha habido algunos casos de piojos en nuestra escuela. Por favor revise el cabello de su hijo (a) con frecuencia y le pedimos que nos informe si hay algún problema.

La pediculosis o piojos es una enfermedad que cada año afecta a aproximadamente de 6 a 12 millones de niños entre las edades de 3 y 12 años de edad, y alrededor de 1 de cada 100 niños de primaria. Los piojos son parásitos que se encuentran generalmente en el cuero cabelludo, alrededor de las orejas y en la parte posterior del cuello. El piojo adulto es del tamaño de una semilla de sésamo, y puede ser el color del pelo de su hijo. Los huevos o liendres, son más pequeñas y de color plateado.

Los piojos no son signo de falta de higiene y no transmiten enfermedades. Se transmite de un niño a otro y esto puede ocurrir durante el contacto directo de cabeza a cabeza o por compartir artículos personales como peines, cepillos, gorras o cascos.

El síntoma más común de los piojos es la picazón y rascarse la cabeza, sobre todo por la noche. Marcas de mordeduras rojas o úlceras también se pueden notar en el cuero cabelludo. Si usted sospecha que su hijo tiene piojos por favor siga un tratamiento contra los piojos como se indica.

Mi objetivo como enfermera de la escuela es proveerle con la información que necesita para proteger la salud de su hijo, y asegurarse de que su educación no va ser interrumpida, Espero que esta información le sea útil.

Para una escuela saludable,

Enfermera de la Escuela

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