

**BARNEVELD SCHOOL DISTRICT
PEDICULOSIS**

Students with Pediculosis (head lice) may be removed from classrooms and/or schools in the Barneveld School District until they have received proper treatment in accordance with state law and established policy.

LEGAL REFERENCE: WISCONSIN STATUTES
HSS 145

252.21

WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE:
143.12

ATTACHEMENTS :

454.31

Rule 1 - Head Lice Control (for School Personnel Use Only)

Lice Facts, Parent/Guardian Instructions – Head Lice Treatment Recommendations

Head Lice Treatment Verification (First Treatment)

Head Lice Treatment Verification (Second Treatment)

Adopted: 10/30/2013

BARNEVELD SCHOOL DISTRICT HEAD LICE CONTROL

IF SUSPECTED . . .

1. If suspected of having head lice, the student may be removed from the classroom to be checked by school personnel in a private. Symptoms of head lice include:
 - A. The student complains of itching behind the ears, at the back of the neck and or on the crown of the head; and
 - B. The student has nits and/or live lice.
2. The principal will be notified if live lice or nits are found.

TO OBSERVE . . .

The student may be inspected by health service personnel, if available, or by other designated building personnel. Inspection requires privacy and good lighting.

TO EXCLUDE . . .

1. If a lice infestation is suspected, the building principal/or designee may exclude a student until diagnosis and/or adequate treatment has occurred. The student will be kept at school until the parent/guardian or the designated emergency contact person is notified. Students should be picked up within one hour after such notification. Students waiting for pickup should wait in as private an area as possible.
2. Parents/guardians will be given written and oral information regarding head lice along with treatment verification forms.
3. A student should not miss more than one day of school for the purpose of treatment unless additional time is needed as determined by the school nurse.
4. If persistent infestation occurs in individuals, the school administrator, in conjunction with the school nurse, will require that additional measures be taken prior to readmission. Persistent infestation is defined as the presence of three live infestations occurring anytime within a 30-calendar-day period. Additional measures will require that treatment occurs and that all nits are removed prior to readmission to school. **If an infestation is still evident upon application for readmission to school, the student will be excluded from school and a referral to the Department of Human Services may be considered.**
5. The parents/guardian(s) of children who have persistent infestations will receive a letter from administration and a copy of policy and rule 453.31.

TO READMIT . . .

The parent must return the treatment verification form the same day the student returns to school. The student will not be admitted to school without this signed form. The school reserves the right to examine the student as a requirement of readmission, and as needed.

CONFIDENTIALITY . . .

Information will be shared with appropriate school personnel. All information shall be kept in confidence in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations.

REPORTING . . .

1. Parents are responsible for notifying the school if they find lice.
2. According to the State Division of Health, it is not required that the school or parent notify the local Health Department of cases.
3. School personnel reserve the right to report persistent infestations to the Department of Human Services (DHS).

LIMITING OUTBREAKS . . .

1. The principal/designee reserves the right to inspect the student, siblings, and other contacts attending school in an effort to stem outbreaks in other classes. If twenty percent of a classroom were known to be infested at the same time, checking the classroom **might** be considered and only with consent of or notification to the district administrator. Classroom checks will only be done by health professionals.
2. Elementary schools may elect to distribute additional information or parent notification of lice in the classroom. Notification to parents at the middle and high school level will be handled on an individual student basis. While no school can be entirely risk free from communicable disease, it is felt that efforts directed toward awareness and prevention will result in fewer infestations.
3. Pesticide sprays are seldom used in the school setting. Pesticides can only be applied under the direction of a licensed applicator when students are not present under specific application protocols.

4. Rugs in classrooms will be vacuumed by maintenance personnel if a live case of head lice is found in a classroom.
5. Classrooms are discouraged from having upholstered furniture, shared clothing, and hats that could become contaminated.
6. Other classroom measures may be implemented at the discretion of the principal and the school nurse.
7. Parents are encouraged to inspect their own children when needed or after notification of a classroom infestation. The prevention and control of head lice begins at home. Checking an entire school is discouraged and rarely productive. This measure is very disruptive to the educational climate and school community.

Approved: October 30, 2013

BARNEVELD SCHOOL DISTRICT LICE FACTS

Head lice infestation is one of the most common problems in the school setting, and stopping its spread demands everyone's help. The lice are small, wingless insects the size of uncooked rice. They are active, fast-crawling insects that avoid light (making it difficult to see). Female lice can lay about 100 eggs ("nits") in their lifetime. The eggs (nits) are white/tan ovals (look like small drops of glue) that are on the hair shaft, near the scalp. Nits develop dark centers as they mature, and after they hatch (7-12 days) become more transparent.

Children ages 3-11 are most affected. The main symptom is itching. However, itching may not occur immediately, and 50% of infested children don't itch at all! Also, lice can survive off the head 24 hours, and eggs can live up to 10 days, why it is so important to properly kill the lice, remove ALL eggs from the hair, and clean the environment immediately.

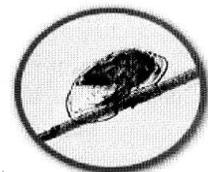
GUIDELINES FOR TREATMENT

Because lice are so small, and hide in hair, the presence of nits may be the only sign of a lice infestation! Treatment should be done if either nits or live lice are found. Remember, nits stick to the hair and don't fall off easily; lice crawl (don't fly) near the scalp. Friends, babysitters, and schools must be informed of a head lice infestation (as well as contacts of the person infected), so that proper treatment of *anyone* who has contracted lice occurs. Finally, it is thought that the more often lice-killing shampoo is used, the more likely resistance can develop--so follow ALL instructions to get rid of lice the first time!!

1. **Lice-Killing Medications.** The active ingredient damages the louse's nervous system. Nit removal is CRUCIAL, regardless of which medications used. With any lice-killing medication, use shampoo without conditioner (conditioner may remove any medication that remains on hair). **Don't rewash hair for 1-2 days after treatment!** Also, follow instructions completely, use an adequate amount of pediculocide (long hair may require 2 bottles) – the hair must be completely saturated with product.



Actual



lavs)



Adult Louse
(23-30 days)

FDA approved Agent	Directions	Repeat application	Side effects
Permethrin 1% cream (NIX Creme Rinse*)	Hair should be washed and towel dried. Apply sufficient amount to hair and leave for 10 minutes. Rinse.	May not be necessary. Repeat if live lice are observed 7 days or more after initial treatment to kill any newly hatched lice.	Itching, redness or swelling of scalp may occur; may cause eye irritation; avoid in patients with history of allergy to chrysanthemum or ragweed.
Pyrethrins 0.33% and piperonyl butoxide 4% shampoo (RID, Pronto, A-200)	Apply sufficient amount to dry hair and leave for 10 minutes. Add enough water to form lather. Rinse.	Repeat dose if necessary in 7 to 10 days to kill any newly hatched lice.	Itching, redness or swelling of scalp may occur; may cause eye irritation; avoid in patients with history of allergy to chrysanthemum or ragweed.
Lindane 1% shampoo	Apply sufficient amount to dry hair	Repeat if live lice are observed 7 days or	<i>Use with caution.</i> Potential for systemic absorption and

(prescription-not first line treatment)	and leave for 4 minutes. Add enough water to form lather. Rinse.	more after initial treatment to kill any newly hatched lice.	central nervous system side effects (i.e., seizures, dizziness). <u>NOT OFTEN USED.</u>
Malathion 0.5% lotion (Ovide) (prescription) Ages 6 and above	Apply lotion to dry hair until thoroughly moistened. Rinse after 8 to 12 hours.	Repeat if live lice are observed 7 days or more after initial treatment to kill any newly hatched lice.	Strong odor; alcohol vehicle is flammable and may cause irritation to eyes.

If an FDA approved treatment is not used, all nits MUST be removed prior to school entrance.

2. **Alternative Treatments.** Other home remedies have been tried to asphyxiate lice – examples include hair gel, olive oil, Vaseline, etc. These are only successful IF the hair is saturated generously, and covered with plastic wrap or shower cap for a minimum of 4 hours. Rinse out with warm water and shampoo. Comb/pick out all nits (this treatment does NOT kill eggs – you MUST remove them).

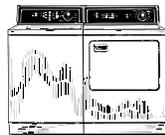
3. **Removing the Nits (eggs).** All nits must be removed from the hair to guarantee successful treatment of lice. Inspect the entire head carefully. Use natural light, and check close to the scalp (a favorite spot is over the ears, the back of the neck or near the crown). To remove nits, use a lice comb (or baby comb), combing out small sections at a time.



Nit

4. **Environmental Control.** Every surface in your home and car that has touched a head must be deloused! Remember that lice need humans to survive and will look for a new "host."

- All clothing, bedding, coats, and anything that may have touched a head must be washed in hot water and/or dried at least 20 minutes in a hot drier (heat kills lice) or be dry-cleaned.
- Anything that cannot be safely washed in hot water (certain clothing, stuffed animals, upholstered cushions, etc.) can be bagged in black plastic bags, sealed tightly, and put away for 2 weeks. At the end of 2 weeks, wash items according to normal washing instructions.
- Soak all combs, brushes, and hair ornaments in lice-killing shampoo or a quart of water with 1-1/2 T. of *Lysol* for 1 hour, followed by washing in hot, soapy water.



car seats and benches; (d) mattresses; and (e) anything else the child's head may have touched! Use a high-powered vacuum (no hand held models) and clean the vacuum cleaner head when done. Vacuum frequently to catch lice/nits that may have fallen off the hair.

- Wash all hard surfaces with hot soapy water (floors, tables, chairs, etc.)
- Lice sprays are not effective, and their use is discouraged. These sprays can irritate asthma or respiratory conditions. IF you use spray or powder lice pesticides, you MUST be sure all children are out of the home and thoroughly air the home out before they re-enter it.



- Thoroughly vacuum (a) carpets; (b) all furniture; (c)

- Don't forget to also clean your 'work clothes' in hot water after you've done the above cleaning.
- Finally, to decrease your child's risk of transmission, teach your child NOT to share combs, hats, coats, headphones, hair ornaments, etc. At school, have them put their hats inside coat sleeves and keep gym clothes and towels in separate boxes (washing them frequently).
- Head lice do NOT live on pets
- Do not treat the infested person more than 3 times with the same medicine – if still infected, see your health care provider.
- Do not mix head lice drug

*This handout is a service of the Barneveld School
Nurse and may be reproduced without
permission.*

10/30/2013

BARNEVELD SCHOOL DISTRICT

HEAD LICE TREATMENT VERIFICATION

FIRST TREATMENT

In order for a student to be readmitted, this form is to be signed by a parent or guardian and must accompany the student on the day of his/her return to school.

Name of Child: _____ School _____

My child has received treatment for head lice (pediculosis) and has complied with the Barneveld School District Treatment Recommendations. I understand the information that has been provided regarding head lice and its treatment.

If a persistent infestation occurs (defined as three infestations anytime in a 30-day period), removal of all nits will be required before readmission to school. If an infestation is still evident, I understand my child will be excluded from school and a referral to the Department of Social Services may be considered.

Name of medication used in treatment: _____
(name of shampoo or rinse)

Signature of Parent/Guardian

Date

10/30/2013

BARNEVELD SCHOOL DISTRICT

HEAD LICE TREATMENT VERIFICATION

SECOND TREATMENT

The second treatment, if required, must be administered according to product information no later than 10 days following the first treatment.

In order for a student to continue in school, parents are requested to sign this verification of a second treatment. This form should be returned to the school office immediately when the student comes to school.

Name of Child: _____ School _____

My child has received the second treatment for head lice (pediculosis) and has complied with the Barneveld School District Treatment Recommendations. I understand the information that has been provided regarding head lice and its treatment.

If a persistent infestation occurs (defined as three infestations anytime in a 30-day period), removal of all nits will be required before readmission to school. If an infestation is still evident, I understand my child will be excluded from school and a referral to the Department of Social Services may be considered.

Name of medication used in treatment: _____
(name of shampoo or rinse)

Signature of parent/guardian

Date

10/30/2013