

A Policy for the Management of Head Lice Infection in School

Rationale

Greenmount Primary School is aware of the national community problem of head lice and how it can sometimes affect children of a primary school age at home and in school. In carrying out the school's responsibilities the Headteacher and staff members will follow the guidance given by The Health Protection Agency North West in their publication "The Prevention, Identification and Management of Head Lice Infection in the Community" (November 2010). Copies of the document can be found at www.hpa.org.uk and in the guidance provided by Lancashire County Council's Occupational Health and Safety Management System.

This policy sets out the duties and responsibilities of parents, the school and the Health Authorities in dealing with head lice. It sets out what school will and will not do as well as providing some practical advice as to how to tackle head lice.

Information

What are head lice?

A head louse is a tiny six-legged insect. It is approximately the size of a pin head but can become the size of a match head. It is greyish brown in colour but both the louse and the eggs it lays can change colour to match hair colour.

Each leg ends with a claw which grasps the hair which is how it moves around the hair close to the scalp. A louse does not walk on the scalp and has difficulty walking on flat surfaces. The louse feeds only on human blood, approximately five times per day. The louse eggs have an incubation period of seven to eight days, within 7-14 days of hatching the louse becomes an adult, begins to mate, and the females start to lay eggs. Live eggs are skin coloured, whereas the cases of dead eggs (nits) are white and remain glued to the hair.

Sometimes the appearance of a rash at the back of a neck is the first indication of infection.

Head lice cannot fly, jump or swim. They are spread by head-to-head contact and climb from the hair of an infected person to the hair of someone else.

Children are often affected by head lice because they tend to have more head-to-head contact while at school or during play. Head lice are most common in children between 4 to 11 years old although anyone with hair can catch them.

Head lice will not be eradicated in the foreseeable future, but a sensible, informed approach, based on fact not mythology, will help to limit the problem.

Head lice infections are not primarily a problem of schools but of the wider community. They cannot be solved by the school, but the school can help the local community to deal with them.

Further Information

www.hpa.org.uk or www.nhs.uk

Parents' / carers' Responsibilities

Parents or carers are responsible for preventing, detecting and treating head lice infections in their families by arranging:

- To comb/brush their own and their children's hair routinely to prevent the survival of lice.
- To check hair regularly i.e. undertake detection combing once weekly for signs of infection and also to check amongst close contacts when informed of an infection.
- To undertake "contact tracing" among all members of the family who have had head to head contact with an infected person. Contact tracing means informing people about the head lice infection so they can do detection combing and treat if necessary.
- To promptly treat any members of the family who have a head lice infection.
- To inform the school promptly if a school child is infected.
- To use proprietary lotions only as a treatment when an infection is present and not as a preventative measure.
- To seek help and advice from the school nursing team as necessary.

School's responsibilities

When a child at school has a head lice infection, the child should be allowed to stay in school for the remainder of that day but the parent should be notified and requested to start treatment the same evening if possible. In some cases the headlice infection may lead to discomfort for the child making it difficult for him/her to concentrate on schoolwork. In these cases school may suggest to the parent/carer concerned that the child is taken out of school to begin treatment as soon as possible. There are 2 methods of treatment, medicated lotion or spray and wet-combing. Details can be found at [Head Lice treatment](#). Vouchers are available from the school office to redeem for Head lice treatment.

School will:

- Prepare a written policy on the management of head lice infections within their School;
- Keep individual reports confidential and encourage staff to do likewise;
- Have a consistent approach to head lice infection.
- Send reminder texts out when necessary to parents for them to check their child's hair.

THE SCHOOL WILL NOT

- Carry out physical checks on pupils for head lice.
- Send out alert letters to other parents
- Discuss individual families/children with other parents.
- Tell parents to keep children away from school because of head lice.
- Exclude a child from school because of head lice.

