



Anderson County School District 2

Respect the Past... Embrace the Future... Opening the World.

10990 Belton-Honea Path Hwy

—Honea Path, SC 29654

Office—864-369-7364

—Fax 864-369-4006

Nurse Procedures for Lice Prevention/Detection

1. Individual students who are referred to the nurse by a teacher or staff member will be screened. Entire classrooms will not be routinely screened by the nurse. Class screenings will only be done at the school nurse's discretion. Head checks will be done individually without other students present for privacy reasons.
2. If only nits are found, a letter or phone call will be made to the parent/guardian that day informing them about the nits and instructions on how to comb/remove the nits. The student will be checked the next school day to see if any efforts have been made to remove the nits. The nurse will follow up as needed, but the student will not miss any school time unless a live louse is found.
3. If a live louse is found, the nurse will attempt at least two phone calls to the parent/guardian to notify them about the live louse. If the nurse is unable to reach a parent/guardian, a letter will be sent home with that child about the discovery of the louse that day and the proper procedures to clean their hair, house and clothing. If unable to reach a parent/guardian, the student will be allowed to stay in school in class with limitation of activities requiring head-to-head contact. The student will be checked the next school day to see if treatment has been given. If no treatment has been given or there is evidence of live lice, the student will be sent home and re-checked every day at school until there are no live lice. The presence of nits is not a reason to exclude the student from school.
4. Class letters will only be distributed when two or more students in that class or period are discovered with live lice on the same school day per the school nurse's discretion.



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General Head Lice Information

How Do You Recognize The Problem?

1. Itching of the scalp, persistent scratching especially about the neckline and ears.
2. Seeing live lice: These are brown, grayish-white or may assume the color of the person's hair and are about the size of small ants. The lice should not be confused with dandruff which is thin and flaky.
3. Seeing lice eggs (nits) attached to the hair shaft near the scalp: Nits are shiny, grayish-white ovals that look like dandruff or droplets of hair spray but cannot be flicked off.

How Do You Get Head Lice?

1. Head lice crawl from one person to another by direct contact. They do not hop, jump, or fly.
2. Lice are transmitted by means of combs, hats, wigs, brushes or other objects which come in contact with hair.
3. They can fall on clothing, book bags, backpacks, sofas, rugs, pillows, bed linens and from there crawl into the hair of people who previously were not infested.

How Do You Control Head Lice?

It is the responsibility of parents to inspect their children's hair. Schools cannot be expected to assume this responsibility on a regular basis.

1. Do not share hats, coats, head gear, combs or brushes.
2. Inspect hair weekly or more often for presence of lice and/or nits.
3. If you find lice or nits, treat promptly and according to directions accompanying the product used.

How Do You Treat Head Lice?

1. Inspect the hair of all family members and treat those who are infested. Anyone sharing a bed with an infested person should be treated even if no lice or nits are seen.
2. Most treatments consist of applying a special medication to the scalp and hair following package directions. These preparations come in liquid form and can be bought in drug stores. Most do not require a doctor's prescription. Read instructions carefully especially noting if preparation is applied to wet or dry hair. IT MUST BE STRESSED THAT THESE PRODUCTS ARE STRONG CHEMICALS AND THUS SHOULD NOT BE OVER-USED, AND SHOULD NOT BE USED ON INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS, WITHOUT DOCTOR'S ADVICE AND APPROVAL.
3. Nit removal may be aided by soaking the hair with a solution of half water and half white vinegar and applying a damp towel soaked in the same solution for 30 to 60 minutes. A fine tooth comb should then be used to go through each section of hair. Back combing may aid in nit removal or use of a flat head pair of tweezers to remove stubborn nits still clinging to the hair. Hair can then be rinsed in warm water.

4. All clothing (pajamas, underwear, outer clothes, hat, etc.) should be laundered in hot water, dry cleaned or sealed in plastic bags for one week.
5. Articles such as combs and brushes should be thoroughly washed in hot water or discarded.
6. To remove lice from rugs, upholstered furniture, car seats, mattresses, etc., vacuum thoroughly