

STONINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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Stonington Public Schools Guidelines for Nurse Management of Head Lice in School

- 1) If a teacher or other school employee views the following, the student is to be referred to the school nurse or school health aide for a pediculosis screening:
 - Excessive scratching of the scalp
 - Observation of nits or lice in hair
- 2) If live lice or nits are observed and are firmly attached within 1/4 inch of the base of the hair shaft, the school nurse will notify the child's teacher and parent/guardian immediately. The nurse will require prompt treatment with an over-the-counter product and encourage parents/guardians to consult with child's pediatrician. Parents will be instructed to check others living in close quarters and will be encouraged to talk to other parents of child's close playmates and to treat only if they have live lice as well. The teacher will be instructed not to allow children to use any shared helmets, hats, combs/brushes or clothing.
- 3) Nits that are attached more than 1/4 inch from the base of the hair shaft are almost always non-viable (hatched or dead). If nits are observed greater than 1/4 inch from the scalp, the school nurse will notify parent/guardian and will provide information on parent monitoring and methods of combing and elimination without the use of chemical treatments at this time.
- 4) At the school nurse's discretion, siblings and other persons who are felt to be in close contact with a person with live lice will be inspected for infestation and referred for treatment if needed. The family will be notified and provided information on the treatment of head lice.
- 5) The school nurse or health para will check the preschool and kindergarten only. Other classrooms may be checked at the nurse's discretion if there is a lice problem in the school.
- 6) At the school nurse's discretion, a child may be excluded if there is an apparent lack of adequate follow-through by parents or guardian in treating live lice or viable nits.
- 7) If the child with live lice is unable to be picked up by the parent/guardian during school hours, the student will be allowed to return to class for the remainder of the day and may ride the bus home.
- 8) When returning to school after home treatment with a pediculicide, the student will be checked by school nurse or health aide and show proof of treatment before reporting to classroom.
- 9) Students found to have non-viable nits on recheck do not need to be referred for further treatment and will be monitored at the nurse's discretion. The student may remain in school; the parent/guardian will be reminded of the importance in removing all of the nits. If the student has a head full of nits, student should be dismissed for combing and nit removal.
- 10) Parents/guardians who have been instructed to treat their child with a pediculicide will be instructed to repeat treatment in 7 to 10 days as indicated.

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11) If there are three or more students in a classroom that have evidence of lice, the parents/guardians of the students in that classroom will receive written notification.

12) These guidelines are based on rationale from the American Academy of Pediatrics Lice do not spread disease

- Over-the-counter treatments sometimes need to be repeated 2-3 times before the lice are eradicated.
- Lice are mutating to resist certain over-the-counter treatments
- The presence of nits or eggs alone is not indicative of an active infestation, especially if located greater than 1 cm from the scalp; nits greater than 1 cm from the scalp are likely, not viable
- Nits are strongly attached to the hair shaft and therefore are not likely to be transferred to others
- Lice crawl quickly; they do not hop, jump or fly
- Primary mode of transmission is head to head contact
- Child with lice infestation has likely had the condition for 1 month or more
- Removing child from the classroom causes lost lesson time, increased absences, classroom disruption, confidentiality breach, and unnecessary stigma and stress to the child, family, and school community
- Mass screenings are unnecessary as nits alone are not indicative that a child will develop an active infestation; in-school transmission of lice is rare
- Policies based on the presence of nits will be inconsistent and may unnecessarily exclude children from school
- *Children are not excluded for the common cold, yet that is easily transmitted in schools

REFERENCES

- American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/135/5/e1355>
- National Association of School Nurses (NASN)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
<https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/lice/head/schools.html>

Michael Blefeld M.D. 1/23/2019
Medical Advisor (Signature) Date

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