



Public Health Services



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How to Prevent,
Find, and Treat

Head Lice



What Are Head Lice?

Head lice are tiny insects that live on the head. They lay eggs (called nits) close to the scalp. Head lice do not spread disease, and having head lice does not mean that you are not clean. Head lice are very common among children. Scratching the head can be a sign of head lice, but you can have head lice without any itching.

How Is Head Lice Spread?

Head lice spread through direct contact among children (head-to-head), or indirectly on items such as hats, combs, hairbrushes, headbands, helmets, and toques.



Head lice

- do not jump, fly, or hop, but they crawl very quickly
- cannot live on pets or other animals
- can live off the head for up to 3 days, but their eggs, the nits, need a warm environment to develop—nits are not likely to hatch at room temperature

How to Prevent the Spread of Head Lice

- Check your child's head regularly:
 - once a week as part of your routine
 - after every sleepover
 - every day during lice outbreaks at school
- Keep long hair tied back or braided.
- Teach your child not to share personal items that are used on their head. This means things like brushes, combs, barrettes, headbands, elastics, towels, hats, helmets, toques, and scarves.
- Teach your child to put their hats and scarves in their coat sleeves or backpacks when they take them off at school.

If your child has been in contact with someone who has lice, you need to check your child's head carefully to see if they have caught lice. Head lice spread easily, so if one person in the household has lice, others may have it too. **Check everyone** in the household on the same day.

Check for head lice once a

How to Check for Head Lice

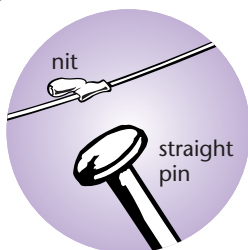
What you need

- bright light
- regular comb
- lice comb, a special fine-tooth comb available at any drug store
- hair conditioner—white is best
- paper tissues—white is best
- plastic bag for garbage

What to look for

You are looking for both live head lice, called climbers, and the lice eggs, called nits.

- Adult lice are 2 to 4 mm long, or about the size of a sesame seed. Lice move quickly and can be difficult to see, so it's more likely that you'll see nits.
- Nits are shaped like tiny teardrops and have a brownish white colour. They are about the size of a poppy seed. They are stuck firmly to individual hairs and will not move unless you pull them from the hair with your fingernails or a nit comb.



What to do when checking for head lice

Start behind the ears and check the entire head, hair by hair. **Check all hair from roots to tips.**

An easy way to find live lice is to use conditioner and a lice comb. White conditioner makes it easier to see lice.

- Apply conditioner to dry hair, soaking the hair from the scalp to ends of the hair.
- Remove tangles from the hair using a regular comb.
- Immediately comb with a lice comb. Pick a place to start. Be sure you comb through all hair over the whole head.
- Place the lice comb against the scalp and pull it to the end of the hair.
- After each pull through the hair, check the teeth of the comb for lice. Wipe the conditioner off the comb onto a paper tissue and look for lice again. Place used tissues in a plastic bag.
- Repeat the combing for every part of the head at least 5 times.

If you find head lice

- If you find **live** lice, you have a confirmed case that should be treated.
- If you find **only nits** and they are close to the scalp, you have a probable case of head lice. If your child has not been treated within the last month, you should treat for headlice now.
- Check everyone else in the household for lice, even if they do not feel itchy.
- Treat everyone in the household who has lice on the same day.

“Conditioner stuns lice for 20 minutes. So once the hair is properly covered with a layer of conditioner, do not delay in combing those little suckers out!”

How to Treat Head Lice

What you need

- **head lice treatment**

Public Health Services recommends using treatments with the following ingredients:

- permethrin, found in products such as Nix or Kwellada-P
- OR
- pyrethrins with piperonyl butoxide, found in products such as R&C, Pronto, Equate, or Licetrol

Other products may be available, but some do not have the ingredients that Public Health recommends to kill head lice. Please check for the above ingredients.

- **lice comb**, a special fine-tooth comb available at any drug store
- **regular comb**
- clean towel

What to do—10 steps

1 Comb hair with a regular comb to remove tangles.

2 Apply the treatment as follows:

- Shake the bottle.
- Apply the treatment to dry hair, even if the product directions says, “towel dried hair.” This will make sure the product is not watered down.
- Put the lice treatment all over the scalp and rub in well.
- Be sure that the treatment covers all of the hair, from the scalp to the ends.
- Leave the treatment on the hair for as long as the package recommends.



3 Rinse out the treatment over the sink.
Don't rinse in a bathtub where the product could get onto other parts of the body. Dry the hair with a clean towel.

4 Comb the hair with a regular comb to remove tangles.



5 Comb for lice with a lice comb.

6 Continue daily lice combing every day between the first and second treatment. It is described in the next section. Do not skip this step!



7 Use the lice treatment a second time, 9 to 10 days after the first treatment. Use the same product, and follow the same steps you used for the first treatment. The first treatment kills the live lice and the second treatment kills any lice that have hatched since the first treatment was done. No product currently available will kill all of the nits.

8 Continue checking household members at least once a week for 3 weeks after the second treatment is done to make sure everyone is free of live lice. See **How to Check for Head Lice** section of this pamphlet.

There are no short cuts to

9 If you find live lice after the second treatment has been done, then repeat steps 1 to 8 using a different product (with a different ingredient) to kill the lice. For example, if you used a product with *permethrin*, then choose a different product that has *pyrethrins* with *piperonyl butoxide*. Make sure to do 2 treatments with the new product.

10 If you continue to find live head lice after following these steps, contact Public Health Services.

Keys to controlling head lice

- Two treatments, 9 to 10 days apart, for every household member who has live lice
- **Daily lice combing** between treatments
- Careful checking of everyone who has been in close contact with someone who has head lice
- Cleaning personal and household items that the people with lice may have used

getting rid of Head Lice!

Daily Lice Combing

Comb for lice every day between the first and second treatments. The first treatment will not kill all of the nits. Daily combing is needed to remove any lice that will hatch. If the new lice aren't removed, they'll lay more nits in 9 to 15 days and start the cycle over again. **This step is key to your success in getting rid of head lice!**

- 1** Wet your child's hair. It should be damp, not dripping wet.
- 2** Comb hair with a regular comb to remove tangles.
- 3** Part the hair into thin, narrow sections. Comb with a lice comb (fine tooth comb) one section at a time.
- 4** Place the lice comb against the scalp and pull it to the end of the hair.
- 5** Check the teeth of the lice comb after each pull through the hair. Rinse off any lice or nits under running water or wipe them away with a tissue. Drop each tissue into a bag.
- 6** Repeat the combing for every section of hair at least 5 times.
- 7** When you finish lice combing, wash the comb under the tap. Use a nailbrush or old toothbrush to get between the teeth of the comb. If you've been using tissues to wipe the comb, tie the bag closed and throw it away. Soak the comb in very hot water for 10 minutes or store in the freezer for 24 hours before using again.

Daily lice combing is very important.

Household Clean Up

- **Wash combs, brushes, and hair accessories**—such as scrunchies, barrettes, and headbands—with hot, soapy water until all lice or nits are removed. Then soak them in very hot water for 10 minutes. Or you can put them in the freezer for 24 hours.
- **Use very hot, soapy water to wash clothing, sheets, towels, pillowcases, and so forth,** used by any household members with head lice in the last 3 days.
- **Treat items that you can't wash,** such as blankets, coats, and stuffed toys, in one of the following ways:
 - Put it in a closed plastic bag for 10 days.
 - Put it in a hot dryer for 20 minutes.
 - Put it in the freezer for 24 hours.
 - Iron it.
- **Vacuum mattresses, carpets, and furniture.** Head lice can live off the human head for up to 3 days.
- **Do not use lice spray** around your home. There is no proof that spraying will help control lice, and it may harm family members or pets.



There are no short cuts to getting rid of Head Lice!

Other Treatments

You may have heard of using household products such as vaseline, mayonnaise, hair gel, or olive oil to treat head lice. Please remember that such methods have not been proven to work. Applying these products is thought to plug the holes through which the lice breathe. But head lice can live without air for up to 6 hours.

If you use one of these products, apply a thick coating to the hair and leave it on for at least 8 hours at a time. You may wish to apply before bedtime, cover hair with a shower cap overnight, and wash hair with regular shampoo in the morning. This may suffocate the live lice, but the nits will not be affected and will continue to hatch. You will need to repeat these treatments several times over 2 to 3 weeks. Remember to also use [daily lice combing](#).

Some people have used natural products such as tea tree oil, other essential oils, and aromatherapy products to treat head lice. Public Health Services does not recommend the use of such products, because their safety and effectiveness is not yet known.

Other products such as gasoline or kerosene are flammable (easily set on fire) and toxic (poison). They are not recommended by Public Health Services because they are dangerous.



Flammable



Toxic

For More Information

Contact Public Health Services:

Amherst	667-3319 or 1-800-767-3319
Annapolis Royal	532-2381
Antigonish	867-4500 ext. 4800
Arichat	226-2944
Baddeck	295-2178
Berwick	538-8782
Bridgewater	543-0850
Canso	366-2925
Cheticamp	224-2410
Dartmouth	481-5800
Digby	245-2557
Elmsdale	883-3500
Halifax	See Dartmouth
Glace Bay	842-4050
Guysborough	533-3502
Head of Jeddore	889-2143
Inverness	258-1920
Liverpool	354-5737
Lunenburg	634-4014
Meteghan	645-2325
Middle Musquodoboit	384-2370
Middleton	825-3385
Neil's Harbour	336-2295
New Germany	644-2710
New Glasgow	752-5151
New Waterford	862-2204
Port Hawkesbury	625-1693
St Peter's	1-888-272-0096 (Voice mail only)
Sheet Harbour	885-2470
Shelburne	875-2623
Sherbrooke	522-2212
Sydney	563-2400
Sydney Mines	736-6245
Truro	893-5820
Windsor	798-2264
Wolfville	542-6310
Yarmouth	742-7141

Websites:

- Speare, Rick. School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. James Cook University: www.jcu.edu.au/school/phtm/PHTM/hlice/hlinfo1.htm
- Pollack, Richard. IdentifyUS, LLC: <https://identify.us.com/idmybug/head-lice/index.html>
- Canadian Paediatric Society: www.caringforkids.cps.ca/whensick/HeadLice.htm
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov/parasites

This pamphlet was written and reviewed by Public Health Services, Capital Health.

