



10/01/17

Dear Parents:

There has been a case of head lice reported in your child's classroom. At this time, we are requesting that all parents inspect their families for lice and treat appropriately.

Please know that head Lice are NOT dangerous and are not a health hazard. Lice do not transmit disease. They are tiny, wingless insects that live close to the human scalp. The eggs, also called nits, are tiny, tear-drop shaped eggs that attach to the hair shaft. They are often found around the nape of the neck or the ears. Nits may appear yellowish or white and can look similar to dandruff. But, unlike dandruff, they can be difficult to remove. The closer the nit is to the scalp, the newer the infestation is. Nymphs, or baby lice, are smaller and grow to adult size in one to two weeks. Adult lice are the size of a sesame seed and tan to grayish-white.

Please keep in mind that head lice infestations are not related to cleanliness. In fact, most cases of head lice infect people with good hygiene and grooming habits. Infestations can occur at home, school or in the community. Head lice are mostly spread by direct head-to-head contact, for example, during play at home or school, slumber parties, sports activities or camps. Less often, head lice are spread via objects that have been in recent contact with a person with head lice, such as hats, scarves, hair combs and brushes.

Included with this letter are recommendations from The Center for Disease Control and Prevention regarding treatment and prevention of head lice. For additional information, you can visit the CDC's website at <https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/lice/head/index.html>.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have questions or concerns.

Best Regards,