

Lice Information



Most children are at some time during their school years exposed to the possibility of getting pediculosis, better known as head lice. The head louse is a small grayish white, dark tan or brown wingless insect. The egg (nit) of the head louse is attached to the human hair and may be more prevalent along the hairline, behind the ears and on the neck. Lice and nits may be transferred from human to human by close head to head contact or the sharing of combs, hats, hair accessories, and coats.

The best prevention from the spread of head lice is to be proactive and check your child's hair and scalp on a regular basis. If you do detect lice in your child, please contact your child's school. You can also contact the school nurse for more information on taking care of your child once head lice are detected.

Please see our district policy below:

Head lice is a universal problem and is particularly prevalent among elementary school-age children. Control of lice infestation is best handled by adequate treatment of the infested person and his/her immediate household and other close personal contacts.

Communication from the school to parents directly and through parent and classroom education to the students will help increase the awareness for both parents and child. Parents need to continually observe their child for this potential problem and treat adequately and appropriately as necessary.

If a child in the District is found to have lice, the child's parent will be contacted to have the child picked up from school for treatment. After treatment and upon returning to school, the child will be examined by the school health staff or principal. The student will be permitted to return to school after it is confirmed that the child is free of any live lice.