

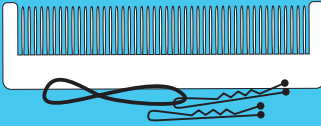
A QUICK GUIDE TO HEAD LICE

An estimated 6-12 million infestations occur each year in the United States among children 3 to 11 years of age.

HEAD LICE CAN'T JUMP

Contrary to popular belief, head lice cannot fly or jump. They spread through direct head-to-head contact that usually occurs when children are playing, taking selfies or hugging.

WHAT ARE YOU SHARING?



Head lice can be transferred through personal items that come in contact with your hair like combs, hair accessories and hats. Avoid sharing to keep an infestation from spreading.



99.6% percent of head lice are genetically resistant to the chemicals most frequently used to treat them. In 2014, a study conducted by the University of Massachusetts Amherst found that head lice are becoming increasingly resistant to Permethrin and Pyrethrins, commonly found in traditional head lice treatments. **Combing remains the most effective way to treat head lice** and also helps to reduce the risk of allergic reactions and skin irritations that can occur when using a topical solution.

Source: University of Massachusetts Amherst

GOT LICE?

The most common signs and symptoms include:

- Feeling itchy and scratching around the scalp, neck and behind the ears.
- Sighting head lice on the scalp or hair.
- Finding eggs attached on the hair.
- Sores or scabs on the skin caused by scratching.

NITS OR DANDRUFF?

If it can be dusted off the hair, it is most likely dandruff. Eggs are laid on the hair with a glue-like substance, which makes them difficult to remove. It is important to comb eggs out of the hair as most treatments are unable to penetrate the shell to kill eggs.

The average number of eggs (nits) a female louse can lay in one day. Eggs are laid on the hair, close to the scalp and hatch within 6-10 days. If the eggs are not removed, it is likely re-infestation will occur. This is why **one-off treatments are ineffective.**

It is important to repeat any head lice treatment daily for at least 14 days.



www.v-comb.ca 