



# Marton Activity Centre

## MAC Policy

<b>HEAD LICE</b>	Document ID	: POL025
	Amendment No	: 4
	Quality Area	: MACQA2
	Approved By	: Management
	Approval Date	: 5/2019
	Review Date	: 5/2020

*Head lice continue to cause concern and frustration for families, Educators and children. Although head lice are not considered a health hazard, and do not spread disease, infestations can cause anxiety for all stakeholders. Head lice affect all socioeconomic groups and are not a sign of poor hygiene. They have no preference for ethnic background, hair colour, hair type or age. This policy is intended to outline roles, responsibilities and expectations of the Service to assist with early identification, treatment and control of head lice in a consistent and coordinated manner.*

*Whilst families have the primary responsibility for the detection and treatment of head lice our Service will work in a cooperative and collaborative manner to assist all families to manage head lice effectively.*

### **POLICY STATEMENT**

To ensure parents, teachers, staff, educators and healthcare workers are well informed about the early identification of head lice and managing infestations through effective treatment and communication with families.

Marton Activity Centre aims to:

- Outline the roles and responsibilities of families, educators and management who are involved in detection, treatment and control of head lice.
- Document effective treatment and management strategies.
- Provide information and support for families.

### **SCOPE**

This policy applies to the children, families, staff, management and visitors of Marton Activity Centre.

## HEAD LICE

Pediculosis Capitis or head lice are insects that live in hair and suck blood from the scalp, usually causing itching of the scalp. Female head lice lay their eggs and glue them to the base of hair shafts. The eggs are pale cream to yellowish brown in colour and hatch after 7–10 days. The immature lice grow into adults over 6–10 days and start biting the scalp to feed on blood. Adult lice mate, the females lay more eggs, and the cycle continues.

People get head lice from direct head to head contact with another person who has head lice. This can happen when people play, cuddle or work closely together. Head lice do not have wings or jumping legs so they cannot fly or jump from head to head. They can only crawl.

Head lice do not live or breed on animals, bedding, furniture, carpets, clothes or soft toys. They cannot spread by sharing hats.

## FINDING HEAD LICE

Head lice do not necessarily cause an itch and may be difficult to observe. Look for eggs by shining a strong light on the hair near the scalp, or by using the conditioner and combing technique. (See Treatment) Head lice are found on the hair shaft itself and move to the scalp to feed. They can be brown or grey in colour. Head lice have six legs, which end in a claw, and they rarely fall from the head. Louse eggs (also called nits) are laid within 1.5cm of the scalp and are firmly attached to the hair. They resemble dandruff but can't be brushed off.

## IMPLEMENTATION

Responsibilities of Management, Nominated Supervisor, Responsible Person and Educators:

- If one child at Marton Activity Centre has head lice, it is likely that several others also have them.
- The child or children with head lice are not to be isolated or excluded from learning.
- Reduce head-to-head contact between all children when the Service is aware that someone has head lice.
- The Director or nominated supervisor will confidentially notify the parent/caregiver of a child who is suspected of having live head lice and request that the child is treated before returning to the Service the following day.
- Keep families informed if there is someone at Marton Activity Centre with head lice, ensuring confidentiality is not breached by disclosing the child's name who has head lice.

- Support parents and children who have head lice by providing factual information, reducing parental anxiety and not singling out individual children with head lice.
- Provide families with suggestions of effective treatment for head lice.
- Encourage parents to tie back children's hair when attending the Service.
- Record confidentially all cases so an outbreak can be avoided.
- Encourage children to learn about head lice so as to help them understand the issue and how to prevent further outbreaks.

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF FAMILIES

- Check your child's head once a week and check for head lice.
- Ensure your child does not attend the Service with untreated head lice. If you find any live lice or eggs, begin treatment immediately and notify the Service if your child is affected so the Service can monitor the number of cases and act responsibly if a high number of cases are reported.
- Check for effectiveness of the treatment every 2 days until no live lice are found for 10 consecutive days. Remove eggs from your child's hair using the conditioner method and head lice comb.
- Once treatment has started, your child can attend the Service.
- Children with long hair will attend the Service with their hair tied back.
- Families will only use safe and recommended practices to treat head lice.
- Families will maintain a sympathetic attitude and avoid defaming/blaming families who are experiencing difficulty with control measures.

### TREATMENT

- Conditioner and Combing Technique
  1. Untangle dry hair with an ordinary comb.
  2. Apply hair conditioner to dry hair (white conditioner makes it easier to see the eggs). Use enough conditioner to cover the whole scalp and all the hair from roots to tips.
  3. Use an ordinary comb to evenly distribute the conditioner and divide the hair into four or more sections using hair clips.
  4. Starting with a section at the back of the head, place the teeth of a head lice comb flat against the scalp. Comb the hair from the roots to the tips.
  5. Wipe the comb clean on a tissue after each stroke and check for head lice or eggs on the tissue.
  6. Comb each section twice until you have combed the whole head. If the comb becomes clogged, use an old toothbrush, dental floss or a safety pin to remove the head lice or eggs.
- Chemical treatments are also available for head lice for children ages more than six months—your pharmacist can help you choose a product.
- No single chemical treatment will work for everyone and lice can develop a resistance to the chemicals.

## JURISDICTION SPECIFICATIONS FOR EACH STATE:

<b>NEW SOUTH WALES (NSW)</b>
<p>NSW Department of Education</p> <p><a href="https://education.nsw.gov.au/student-wellbeing/health-and-physical-care/health-care-procedures/conditions/head-lice">https://education.nsw.gov.au/student-wellbeing/health-and-physical-care/health-care-procedures/conditions/head-lice</a></p>

## CONSIDERATIONS

## NATIONAL QUALITY STANDARDS (NQS)

<b>Quality Area 2: Children's Health &amp; Safety</b>		
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Each child's health and physical activity is supported and promoted.</b>
<b>2.1.1</b>	<b>Wellbeing &amp; Comfort</b>	Each child's wellbeing & comfort is provided for, including appropriate opportunities to meet each child's needs for sleep, rest & relaxation.
<b>2.1.2</b>	<b>Health practices and procedures</b>	Effective illness and injury management and hygiene practices are promoted and implemented.
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Safety</b>	<b>Each child is respected</b>
<b>2.2.1</b>	<b>Supervision</b>	At all times, reasonable precautions & adequate supervision to ensure children are protected from harm.

## EDUCATION AND CARE SERVICES NATIONAL REGULATIONS AND NATIONAL LAW

<b>Education and Care Services National Regulations and National law NSW</b>		
<b>Reg</b>	<b>88</b>	Infectious Diseases.

**SOURCE**

Australian Children's Education & Care Quality Authority (2014).
Better Health Channel. (2019). Head lice (nits) [Fact Sheet]. <a href="https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/conditionsandtreatments/head-lice-nits?viewAsPdf=true">https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/conditionsandtreatments/head-lice-nits?viewAsPdf=true</a>
Early Childhood Australia Code of Ethics. (2016).
Guide to the Education and Care Services National Law and the Education and Care Services National Regulations. (2017).
Guide to the National Quality Standard. (2017).
Healthy WA. (2019). Head lice: <a href="https://healthywa.wa.gov.au/Articles/F_I/Head-lice">https://healthywa.wa.gov.au/Articles/F_I/Head-lice</a>
National Health and Medical Research Council. (2012) (updated June 2013). Staying healthy: Preventing infectious diseases in early childhood education and care services.
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NT Government. (2019). Head lice: <a href="https://nt.gov.au/wellbeing/health-conditions-treatments/parasites/head-lice">https://nt.gov.au/wellbeing/health-conditions-treatments/parasites/head-lice</a>
Privacy Act 1988.
Revised National Quality Standard. (2018).
United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child: <a href="https://www.unicef.org.au/Upload/UNICEF/Media/Our%20work/childfriendlycrc.pdf">https://www.unicef.org.au/Upload/UNICEF/Media/Our%20work/childfriendlycrc.pdf</a>

**SERVICE POLICIES/ DOCUMENTATION**

<b>Policies</b>	
Health and Safety	Respect for Children
Privacy and Confidentiality	Work health and Safety