

LICE PRODUCT LIST

PRODUCT	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	AREAS OF CONCERN	METHOD OF USE
Nix® Crème rinse Kwellada-P® Crème rinse	1% Permethrin (a synthetic pyrethroid)	 Possible emergence of resistant organisms Mild dermal reactions in approximately 1% Contraindicated in persons with allergies to chrysanthemums, known allergy to ragweed, pregnant, breastfeeding women and infants 	Nix® • Wash hair with conditioner-free shampoo, rinse with water and dry well. • Apply sufficient creme rinse to saturate hair and scalp • Leave on for 10 minutes • Rinse well with cool water over a sink, rather than in a shower or bath, to minimize body exposure • Consider repeat treatment after 7-10 days Kwellada-P® Use on wet shampooed hair
R&C Shampoo® Licetrol® Pronto®	Pyrethrin (naturally occurring)	Not always ovicidal Contraindicated in persons with allergies to chrysanthemums, known allergy to ragweed • true allergic reactions are rare	See Nix® for further directions Apply to dry hair sufficient to soak thoroughly Allow to remain on area for 10 mins Add small quantities of water, working into the hair until lather forms Rinse well with cool water over a sink, rather than in a shower or bath, to minimize body exposure Repeat in 7-10 days

Resultz [®] Hair rinse	Isopropyl myristate 50% and ST- cyclomethicone 50%	 Indicated for treatment in clients 4 years of age and older Review of the results of clinical trials show that this product looks promising, but the evidence of efficacy is not strong enough to recommend it except in special circumstances. 	 Should be applied to dry hair. Amount of product used depends on hair length Massage product into the hair –especially sides and nape of neck Left on for 10 minutes and rinsed with warm water. Should be reapplied after 7 days.
Natural Alternatives Use natural alternatives with caution as data is lacking and there is no scientific evidence of effectiveness	 household products, such as mayonnaise, petroleum jelly, olive oil, tub margarine and thick hair gel 	• These products show little killing of lice and less effective than topical insecticides. There are no published trials on the safety or efficacy of these home remedies.	Application of a thick coating of such agents to the hair and scalp left on overnight will theoretically occlude lice spiracles and decrease respiration.
	• Tea tree oil • Acid shampoos, 5% acetic acid, vinegar (diluted 1:1 with water), conditioners and vegetable oils	 safety of use in infants is unknown, efficacy and toxicity data not available Reportedly makes it easier to detach the eggs from the hair. No nit removal remedies on the market that have been tested under clinical conditions 	



HEAD LICE CONTROL CHECKLIST

The hair should be checked every week for head lice using bright or natural lighting. If you find lice or nits, check other family members or contacts daily for 2 weeks but do not treat unless they have lice.

1.	Brush hair thoroughly as brushing does physical damage to the louse.			
2.	Before treating, wash hair thoroughly with shampoo <i>free</i> of conditioners and other additives. They may interfere with the lice product.			
3.	Read directions on lice product as some products are applied to damp or dry hair.			
4.	Shake lice product well.			
5.	Thoroughly saturate hair and scalp with sufficient amount of lice product. (as indicated on product insert)			
6.	Leave on hair for period of time stated on product. For thicker, longer hair, you may want to double the time and/ or amount of product.			
7.	Rinse hair well with water and towel dry.			
8.	Part hair into sections to assist with nit removal.			
9.	Remove as many nits as possible by pulling them off with your fingers (a nit comb may help). This can take time but it is a very important step. Checking for and removing nits should be done daily for 14 days.			
10.	Repeat steps 1- 9 in 7 days.			
11.	Call your Public Health Nurse for advice and education as needed.			
12.	Contact personal contacts.			
	Household Cleaning			
1.	Soak combs, brushes, hair clips in very hot water for 15 minutes.			
2.	Wash personal belongings (especially head gear), recently worn clothing and towels and bed linen in hot water and dry using hot cycle of the dryer.			
3.	Dry clean, or seal in a plastic bag for 10 days, or freeze (-20°C for 48-72 hours) items that cannot be exposed to hot water. Items that cannot be washed (stuffed animals, winter coats) can be put into a hot dryer for 20 minutes.			
4.	Vacuum or launder area where there has been direct head contact (couch,			