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August 24, 2026

Dear families,

Lice are a very common occurrence in school age children. Lice tends to spread around the holidays when families travel, and young cousins spend time together. In most cases, families have carefully and swiftly tended to the issue.

We're sending this email to provide you with information that can help you proactively avoid having a case in your home, as well as to let you know our policies and procedures for addressing lice cases as a school. We are having a lice check at school on Tuesday, August 25th, for grades K-5, conducted by [Lice Happens](#).

Part 1: Information to know:

Head lice do not transmit disease. When a child gets lice, it does not suggest that the child is not clean. It only indicates that the child has been near someone with lice.

Facts to highlight:

- Washing and bathing often does not prevent lice.
- Lice do not jump or fly; they crawl. They are passed through head-to-head contact. This is why it spreads in younger children who play with more close contact.
- If possible, encourage children to play with a little distance between their heads.
- **Lice can only survive on a warm scalp. Once a louse has been off of a head for a couple of minutes, it dies and therefore won't be able to reproduce.** This is the reason why washing all the bed linens and clothing does not have an impact on the spreading of lice at home- if they were off the scalp and in the linens, they would already be dead. It's good to avoid sharing hats and brushes, but it can only be passed this way if someone uses it immediately after it was used by someone with lice.
- Nits are hard to differentiate from dry scalp. If you see something that you suspect to be a nit, try to shake it or move it along the hair shaft. If it won't move, it's probably a nit. If it shakes off, or if you can slide it along the strand of hair, it is not a nit.

We are recommending that you check your child at home regularly. Wash and condition your child's hair and then carefully comb through it, checking the scalp and about ¼ inch away from the scalp for nits. There are professionals who can treat lice, but not everyone can afford to use their services. If you want to treat lice yourself at home, use Dimethicone Oil 350. Follow the instructions carefully.

CTA has worked with a number of lice professionals with good results. Their contact information is below:

- **Ashton at Lice Happens. His number is (614) 743-9985, and he is available by text or phone call.** We have used him for trainings for our nurse staff as well as lice checks and had families use him for treatment.
- **Erin at the Lice Nanny of Dublin. Her number is (614) 526-9194.** She has very capable staff as well, and their [website](#) has more information about booking appts. We have used her for trainings and lice checks in the past, as well as had families seek treatment with her group.
- **Lice Clinic in Dublin.** See their [website](#) for more information. We have not worked with them directly but they come recommended by families.

Part 2: CTA's policies and procedures regarding lice

CTA uses peer districts such as Columbus City Schools and Bexley Schools as well as national leading organizations such as the National Association of School Nurses (NASN) as resources when developing and continually revising our policy on lice. In alignment with these organizations, CTA uses an evidence-based head lice management process that eliminates exclusionary practices. The components of our policy are as follows:

1. Because head lice are a nuisance rather than a health threat, students should not be excluded from school. If we suspect your student has head lice, we will call you and ask you to take your child to a lice professional after school. We will not remove your child from class as research does not support that as an effective lice mitigation strategy. You will be permitted to pick up your child early, but we will neither request nor encourage you to do so, as it is an unnecessary disruption to his/her education. On this call, we will provide contact information for appropriate professionals who can confirm lice is present and treat accordingly.
2. Communication:
 - a. If we suspect your child has lice, we will have the nurse do a formal and private check in the nurse's station.
 - b. If the nurse does not see evidence of lice we will send the child back to class. No further action is taken.
 - c. If the nurse believes she sees evidence of lice, she will contact the family, sharing that the child is fine to go back to class but should be taken to a lice professional after school. We appreciate receiving any documentation you can provide that the child has been treated.
 - d. We have hired a professional company to do a Lower School wide lice check at the beginning of the school year and will do so again if the need arises.



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- e. Lice are mostly likely being passed during playdates, sleepovers, and other close contact scenarios. We encourage parents to notify the parents of kids who could be affected. Be sure to consider babysitters who've been with your child.

*The school is only aware of reported cases of head lice. Please notify the school, family, friends, and classmates with whom your child has close, possibly head-to-head contact. Lice are spread socially by **head-to-head contact**. Please reach out to me directly if you have any questions.*

Thank you.