

**Exhibit**

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PARENT LETTER #1

Dear Parent or Guardian:

As your child's school nurse, I wanted to alert you that your child visited my office today with evidence of head lice. An estimated 6 to 12 million infestations occur each year in the United States, most commonly among children ages 3 to 11, so you are not alone.<sup>1</sup>

Head lice are not dangerous. They do not transmit disease, but they do spread easily.<sup>i</sup> **It is important to talk to your family physician or pediatrician to get appropriate care.** A few things to consider include:

- All household members and other close contacts should be checked, and those with evidence of an active infestation should also be treated at the same time.<sup>2</sup>
- There are a number of available treatments, including new prescription treatment options that are safe and do not require combing out nits from your child's hair.
- Resistance to some over-the-counter head lice treatments has been reported. The prevalence of resistance is not known.<sup>3,4</sup>
- There is no scientific evidence that home remedies are effective treatments.<sup>5</sup>
- Family bed linens and recently used clothes, hats and towels should be washed in very hot water.<sup>ii</sup>
- Personal articles such as combs, brushes and hair clips should also be washed in hot water if they are in contact with a person with head lice.<sup>2</sup>
- School policy requires that your child stay home until no live louse is found.

Head lice are tiny, wingless insects that live close to the human scalp. They feed on human blood. The eggs, also called nits, are tiny, tear-drop shaped eggs that attach to the hair shaft. They are often found around the nape of the neck or the ears. Nits may appear yellowish or white, and can look similar to dandruff. But, unlike dandruff, they can be difficult to remove. Nymphs, or baby lice, are smaller and grow to adult size in one to two weeks. Adult lice are the size of a sesame seed and tan to grayish-white.<sup>1</sup>

As you and your family deal with this uncomfortable but common issue, keep in mind that head lice infestations are not related to cleanliness.<sup>6,7</sup> In fact, head lice often infest people with good hygiene and grooming habits.<sup>7</sup> Infestations can occur at home, school or in the community. Head lice are mostly spread by direct head-to-head contact—for example, during play at home or school, slumber parties, sports activities, or camp. Less often, head lice are spread via objects that have been in recent contact with a person with head lice, such as hats, scarves, hair combs, brushes, etc.<sup>1,6</sup>

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can answer any questions or provide you with additional information.

Sincerely,  
Your School Nurse

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<sup>1</sup> Centers For Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Parasites: Lice: Head Lice: Frequently Asked Questions. [http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/lice/head/gen\\_info/faqs.html](http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/lice/head/gen_info/faqs.html). Accessed November 20, 2013.

<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Head lice: Treatment. <http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/lice/head/treatment.html>. Accessed November 20, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> Burkhart CG. Relationship of treatment-resistant head lice to the safety and efficacy of pediculicides. *Mayo Clin Proc.* 2004;79(5):661–666.

<sup>4</sup> Meinking TL, Serrano L, Hard B, et al. Comparative in vitro pediculicidal efficacy of treatments in a resistant head lice population on the US. *Arch Dermatol.* 2002;138(2):220–224.

<sup>5</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Parasites: Lice: Head lice: Treatment Frequently Asked Questions. [http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/lice/head/gen\\_info/faqs\\_treat.html](http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/lice/head/gen_info/faqs_treat.html). Accessed November 20, 2013.

<sup>6</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Head lice: Epidemiology and Risk Factors. <http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/lice/head/epi.html>. Accessed November 20, 2013.

<sup>7</sup> Meinking T, Taplin D, Vicaria M. Infestations. In: Schachner LA, Hansen RC, eds. *Pediatric Dermatology*, 4th ed. Mosby Elsevier; 2011:1525-1583.

MANAGEMENT OF PEDICULOSIS (exhibit continued)

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Letter to Parent #2

**FRENCHTOWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

Dear Parent/Guardian:

A classmate/close contact of your child has head lice.

Lice are transmitted by direct contact from one person to another or with an infested person's articles (combs and brushes, hats and scarves, bedding and upholstery).

Head scratching and intense scalp itching are the most common symptoms of infestation.

Anyone, adult or child, can get head lice. If you do find head lice, follow the steps below to help keep head lice and their eggs out of your child's hair:

**Check all family members** for lice and nits (lice eggs). Lice are grayish-tan, wingless insects; nits are grayish-white, oval shaped and are glued to the hair shafts. Any family member with lice must be treated.

**Treat with a head lice shampoo and combing tool.** Contact your physician or pharmacist for his/her recommendation. Before using any lice shampoo, read and follow all package directions. Consult your pharmacist or physician if you are pregnant, nursing, have allergies, using medication, or discover lice/nits in the eyebrows or eyelashes.

**Remove all nits** by gently combing your child's hair with the special nit removal comb.

**Wash clothes, bed linens, and towels.** Machine wash in hot water. Then dry on the hot cycle for at least 20 minutes. Non-washables (stuffed animals, headphones) can be vacuumed, dry cleaned, or stored in a tightly sealed plastic bag for two weeks. Please wash your child's coat tonight, since coats hang together in the classroom. Coats will remain isolated during an outbreak of lice.

**Combs and brushes** should be soaked in hot water (at least 130 degrees F) for 5 to 10 minutes.

**Vacuum** carpets, upholstery, mattresses, pillows, and car seats.

**Notify** the school nurse if your child has head lice. Relatives and other close contacts should be notified.

If you have any questions, please contact the school nurse.

Sincerely

Your School Nurse