

The Control of Pediculus humanus See p 82.

Control based on knowledge of Biology. ① Feed only on man not on Animals ② Live on the person and his garments, to some extent on bedding. ③ Rarely on furniture or walls. ④ Multiplication is rapid.

INSPECTION FOR

① Head Lice - Look - \rightarrow hair close to scalp
 ' ' ' inside - headress. Nits
 - most commonly found behind ears.
 Living eggs smooth, plump opalescent.
 Hard shell helpful to help
 distinguish from empty shell.
Empty shells - most likely found since
 action of hair takes them
 away from the scalp. Empty shell is not
 evidence of present infestation.

② Body Lice - Examine inside of shirt or
 other garment next to the skin.
 Lice and eggs often congregated at special points
 - Loose seams. Learn to distinguish
 empty shells from fresh eggs.
 Examine surface of body.

Control of head lice

1) Cutting hair short or shaving head. But remember short cutting does not remove all of them. Short hair does however facilitate application.

2) Infestation - possible wrapping the head in a towel & covering with a cap.

3) Kerosene - will kill lice & nits. Diluted equal parts olive & cottonseed oil.

4) Xylene (xylole) 25% in vaseline.

5) Essential oils

6) 2% cresol or up to 4% crude carbonic acid neutralized with soft soap may be used for 20 days.

7) Coconut oil - some say it kills lice & nits.

8) Germans use a sulphur dioxide rubber cap with inlet and outlet tubes which circulate 4% (by volume) gas for 12 to 15 days.

9) Hair combing - carefully.

10) Acetic acid - not used.

For cleaning head do not use the Hat

Control of Body Lice

For the
body, washing
clothes, in
garments c. hot iron x
hair >
Xylene ointment 2%
seams >

numbers of persons, (2
easy
famine stricken refugees
unknown tongue - (social)
epidemic - relapsing

Recommend use - troops on active duty,
N.I powder & Naphthalene 70, creosote 2
iodoform 2 x 6
rather than Naphthalene 10 rather moist
applying to undergarments.

"Powdered lice & eggs of lice non-
parasitic are & are
supplementing 5x"

garments
should be kept at the same time

that could only be used at -10° & below

VI Murine Typhus Transmission by Human Flea,
 Blanc, G and Baltagard, M. Transmission exper-
 imentale du typhus murine par la puce de
 l'homme (Pulex irritans). C. R. Soc. Biol. 1937
 124 1058. $\sum_{i=1}^n d_i = 1937. 852$

