

WHAT'S ON @

Wytaliba Public School

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Wytaliba Public School
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Student of the Week Collie Cooper



For: Improvement in reading, trying hard in writing and counting.

Super Speller



Zeph, Daisy,
Oscar, Opal,
Kiah and Isabella.

Thank you Anna and Sue-ellen for a yummy tuckshop lunch.

Term 2- Week 6: No administration staff in the office Tuesday or Thursday.

Monday 4th June:

Tuesday 5th June: No administration staff in office.

Wednesday 6th June: Return tuckshop order forms.

Playgroup starts at 10.00am

Thursday 7th June: No administration staff in office.

Friday 8th June: Sports day remember your sports shoes.

Library Day- return your books so you can borrow more.

Student Banking Day. Tuckshop Lunch day.

22nd June Athletics Day – Deepwater

3rd July CPR Training

4th July NADOC week activities at Red Range P.S

Jump Rope for Heat- Term 3, Week 3.

Premiers Spelling Bee Regional Finals – Term 3, Week 7 & 8

Reminders to parents & caregivers-

- This newsletter can be found on our school web site at- www.wytaliba-p.schools.nsw.edu.au
- Students and parents please remember: We are a sun smart school, **No Hat = No Play**
- Any further information please contact the school or Debbie on mobile- 0419216006
- If you would like to have this newsletter emailed to you please provide the school with your email address.

Our School is participating in the

Premiers Spelling Bee

The Premier's Spelling Bee was introduced in 2004 as a fun and educational way for primary school students to engage in spelling. The program includes activities to encourage all students to improve their vocabulary and spelling and to promote literacy skills in combination with the English K-6 Syllabus.



State finalists receive silver medallions, a Macquarie Dictionary, a Scrabble board game as well as a gift from MTA. State Champions receive gold medallions and are acknowledged along with their school on a perpetual trophy. State winners and runners-up also receive a free Macquarie Student App download, and a one year subscription to Macquarie Dictionary & Thesaurus Online for their school.

We will be holding a Spelling Bee at our school early Term 3. Finalists will go on to compete at the regional spelling bee during Week 7 & 8 in Term 3.

Parents, caregivers, family and friends can assist student's by encouraging student's to do their spelling homework, give practice spelling tests and positive encouragement. You can find extra Spelling Resources online at:

<https://www.artsunit.nsw.edu.au/2018-premiers-spelling-bee>

CPR and Anaphylaxis Course is being presented at Wytaliba Public School on the 3rd of July. If you would like to participate you need to pay \$45 to the School by the 6th of June to book your place.

A Parent has informed the school that they have treated their child for head lice please check your child/ children's hair and treat accordingly.

Head lice are small, wingless insects that live, breed and feed on the human scalp. They do not generally carry or transmit disease. Head lice have existed for millions of years and, in fact, predate human evolution. Direct contact is required for transmission from person to person. Lice will crawl from head to head without discrimination.

Head lice facts

A female louse lays three to eight eggs (nits) per day. The eggs are firmly attached to the hair fibres, within 1.5 cm of the scalp, and rely on warmth from the head to hatch. Head lice do not have wings or jumping legs, so they cannot fly or jump from head to head. They can only crawl.

People catch 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 are most common among children and their families.

If your family has head lice, tell anyone who has had head-to-head contact with them, so that they can check and treat their family if needed. Wash bed linen in hot water (60 °C) or dry it in a clothes dryer set to warm or hot.

Finding head lice

Some people who have a head lice infestation do not itch. It is possible to have head lice and not feel the need to scratch your head. This means that absence of itch is not a reliable sign that you do not have head lice.

If you suspect someone might have been exposed to head lice you will need to closely inspect that person's hair and scalp.

So what are you looking for? Head lice eggs are oval, and the size of a pinhead. They are firmly attached to the hair shaft and cannot be brushed off. (A live egg will make a 'pop' sound if you crush it between your fingernails.)



A louse is a small, wingless, whitish-brown to reddish-brown insect. They have six legs, which end in a claw.

Treatment for head lice

The two preferred treatment options available for initially treating head lice are the 'conditioner and comb' method, and the use of an insecticide.

The easiest and most effective way to find head lice is to use the conditioner and comb treatment weekly. This includes:

- Step 1. Comb hair conditioner onto dry, brushed (detangled) hair. This makes it difficult for lice to grip the hair or run around.
- Step 2. Thoroughly comb sections of the hair with a fine tooth head lice comb.
- Step 3. Wipe the conditioner from the comb onto a paper towel or tissue.
- Step 4. Look on the tissue and on the comb for lice and eggs.
- Step 5. Repeat the combing for every part of the head at least four or five times.
- Step 6. If lice or eggs are found, the person should be treated.

Note: If the person has been treated recently and only hatched eggs are found, you may not have to treat them again, since the eggs could be from the old infection. A hatched egg looks like an egg with its top cut off:

Using insecticide products

Head lice live in the hair and go to the scalp to feed. Therefore, head lice products must be applied to all parts of the hair.

Once the treatment has been done according to the instructions on the packet, comb through the hair again with the fine tooth head lice comb. This will help to remove the dead eggs and lice, and possibly any eggs still living. This is also a good time to check whether the removed lice have been killed by the treatment or are still alive. (If they are still alive this probably means that they are resistant to the insecticide.)

No topical insecticide treatment kills 100 per cent of the eggs, so treatment must involve two applications, seven days apart. (This kills the lice that hatched from the eggs that didn't die the first time around.) If you choose not to use an insecticide, the comb and conditioner method described above can be used every second day until no live lice have been found for 10 days.

Insecticide resistance

Insecticide resistance is common, so you need to check that the lice you comb out are dead. If the insecticide has worked, the lice will be dead within 20 minutes. If the lice are not dead, the treatment has not worked and the lice are resistant to the product and all products containing the same active compound.

The active compounds in head lice products are: pyrethrins, synthetic pyrethroids (permethrin, bioallethrin), organophosphates (maldison or malathion) and herbal, with or without natural (non-chemical) pyrethrins. If a product with one of these active compounds has not worked for you, you can try another, or speak to your pharmacist or doctor.

Head lice and exclusion from school

According to the Public Health and Wellbeing Regulations 2009, children with untreated head lice are not permitted to attend school or children's service centres. However, once treatment has started, they may attend, even if there are still some eggs present.

Preventing head lice

There is no product available that prevents head lice. However, tying long hair back each day and checking weekly for lice, using the conditioner and comb method, can help prevent the spread.