Natural Pest Control Solutions

How To Get Rid Of Lice and Nits Without Combing or Toxic Chemicals

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Lice R Gone® Shampoo is registered as a FDA Medical Device in the USA.

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Table of Contents

Why I Wrote This Book

The obvious need to find an effective treatment for human lice infestations has long been studied, researched, debated and argued without any significant progress for many, many centuries. The third plaque to afflict Egypt was lice! Head lice simply are not dangerous to people because they do not spread any known disease, but they are very contagious and downright annoying when they infest hundreds of millions of people worldwide. The problem always has been how to remove these very irritating parasites safely and effectively!

Head lice are very easy to control if you know how. But, without knowing any really effective (much less safe) lice treatments the number of cases of human lice infestations has continued to increase worldwide - until these little vampires now feed virtually undisturbed on literally hundreds of millions of unprotected people/children annually. This is truly lousy or bad news - the despised little head lice are now crawling from head to head in record numbers. What is the Good News? The Author would like to assure you the following information will provide you and hopefully the world with the 100% destruction of not only all of these blood-sucking lice but will also remove all of their nits/eggs without combing!

When the Author was a young man he was repeatedly assured: "Build a better mousetrap, and the world will beat a path to your door." but as the Author grew older and older, he sadly discovered that simply is not true. Traditions, marketing, advertising, promotions, contracts, ignorance, paybacks, alliances, lies, greed and many other factors actually create the "market choices" you the reader can find/purchase in order to try to "control" your mice or lice infestations! That said, the Author still believes the truth will eventually set the world free! Like a beautiful flower in the desert - truth is still worth seeking out - so let us now see how to use salt water, shaving, hair dryers and especially Safe Solutions, Inc. Lice R Gone® Shampoo to safely and effectively control human lice infestations once and for all!

Safe and Effective Control of Head Lice and Their Nits Without Combing

Head lice infestations - these tiny little vampires have been a very big problem for man for a very long lousy time. Pliny, a Greek naturalist (23-79 AD) suggested that bathing in viper broth would kill lice. Montezuma paid people to pick head lice nits off his subjects, dried them and then saved them in his treasury. W. Coles in his 1657 book Adam in Eden: or Nature's Paradise noted that the oil from hyssop "killeth lice." Nicholas Culpeper in his 1681 The English Physician Enlarged recommended tobacco juice be used to kill lice on children's heads. Medical historians trace head lice infestations back for over 9,000 years!

Head lice infestations may be nasty, itchy and very contagious, but the poisons that are routinely used and misused to try to get rid of head lice are far worse! Have you ever noticed the connection between the words - pediculicide, insecticide, suicide, homicide, genocide, pesticide and fungicide? They all end in –cide, because they all mean death, destruction, extermination and deliberate killing. The –cide ending originates from the Latin word caedere meaning to kill! All of the currently registered pediculicide "treatments" contain powerful pesticide POISONS to try to kill head lice and by their very nature are all inherently very dangerous - especially to pregnant or nursing women, very young children, and the elderly!. Pediculicides can cause side effects in your child, including hair damage, burning eyes, and serious scalp irritation. Among the suspected reactions to poison lice "treatments" are autism, seizures, mental retardation, many different allergies and respiratory problems, strange tingling, burning, itching, attention deficit disorders, brain tumors, leukemia, cancer and even death. Simply by leaving the pediculicide POISON on the child's scalp for too long or using more than the instructed amount of POISON can overexpose children to toxins. Sensitive children can develop an allergic reaction to pediculicides; therefore why would any caring parent use/misuse any of these POISONS?.

Aside from their potential hazards, head lice are also forming resistance to pediculicides. The Author firmly believes and has written that over time, any pest can and will become immune to any synthetic pesticide. We obviously all need to find a safe, truly effective solution to remove both lice and nits.

Head lice infestations are often discovered when children are seen scratching their heads. Caution: Only about half the people who have head lice infestations - will ever scratch their heads, so itching is not a totally reliable sign of head lice infestation. Head lice in the USA have been shown by surveys in several large eastern cities to infest the heads of Caucasian and Oriental children but they very seldom infest those of African Americans (whose hair may be more oily and flattened). The very best control for head lice is to find them early - so, conduct weekly head checks especially on your young children using a bright light and a good quality lice (or cat flea) comb.

Head lice are small, flat parasitic wingless insects with three distinct body segments - they live on people's heads and feed on their blood - they are about the size of a sesame seed and tan to grayish-white in color. Head lice attach themselves to the skin on your head and firmly attach their eggs (nits) on one side of a hair shaft. You

can use a magnifying glass and a bright light and carefully inspect the scalp by carefully parting the hair under a bright light to expose the scalp. If you use a lice comb (or cat flea comb) you will find 4 times as many head lice infestations than you will if you only conduct a visual inspection. You need to first find out - "if you really have an infestation". So, thoroughly inspect the entire scalp and hair shafts for head lice and/or nits . Head lice can move fast - so it is easier to carefully look for the attached nits. Nits can look like dandruff, but you can identify them by picking up a strand of hair close to the scalp and pulling your fingernail across the area where you have found an attached nit. Dandruff and hair spray glue will pull off easily, but head lice nits will stay firmly attached to the hair - ESPECIALLY IF THEY HAVE BEEN TREATED WITH PEDICULICIDE POISONS.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has clearly written: Treatment for head lice is recommended for persons diagnosed with an active infestation. All household members and other close contacts should be checked; those persons with evidence of an active infestation should be treated. Some experts believe prophylactic (POISON) treatment is prudent for persons who share the same bed with actively-infested individuals. All infested persons (household members and close contacts) and their bedmates should be treated at the same time. Routine retreatment of head lice infestations usually is recommended because no currently approved pediculicide (POISON) is completely ovicidal (will kill all the nits). To be most effective, pediculicide (POISON) retreatments must occur after all the old eggs have hatched but before before any new eggs are produced (usually every two weeks). Nobody wants head lice infestations, and large outbreaks can even close down schools. Because of directions/advice such as this - many children continue to be "treated" with pediculicide POISONS!

The Author again wishes to note that all pediculicide POISON products can cause adverse health reactions and applying pesticide POISONS directly to your child's scalp makes it easy for these toxic substances to be absorbed directly into their blood streams - because their little scalps have many blood vessels that are very close to the surface of the skin. Children also have a less mature immune system to protect them, and they lack the advanced enzyme systems that can help detox and/or remove these toxic chemicals. The Author would like to clearly warn you that the various pediculicides (pesticide POISONS) used in most head lice "treatments" have been linked to many health problems and even death, especially in children and they are not very effective in removing lice - so why would any caring person choose to use these toxins over and over and over and over and over and then over again?

Head lice, or Pediculus humanus capitis, will attack, live on and feed upon an estimated 12 million people every year in the U.S., they will most commonly feed upon our children 3 to 11 years of age. Because head lice can not hop or fly but can only crawl, they normally can infest you or your child by direct human head-to-head contact, and only occasionally by the sharing of personal items e.g., brushes, hats, coats, combs, or towels. Head lice exclusively live on humans and only feed on human blood and can only live for 1-2 days if they fall off or are removed from a human head. Note: Head lice cannot live on pets, so there is no reason to treat your dog, cat or guinea pig if you have a head lice infestation(s). Head lice do not live in buildings either - so why "treat" them either - especially with POISONS?

Head lice infestations may cause intense itching on some children as they continue to feed on them.. The punctures the head lice make while feeding can be made worse by a child's scratching and transferring bacterial infections, which may cause your child to says he/she is “feeling lousy.” When parents first find out that head lice are now feeding on their child - they normally become desperate to solve the "plague of lice" and run to the nearest store and purchase some over-the-counter pediculicide POISON "treatment", Usually these commercially available lice POISON shampoos are their only "control of choice" and because of all their past history and effective marketing these lice POISONS will continue to be one of the first things a parent thinks of when they first find out their child is being eaten. Normally they will put that POISON lice shampoo on their child's little head, and a few days later, when they inspect their child's head again and again find more lice in their child's head - the parents will again run out and buy another/more over-the-counter POISON "treatment" and again soak their child's head with POISON to once again try to save their child from the "plague of lice"! These parents will continue to use the same or other over-the-counter POISON lice shampoos until they finally realize that all of the over-the-counter POISONS were not effective. The lice are still there. Now the parent really begins to panic and often will will seek the advice of their pediatrician - who will often prescribe some even more dangerous POISON "treatment" for you to put on your child's head! When even these terrible prescription POISONS also fail to control the lice - the child is now in real danger as the parents really panic and are now want to use the most toxic lice shampoo on the market. The Common Sense Quarterly Report (BIRCH), Fall 1998 clearly stated: "Panicked parents who would not normally expose their children to potentially hazardous materials will apply pesticides (POISONS) in haste, sometimes well beyond the recommended frequency and dosages."

All over-the-counter and prescription head lice treatments are all POISONS and should never be used by and/or on pregnant or breastfeeding women, babies less than 12 months old and/or any people who have allergies, open wounds on the scalp or asthma. Even if you are not on this list - that does not mean these toxins are "safe" much less effective for you to use/misuse. " Currently the most common head lice " treatments" are pesticide-based, over-the-counter containers of permethrin (1%), or pyrethrin-based products. Approved prescription-only options are permethrin (5%), malathion (0.5%), or lindane (1%). Non-pesticide-based "home" remedies include cooking oil, vinegar, petroleum jelly, mayonnaise, olive oil, and various essential oil blends.

Almost 90% of parents polled want their schools to ban children from class if they have head lice.. Because of their concerns - many schools and daycare centers have adopted the "no nit" policy recommended by the National Pediculosis Association. This policy means children cannot attend school if nits are found in their hair. None of the current pediculide POISON "treatments" or any of the "home" remedies will remove any (much less all) of the nits from your child's head especially without combing. Only Lice R Gone® nontoxic enzyme lice shampoo treatment will safely and effectively remove all the lice and nits without combing normally in 10 minutes. If a pediculicide POISON has been used before - the enzyme shampoo must remain on the head for at least 30 minutes. Lice R Gone® is registered by the FDA as a medical device and not as a pediculicide POISON because it does not contain any POISONS.

The Author does not recommend the use of any pesticide POISON based pediculicide - and only suggests the use of salt or Lice R Gone® to safely control lice.

The Author also does not recommend the use of any of the current "home" remedies. Studies have shown that when people try to suffocate head lice by covering the hair and scalp with olive oil, mayonnaise and even petroleum jelly -- those "treatments" will not kill the head lice even when these messy "suffocating" materials are left on overnight. Why? Head lice can even survive when totally immersed in water for 24 hours. Another real drawback to these "home' remedies is that the mess they create are all very difficult to remove from the hair, bedding, clothing, towels, etc.

Head lice can obviously survive "home" remedies and POISON "treatments", but head lice can not survive a safe 10 minute salt water shampoo/rinse so, add salt to a bowlful of warm water until there is some undissolved salt at the bottom of the bowl and soak your child's hair and scalp with the salt water - do this once a week for at least three weeks. Salt will not remove the nits but it will safely and far more out perform and effectively kill the lice better than any POISON!

Virtually all of Pesticide-based lice "treatments" are coming under increasing scrutiny, as more and more children are harmed and as more and more head lice have obviously become resistant to these dangerous pesticide POISONS! There is now medical evidence that frequent and repeated "treatments" using traditional pesticide-based pediculicides, especially on immune-compromised children has been anecdotally linked to A.L.L. (acute lymphoblastic leukemia) and even death. With the combined awareness of their inherent dangers and their ever decreasing ability of these terrible toxins to even control head lice,

While it is true that shaving the head or cutting the hair extremely short can be used to control lice infestations - which of your children want to go to school bald?.

Identification and Biology: Tom - (Please see: http://www.123rf.com/stock-photo/lice.html and/or

http://bit.ly/YfQ416)

Adult head lice are only about 1/8 inch long, grayish, flattened, and wingless. Their legs are claw-like, designed to hold onto hair. These lice excrete partially digested blood which can appear as 'black dandruff'. Lice eggs, commonly referred to as nits, are whitish, oval and the size of a pinhead (1/30 inch long). They are attached to hair near the scalp. Nits that are found further than 1/2 inch from the scalp nearly always have hatched or will never hatch. Head lice live only on humans, they especially are fond of feeding upon young children where they normally are found clinging to hair shafts near the scalp. Head lice need to take daily blood meals. Head lice adult females glue eggs (nits) on one side of a hair shaft close to the scalp, usually behind the ears and on the nape of the neck. Eggs hatch after 5 to 10 days. Young head lice (called nymphs) are mobile and molt three times, developing into mature adults in about three weeks. Adults can live for about four weeks but can not lay eggs until after seven days. Head lice do not survive off a host for more than one or two days and can not jump or fly. They can however crawl from an infested person to another person during play or other close contact. Head lice may occasionally be spread when an infested child shares combs, brushes, scarves, clothing, hats, towels or similar items. Human head lice do not feed on cats, dogs, or other animals.

It is important to understand a little about head lice biology and habits. Head lice are obligate blood feeders, which means they need human blood to grow, develop and lay eggs. When on a human host, they are usually found close to the scalp, but may be found on the eyebrows or eyelashes. Head lice are quite small. Adults are 1/10 to 1/8 of an inch long and the immature lice are even smaller. The tiniest lice are not much larger than the nits. Head lice are tan to grayish-white. Head lice cannot fly or hop like fleas, but they can crawl quickly through the hair at a rate of nine inches per minute. Infestations are called pediculosis, which is a communicable disease. Head lice vary in color from dirty white to reddish-brown to rust to grayish black in color. If the nymphal stages are passed on to a person of blonde or light coloration, the adult louse is light in color, but if they are passed on to a person of dark hair coloring, then the resulting wingless adult is more pronounced in coloration. They are small - about the size of a sesame seed. Head lice need a warm, moist habitat in which to live - head lice get their moisture from the air - If the air is dried, the lice dehydrate and die - so use a hair dryer to kill them on your head.

Eggs or nits (that look like tiny white or tan dots) are usually laid by the female close to the base of the hair near the scalp and they are firmly cemented to the hair. The eggs (and the empty shell) are known as

nits and are always oval- or tear-shaped, and are glued at an angle to the side of the hair shaft. The nits usually occur near the scalp (clustered in groups), but can often be found nestled behind the ears and at the nape of the neck. The hatched egg is easily identified by its opalescent and translucent appearance. Just before hatching the eyes and other structures of the embryo can be made out through the translucent shell. On hatching, the top of the egg opens like a lid. nits may be occasionally found anywhere on the hair shaft, but normally they are found near the scalp and they are firmly attached with a protein based glue and do not flake off like dandruff. They are so hard to comb out and/or to remove we invented the term “nitpicking” to describe the difficulty. One louse can lay 150 nits a month (normal lifetime). They hatch in about 10 days, depending on the climate. Nits need at least 82o F.; and 70% humidity to incubate. During the incubation time the respiratory passages of the louse shut whenever the nits are immersed in water and they can survive under water for over 24 hours. Nuttall (1917) found 80% of the eggs were laid on hair and 20% laid on flannel. The top of the egg or operculum supplies air and humidity to the developing louse.

Nymphal Stages

There are three nymphal stages, all of which resemble the adult except in size and possession of sexual organs, but they do have some changes in color. During the first stage the nymph is a pale straw color has no central nervous system (CNS) and, therefore, can not be killed using volatile, synthetic pesticide neurotoxins or by poisons that attack the CNS. The poisons and the “inerts” in these volatile pesticides can and do, however, attack your CNS! The gut of the nymph is clearly visible through the almost translucent cuticle, and when the first-stage nymphs have taken a meal of blood they are shining red in color, like rubies. Afterwards the blood darkens and thereafter the gut appears purplish-black. The young nymph is able to feed almost immediately after emergence and after this feeds regularly, at least twice daily. The nymphs and adults feed on you by pressing the front of their heads against your skin; a series of curved teeth around their mouths then fasten on to your skin and the piercing stylets are released from a pouch where they are normally invisible, to pierce your skin. Saliva from the salivary glands lubricates the stylets and they begin to feed on you. The enzymes in Lice R Gone® create an extra “molt” they weren’t anticipating and will quickly destroy live lice and help remove nits/glue. Lice can not become resistant (immune) to Lice R Gone® or Safe Solutions, Inc. enzyme cleaners with peppermint or salt or borax or heat.

Length of life cycle - The egg hatches within 8 - 9 days and the nymphal stages take approximately the same length of time. The life cycle takes place, therefore, every 18 days. The length of the adult stage in the male is about 10 days and in the female can vary from 9 - 22 days. A maximum of about 6 to 10 nits/eggs are laid each day by each female and the maximum hatch rate has been found to be 88%. All lice feed on blood every 3 - 6 hours and can only survive about 20 - 48 hours without a blood meal. Nits are the size of the period at the end of this sentence. At cooler temperatures (50o - 68o F.) eggs may hatch up to 30 days later. An adult female head louse lays an average of 6-7 eggs per day and the average life span is about 32 days. Eggs hatch within 7-10 days after being laid. Immature lice pass through three stages before becoming adults, which takes another 8–9 days. One pregnant adult female can produce enough offspring so a significant infestation can occur within a month. A child having a significant infestation has been infested for at least a month or more. Scientists believe children are most contagious when they have adult lice on their head. Eggs are white when they are first laid and turn brown before they hatch. Once they hatch, eggs are called nits. Eggs are glued to individual hair strands about 1/2-inch from the scalp. This glue is so strong the eggs cannot be as easily removed as dandruff and other hair debris. Head lice require the constant warm, humid environment of the human scalp for survival. They only live on people where they feed frequently and quickly become dehydrated and die if they fall off their host. So, do not waste your time cleaning the house and washing linens. Eggs removed from the human head won't hatch at room temperature. While not impossible, it is extremely unusual for someone to become infested from lice or eggs that fall off a host. Studies indicate head-to-head contact is primarily how head lice are spread from one person to another.

Head Lice Inspection

Many parents routinely examine their child's head on a weekly basis. But if you do not do so - if you see your child scratching his/her head or if the school or daycare has reported a louse infestation, you should carefully inspect your children on a weekly basis - look for signs of head lice.

Live lice: Part the hair with a rat-tailed comb. Check all areas of your child's scalp, especially at the nape of the neck and around the ears; these are favorite feeding spots for head lice. Also look for lice feces, that look like tiny black specks on your child’s scalp. If you see black specks, carefully examine the rest of the head for live lice and nits.

Nits/Eggs: Female lice typically attach eggs 1/2-inch from the scalp. There can be from a few to several hundred nits in a child's hair. Use a magnifying glass and a good light to help distinguish between nits and dandruff. Eggs are oval-shaped and glued securely to only one side of the hair shaft. The nit stays firmly attached to the hair shaft even after hatching. Studies have shown even trained professionals occasionally miss live lice because the immature lice are so small, fast and hard to see. It is also easy to mistake dandruff or hair casts for nits. Only combing and/or Lice R Gone® will remove all of the nits.

Combing: the original non-toxic method of lice control--Combing is the oldest (ask your child if they think combing is "safe") method of lice control; nit combs have been found in Egyptian tombs. When done properly, combing takes a very long time and requires a great deal of patience both on the part of parent and the child. Because head lice eggs can hatch for up to 10 days after they are laid, you will have to diligently comb hair every day for two weeks even after you find the last live head louse in order to make sure you have removed any/all young nymphs that have emerged. Nits found further than 1/2 inch from the scalp are probably not going to hatch and can be ignored. You "may be able to avoid" insecticide shampoos/rinses if you daily and thoroughly comb the hair to remove lice and nits, but you must be very diligent. Even if you use an insecticidal POISON pediculicide shampoo, combing is the only way you can remove all of the eggs/nits from your child's hair. The term "nit-picking" describes this very difficult and usually very painful process. If you miss even one nit your child will soon be "re-infested". Good luck with the combing! The Author recommends Lice R Gone® Lice Shampoo.

HEAD LICE TREATMENT OPTIONS:

Insecticidal Treatments--To try to reduce the number of live lice on their child's head, many parents buy the first pediculicide POISON they find that says that it is labeled for head lice control. The truly amazing thing to the Author is that head lice do not cause any known diseases but the various POISON "treatments" are all known or suspected of harming people (especially children) and pets, and none of these various toxins will remove the head lice nits without combing! If you miss even one nit - your child will continue to be infested with head lice! Remember - all pesticide POISONS were and are specifically created to destroy, suppress or alter the life cycle of a living organism - and you and your child are living organisms too! The Author knows of no registered economic POISON that is completely safe for people (especially children), pets and/or the environment even when they are used according to the label..

Pyrethrins (permethrin): Many pyrethrin treatments contain formaldehyde – a substance now listed as carcinogenic. Pyrethrins have been shown to cause allergic reactions, attacking the nervous system and causing skin irritations. Pyrethrin products currently on the market are NIX®, RID®, A-200®, Clear® and store brands with similar active ingredients. It is interesting that Contemporary Pediatrics, Vol. 15, No. 11 noted: in the UK, children treated for head lice four years earlier with pyrethroid compounds (permethrin and phenothrin) needed at least 16 to 20 times the usual POISON dose to eradicate another infestation. Laboratory-bred lice in this experiment died within two hours of exposure to 0.1% permethrin but lice from the heads of children who had been exposed to pyrethroid products took as long as 72 hours to die. In Israel, clinically significant resistance to permethrin occurred within 2.5 years of its introduction, a time span corresponding to approximately 40 generations of lice... Perhaps the most striking increase in resistance to permethrin has been recorded in the Czech Republic, where the concentration of permethrin required to kill 90% of head lice increased by some 500 times between 1981 and 1992! “

Research in the U.S. has shown lice are resistant to the pyrethrin/pyrethroid products, which means live lice will still be found after treatment. As these POISONS continue to be used, lice resistance will increase, making these products even less and less effective. And they all require at least two separate shampoos to "control" head lice. The Author would like to point out that exposure to permethrin can cause allergic reactions, headaches, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath, or difficulty breathing. Very high doses may lead to loss of consciousness. Permethrin may make the skin and eyes redden, itch, or sting. Based on studies in laboratory animals, permethrin may cause cancer in humans. Permethrin has a reported dermal LD50 in rabbits of greater 2000 mg/kg. Permethrin caused mild irritation of both the intact and abraded skin of rabbits. It also caused conjunctivitis when it was applied to the eyes - so be very careful when you wash your child's head with this POISON.

If you really want a shock - compare just the active ingredients in several over-the-counter (commercial) head lice (poison) shampoos with a can of Raid® - the Raid® can that warns you not to let the contents touch the skin - usually has less active ingredients/poisons! (Note: Both pyrethrin and pipernoyl butoxide are now considered to be carcinogenic!) There is twice as much piperonyl butoxide (PBO) in the various head lice shampoos as in the Raid®. There is only 0.4% pyrethrins in the Raid®

poison can and the can cautions you not to get any of the spray on you or your clothing, but the head lice poison shampoo tells you to put it all on your child's head! Pyrethrin poison formulas with 5% concentrations of permethrin are now being prescribed with some physicians recommending leaving the entire permethrin poison shampoos on your child's head for 1 - 2 hours instead of the 10 minutes suggested on most labels. Stronger poisons and increased exposure time makes toxic reactions in your child far more likely! Would you really spray your child's head with a can of Raid®? Then, why would you use an even stronger poison with which to soak your child's head? for 10 minutes, 3 - 8 hours or longer? Will that really give you peace of mind?

Malathion: A product reintroduced to the U.S. market several years ago is Ovide®. The active ingredient in this pediculicide lotion is malathion, an organophosphate insecticide POISON. This prescription product has an unpleasant odor and is flammable - so do not smoke when you wash your child's head, Instructions say you must soak your child's hair with Ovide® and leave it on for 8 to 12 hours. According to National Library of Medicine and Medline Plus in their writing on OVIDE, they clearly state: "Malathion is a poison." http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/malathiontopical202336.html - We know that Malathion is toxic via skin contact, ingestion, and inhalation exposure. Malaoxon is considered to be 22 times more toxic than the parent malathion from acute dietary exposure and 33 times more toxic by all routes of exposure from short-term and medium-term exposures. The organophosphate pesticides, including malathion, share a common mode of action. Exposure to multiple organophosphates can lead to additive toxicity. Storage of malathion products for a long period of time may allow the accumulation of degradation products that inhibit the liver enzymes responsible for malathion detoxification and that simply heating malathion may also lead to the formation of isomalathion, which is a potent AChE inhibitor. While the acute LD50 of malathion in mice ranges from a high 400-4000 mg/kg the synergistic contaminant isomalathion has a much lower acute oral LD50 in rats of 89 mg/kg.. In children, the signs and symptoms of organophosphate poisoning may be predominantly related to the CNS (e.g., seizures, alterations in mental status including lethargy and coma). Hypotonia, muscle weakness, miosis, and excessive salivation.

Kwell®: Another pediculicide POISON shampoo product available only by prescription is Kwell®. This lindane POISON is prescribed for use only "after safer medications have failed or have caused side effects," but is still used on innocent children with alarming frequency. The European Member States have voted to ban the controversial insecticide lindane from farming across the European Union. After years of campaigning, pressure groups hailed the decision as a significant victory in their efforts to remove older and dangerous chemicals from the environment – the world-wide Pesticide Action Network first called for a ban on lindane back in 1985. After being under review for about 30 years, the pesticide lindane was finally withdrawn by the Environmental Protection Agency for use in USA agriculture in 2006. Called by the EPA "one of the most toxic, persistent, bioaccumulative pesticides ever registered," lindane is still stubbornly being supported by the Food and Drug Administration for use in prescription shampoos and lotions used on children. Head lice resistance to lindane, the active ingredient in Kwell®, has been reported in many parts of the world, including the United States. This product is less effective than many other POISON

head lice treatments, taking longer to kill adults and nymphs. Kwell® should be used with extreme caution--neurotoxic reactions, carcinogenicity in lab animals and blood disorders have been reported as a result of using lindane shampoos. Hospitalizations, seizures and deaths have been reported after the use of Lindane Shampoo and Lindane Lotion, according to the products' own warning label. Because of these adverse effects and a reported oral LD50 of 88 to 190 mg/kg in rats, the Author will not recommend Kwell®.

Hair-Clean-1-2-3®: This is a non-traditional treatment with some independent research showing it has similar or greater effectiveness to Nix®. It was studied at the Miami School of Medicine and in Israel at Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School. Hair-Clean-1-2-3® is a mixture of anise oil (flavoring in black licorice), coconut oil and ylang oil in an isopropyl alcohol carrier. It has a very strong (almost overpowering) licorice smell and it should be used with caution because the isopropyl alcohol makes it flammable. Spray dry hair thoroughly and leave it for 15 minutes. Then, remove lice and nits with a metal nit comb (which comes with the product). Like other products, a second application is needed 7-10 days after the first "treatment". Caution: Isopropyl alcohol is quickly absorbed through the skin, and large amounts applied topically can be inhaled, which can lead to alcohol poisoning and other problems. A number of case reports in the medical literature describe small children who slipped into comas after a caregiver tried to reduce their fevers with alcohol. Other reports have described cases in which adults suffered cardiac and neurological problems after using alcohol-soaked towels to cool down or ease pain. Do you really want to put this alcohol on your child's little head?

Ulesfia Lotion: On April 9, 2009, FDA approved a new prescription medication for the treatment of head lice. Ulesfia (benzyl alcohol) Lotion, 5%, is approved for use in children 6 months of age and older. This new drug is the first FDA-approved head lice product with benzyl alcohol as the active ingredient. The safety and effectiveness of Ulesfia Lotion, 5%, were shown in two studies of more than 600 people with active head lice infestation. The study participants received two, 10-minute treatments with either Ulesfia Lotion or a topical inactive substance (placebo), one week apart. More than 75 percent of the participants who received Ulesfia Lotion were lice-free 14 days after the final treatment, compared to 26 percent who received the placebo. This POISON lotion kills lice but not nits, so the second treatment is needed to kill lice that have hatched since the first treatment. “Benzyl alcohol lotion is not without risks.” Common side effects of the medication include irritation of the skin, scalp, and eyes, and numbness of the scalp where the product is applied. The product is not approved for use in children younger than 6 months, and premature infants could be at risk for developing serious side effects such as seizure, coma, and death. Do you really want to put this alcohol on your child's little head?

Even if all of the over-the-counter and prescription pediculicide POISONS were completely safe for you and your child - they are not effective in removing all of the head lice and especially not in removing all of their nits - so why use them? Because the nits can hatch up to 10 days later all of these toxic "treatments" note that you must reapply these POISONS to your child's head at least once more! Even when parents have used several different head lice "treatments" according to their labels and combed, many still find their child still has an ongoing head lice infestation. The

Author believes that it should be obvious that even after many pediculicde "treatments" - these POISONS did not and can completely eliminate the head lice infestation(s) you are dealing with. Missing only a few tiny lice or nits will be enough to quickly start the head lice infestation all over again. Thousands of school nurses and parents have reported that these over-the-counter and prescription pediculicde POISONS are not effective especially on resistant head lice. What is worse, is the fact that all of these "treatments" need to be repeated 7-10 days later as directed on their various labels. The head lice nit stage is immune to all volatile synthetic pesticides, and the "treatments" must all be repeated to try to kill lice that are newly hatched after the first POISON "treatment". All these toxic pediculicide POISONS "caution" the parents that they must use the entire amount recommended on the label and that the parents may need to use more pediculicde POISON on children with lots of hair--for example, girls with long hair. None of these toxic products should be used like regular shampoos or hair treatments to try to prevent head lice infestations!

Remember, head lice resistance has been fully documented in the "safer" over-the-counter pyrethrin/pyrethroid based products. Insecticide POISON resistance is very complex and common, so if you use any POISON you need to check that the insecticide POISON has worked, if the POISON is still effective - all of the lice will be dead within 20 minutes. If all of the lice are not dead, the POISON treatment has not worked and the lice are clearly resistant to that particular POISON product and all other pediculicide products that contain the same active pesticide POISON compound. No POISON treatment kills any of the eggs - so every POISON treatment must involve at least two applications, seven days apart. Parents should be fully aware that even the most effective pediculicide POISON may not be 100 percent effective in removing both head lice and their nits. This is why you must also use a lice comb if and when you choose to "use" any of these terrible pediculicide POISONS!.

If you only want to kill the lice and then comb out the nits - the Author recommends simply using 10 minute salt water shampoos once a week for three weeks - head lice are not and can not become resistant to salt water and salt water will not harm your child.

The Author believes that the most effective lice and nit removal product on the market today is Safe Solutions, Inc. Lice R Gone® Shampoo.

A 10 minute Lice R Gone® nontoxic shampoo treatment will usually remove all of the lice and nits without combing! The all-natural enzymatic formula is pH-balanced, hypoallergenic and biodegradable. Lice R Gone® is pesticide-free, environmentally friendly and safe for children. Lice R Gone® is the quickest, safest and most reliable way to remove head lice and their nits (without combing) and care for your kids! Lice R Gone® is available in single-use packets or in 8 oz. bottles (up to 16 treatments). A single 8 ounce bottle of Lice R Gone® can treat an entire family's lice infestation. Lice R Gone® is economical, usually only one treatment is necessary to cure head lice and remove their nits without combing!. For extra protection, use Tangles R Gone® hair conditioner in combination with Lice R Gone® to ease removal of stubborn nits and enhance prevention of reinfestation. Lice R Gone® is an enzyme-based Patented Process and is registered with USFDA as an approved Medical Device. All of the Ingredients are food-grade quality and Generally Regarded As Safe (GRAS) - Nontoxic · Biodegradable · pH Balanced · Hypoallergenic

Inclusive. Unlike pediculicides, Lice R Gone® removes lice and their nits.

Effective. Removes 99% of lice and nits on first application.

Reliable. Insects cannot become resistant to Lice R Gone® , ever.

Gentle. Hypoallergenic formula is pH balanced and mild.

Safe. Obtain fast head lice relief without the risk of poisoning people, pets or the environment.

Ingredients: Purified water, anionic/nonionic surfactant blend, glycerin, enzymes, peppermint oil, sodium borate

Lice R Gone® Head Lice Treatment:

Wet hair with warm water before applying Lice R Gone®.

Add ~1/2 oz. of shampoo from the bottle or entire contents of a single-use packet.

Massage shampoo into the hair, scalp, and nape of neck for minimum 5-10 minutes. Add shampoo + warm water as necessary until a foaming lather is formed.

Rinse hair thoroughly with warm water.

Follow with Tangles R Gone® hair conditioner to ease removal of nits with a comb and to enhance prevention of reinfestation.

Repeat as needed. There are no restrictions on this product's use by pregnant females or infants - after millions of applications there have not been any serious complications and only one person reported any skin irritation - that truly is amazing! Compare this lack of Lice R Gone® reactions to the fact that over a million and a half Americans are deathly allergic to peanuts.

Control Note: Parents and/or Guardians who have used any pediculicide "treatments" in the past should allow Lice R Gone® to soak the hair and scalp for extra time, around 20-30 minutes, to soften the nit glue now hardened by the previous chemical exposure(s).

Furniture and Bedding Insecticidal Sprays - the Author believes that they are unnecessary and a serious health risk. Lice infect people, not the buildings. They are human parasites. Lice cannot live without human blood for more than 24 hours. Nits will not live unless they get a meal of human blood immediately after they hatch. There are many insecticidal POISONS currently being sold to kill lice on bedding and environmental surfaces, but the Author recommends simple vacuuming as a much safer alternative. Studies have shown lice are nearly always found on the host and rarely, if ever are live lice ever found on environmental surfaces so the benefits of using these POISON aerosols is extremely low. It is better to simply vacuum floors, bedding, toys, clothing and furniture to remove any lice or hairs with attached nits that may have fallen off the infected person - you can also put bed linens, pillows, clothing, stuffed animals and similar items in a dryer for 30 minutes on high heat to kill both live lice and nits. Why use any POISONS!

Isn’t it interesting that an EPA registered .5% permethrin label for lice control on bedding and furniture warns “avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. “This product (poison) is not for use on humans.” Vacate room after treatment and ventilate before reoccupying. Do not allow children or pets to contact treated area until surfaces are

dry.” While the label of a FDA registered head lice treatment with 1% permethrin (twice as much poison) says “Saturate hair and scalp (especially behind the ears and nape of the neck) and leave (the poison) on for 10 minutes!” Do you really want to use any poison near or especially on your kids?

Least-Toxic Treatments For Lice

To avoid becoming infested with head lice, family members simply should daily shampoo and use a hair dryer; then everyone should be regularly inspected and be taught not to share other people's combs, brushes, scarves, etc.

Laundering--Wash bedding, towels and recently worn clothing in hot, soapy water in a washing machine. Drying in a 140 degree F dryer will kill both lice and nits. Clothes washing is only necessary when you first treat your child with Lice R Gone® or when he/she is re-infested - it does not have to be repeated daily.

Vacuuming--If it will make you feel better - vacuum. Vacuum carpets, pillows, mattresses and overstuffed furniture. Vacuum the car seats. It is recommended you vacuum these items instead of using any insecticidal POISON sprays. Items such as stuffed animals and pillows which are not washable can be stored in tightly sealed plastic bags for two weeks. Lice and their eggs will be killed if they freeze - so some items can be placed in a freezer overnight.

Combs and Brushes--Family combs and brushes should be soaked for 15 minutes in very hot water. It might be a good time to get every member of the home their own comb and brush if they don't already have them. Instruct children not to share combs, brushes, hats or other articles of clothing at school, play or other activities.

WARNING - All chemicals are toxic - and all registered pesticides are called economic POISONS because they obviously are made to kill and/or harm some living thing! Genocides, pediculicides, pesticides, insecticides, suicides and homicides all are ways to kill! Protect your child - do not POISON him/her.

One of the ways toxicologists warn us about the relative acute (one-time exposure) danger of a chemical is to test for LD50 values - Acute toxicity, which is defined as the immediate effect of a substance as a result of a single dose, is relatively easy to study. Chronic toxicity, which results from low doses of a chemical repeated over long periods of time, is much more difficult to test. Toxicity is objectively evaluated on the basis of test dosages made on experimental animals under controlled conditions. The most common measure that toxicologists use to estimate the acute toxicity of chemicals on humans is the LD50 value. LD50 is an abbreviation for "Lethal Dose 50%." The LD50 value for a chemical is the amount of chemical that can be expected to cause death in half (50%) of a group of a particular animal species when the chemical enters the body by ingestion or skin absorption. The amount required to cause death is normally related to body weight: therefore, the LD50 is expressed in milligrams of chemicals per kilogram of body weight (mg/kg).

It should be noted that no LD50 data exists for humans. Data from test animals is used to try to estimate the possible acute toxicity of a chemical on a human being. Toxicity data should therefore be used to evaluate the relative toxicity of various chemicals and which chemicals may require greater precautions when handled. The lower the LD50 value, the more toxic the substance. LD50 values have not been measured for all chemicals – even some known hazardous chemicals such as lead compounds, do not have known LD50 values. In general, chemicals with LD50 values less than 300mg/kg are considered highly toxic, those with LD50 values between 300

and 1,000 mg/kg are considered moderately toxic, and those with LD50 values between 1,000 and 5,000 mg/kg are considered slightly toxic. Because LD50 values depend on body weight, however, many chemicals that may not harm an adult may be very toxic to a small child. Some people may become severely ill or even die at much lower dosages than an LD50 may suggest. Before you use any chemical make sure you know its LD50 values and that you have no other safer choice! Even exposure to peanuts is very harmful to approximately 3.3 million people in the United States that have an allergy to peanuts and/or tree nuts. Peanuts are a lot safer than POISON!

Crab or Pubic Lice and Body lice

Crab or Pubic Lice Overview

Adult crab lice are only a little over half the size of body or head lice, rarely more than 1/12” long; their last two pairs of legs terminate in hooked mitts that resemble crab claws. These lice can live up to 30 days and are confined to coarse pubic hair and sometimes armpits, eyebrows and eyelashes. Pubic lice move very little in the pubic region and produce few eggs. The most common method of transmission of crab or public lice is by sexual intercourse. When an infested pubic hair detaches, lice can hatch on underwear, towels, in beds, or even on toilet fixtures. If their immediate environment is above 50o F., a pair of pubic lice could infest another person without personal contact. Recently doctors have noticed a dramatic decrease in reported cases of crab lice, also known as pubic lice because of the rise in popularity of pubic grooming in both women and men. Clipping, waxing and shaving the groin totally destroys the normal habitat of pubic lice.

Crab or Pubic Lice Control

Accurate, calm communications are invaluable in explaining pubic louse infestations and making recommendations for their control. Use diluted Safe Solutions Enzyme Cleaner with Peppermint to clean and then shampoo the infected areas with Lice R Gone® Shampoo or neem soaps, or borax or salt water and/or simply sauna or bathe in the ocean. Routinely wash bedding and underwear. Use 2 oz. Safe Solutions, Inc. Enzyme Cleaners with Peppermint and ½ cup of borax per load. Use detergents, diluted Safe Solutions Enzyme Cleaners, ammonia and/or disinfectants to routinely clean bedside furniture, toilets, seats, floors and/or general clean-up. Daily vacuum and then mop with diluted Safe Solutions Enzyme Cleaner and borax.

Least-Toxic Crab or Pubic Lice Control

If your pubic area itches, seek diagnosis immediately; there is no reason to suffer unnecessarily. Moreover, if you wait, you may infect others. Note, however, that itching does not necessarily indicate pubic lice - there are other, noninfectious causes of itching in this area, including heat. If pubic lice are diagnosed, wash bedding and clothing in diluted enzymes with peppermint and/or borax and/or simply place them in a hot clothes dryer. If you apply an insecticide poison to your pubic area (very dangerous) do so only as a last resort even if your doctor has prescribed them. Simply going into a sauna or shaving the affected area and then washing the skin vigorously each day with plain old hot soapy or salt water will usually eliminate these lice. Coconut- or olive-oil-based soaps, e.g., diluted peppermint soaps, have natural insecticidal properties and should be used first. Small infestations may also be cut or shaved off and/or combed out and/or try Lice R Gone® Shampoo, neem soaps, diluted Safe Solutions Enzyme Cleaners and/or oil of balsam or oil of anise and/or some diluted peppermint soap with salt and/or borax laundry powder or simply salt water. Make sure your sexual partner(s) are alerted to the problem, educated about the infestation, examined and treated, if necessary.

Body Lice Overview

Pediculus humanus humanus, is sometimes called Pediculus humanus corporis. Body lice cause intense itching and are also vectors (transmitters) of other diseases. Body lice can spread epidemic typhus, trench fever, and louse-borne relapsing fever. Although louse-borne (epidemic) typhus is no longer widespread, outbreaks of this disease still occasionally occur especially when people are forced to live together in unsanitary conditions - and can not launder their clothing. Body and head lice are virtually indistinguishable in appearance and life cycle; however, their behavior is very different: Both suck blood, but body lice engorge themselves, feeding to the point that their abdomens become purple and distended. Body lice are easily reared on rabbit blood after a period of assimilation but head lice can only be successfully reared on humans. Body lice harbor on clothes, hiding along seams and moving to the body to engorge. They do not usually deposit their eggs on body hair or head hair but on clothing. While body louse epidemics can try to be controlled on humans by emergency applications of dangerous synthetic pesticide poisons (dusts usually), the Author believes body lice control is best maintained simply by daily baths and daily cleaning and washing of clothes using diluted Safe Solutions Enzyme Cleaners and/or borax and (if your doctor permits) saunas. Try using diluted enzyme cleaners and/or borax to wash infested clothing. Body lice, historically the most common human louse, are now very rare in the United States. Infestations appear on those who cannot take care of themselves like homeless individuals who can not or choose not to daily bathe and to daily remove their clothes for cleaning and washing. Infested clothing passed from one individual to another also is a common method of transmission. Wash with Lice R Gone® or enzyme cleaners or peppermint soap with borax. The body louse's preference for tight places in clothing earns it the nickname "seam squirrel."

Body Louse Control

Some general application volatile, synthetic pesticide poison formulations are labeled for spraying but are of little value and very dangerous. Try using salt water,, diluted Safe Solutions Enzyme Cleaner with Peppermint and/or Lice R Gone® Shampoo first. Clean or wash clothing, bedding, etc., with detergents or diluted enzyme cleaners and/or borax to kill lice. Daily bathe with diluted Safe Solutions, Inc. enzymes to detach and kill moving lice on the body. Use detergents, Safe Solutions Enzyme Cleaner or shampoos and/or disinfectants and/or borax to clean bed frames, bedside furniture, ambulances, ambulance and hospital equipment. Counsel occupants carefully to control emotionally-charged situations and prevent louse reinfestations.

Least-Toxic Body Lice Control

To control body lice daily change into clean underwear and clothing - remember, a simple laundering kills body lice in 5 minutes, eggs or nits in 10 at 130o F. With daily showers and frequent changes of properly laundered clothing, a body lice infestation will eventually end without any pesticide poison treatment.

Although it can be challenging to eliminate head lice, you must first think, research your options and then be patient and persistent when dealing with any infestation. Use caution regardless of the treatment method and always find and use the safest most effective treatment. It is the Author's main desire that you the reader will no longer have to go through another "lousy" day!

Ordering Natural Lice Treatment Products

Lice R Gone® Shampoo, Tangles R Gone® Hair Conditioner, Not Nice to Bugs®, and Not Nice to Skin Irritations™, and Safe Solutions, Inc. Enzyme Cleaner with Peppermint products can be purchased from:

Safe Solutions, Inc. at 1-888-443-8738 or online at www.safesolutionsinc.com and www.licergone.com

These safe and effective products are also currently available at many retail locations. If you own or work for a drug store and need to order Lice R Gone Shampoo® or Tangles R Gone® Hair Conditioner, call Safe Solutions, Inc. at 1-888-443-8738.

Remember, Safe Solutions, Inc. does not currently sell any of its enzyme products as pesticides.

So it is said that "*if you know your enemies and know yourself, you will fight without danger in battles. If you only know yourself, but not your opponent, you may win or may lose. If you know neither yourself nor your enemy, you will always endanger yourself.*" - The Art of War by Sun Tzu

About The Author

STEPHEN L. TVEDTEN was President of Stroz Services, Inc. (an alternative pest control company) for 25 years and is currently President of Get Set, Inc., an integrated pest management company and is also currently President of PEST (Prevent Environmental Suicide Today) an environmental group, and Steve is the founder of the Institute of Pest Management, Inc., Prescriptive Nutrients, Inc. and TIPM and the Natural Pest Control Association.

Steve is the consultant and advisor for Safe Solutions, Inc. Steve is Head of the Advisory Board for the Natural Pest Control Council of America. Steve was licensed as a Michigan Residential Builder and Maintenance Alteration Contractor and holds or has held Michigan pest control certifications in the following categories: Forest Pest Management, Wood Preservation, Turf, Ornamentals, Seed Treatment, Aquatic, Swimming Pools, Cooling Towers, Right-of-way, Structural Pest Management, Wood Destroying Organisms, Vertebrate, Interiorscape, Mosquito and Public Health. Steve also holds or has held Texas pest control certifications in General, Pest Control and Termite control, New York certifications in termite, structural, pest and rodent control. Ohio pest control certification in the following categories: seed treatment, general aquatic, swimming pool, general forest pest, timber stand improvement, wood preservation, industrial vegetation control, ornamental plant and shade tree, interior plantscape, vertebrate animal control, turf pest control, domestic, institutional, structural and health related pest control, general pest, termite, mosquito, house fly and vector control and Wisconsin certifications in forest, ornamental and turf, seed treatment, aquatic, right-of-way, general industrial, institutional, structural and health related, termite and wood preservation; State of Illinois certifications in seed treatment, right-of-way, ornamental and turf, forest, aquatic and mosquito pest control; State of Indiana certifications for seed treatment, wood preservative non-pressured, forest, ornamental, aquatic, right-of-way, residential, institutional and non-food industry pest control.

Steve has held West Virginia pest control certifications in general pest, structural pest, wood treatment and public health. Steve has been a science advisor for the National Pediculosis Association. Steve is a member of the Entomological Society of America. Steve is or has been a member of The Xerces Society, the International Cockroach Society, Inc. and the International Organization for Biological Control of Noxious Animals and Plants, Neartic Regional Section. Steve has been on the National Coalition for the Chemically Injured (NCCI) advisory board for proposed rules for IPM in schools. In addition Steve is or has been a certified home inspector, a certified termite inspector, a certified asbestos inspector and a certified environmental inspector. Steve developed the first guaranteed termite inspection program for real estate and the Get Set IPM program. Steve has written a monthly pest control column for The Toxic Times and has written for the Journal of Alternative Medicine. Steve wrote “The Bug Stops Here,” “The Best Control” and “The Best Control II.” Steve developed a computerized Phase I Environmental Inspection program and a complete computerized home inspection program. Steve has written several alternative pest control books and numerous pamphlets, articles and developed (self-help) Professionally Guided Pest Control programs to safely and permanently control

roaches, fleas, all wood destroying organisms (decay fungi and insects), rodent and miscellaneous pests. Steve was the recipient of the 1985 Center for Environmental Study Small Business of the Year Environmental Award. Steve has several environmental awards, e.g., The Cancer Awareness Coalition, E Medical, Sci Links, National Safety Council and the Lightman Academic Excellence Award. Has been on the guest faculty of environmental groups such as NCAMP and has written and testified before the U. S. House of Representatives on the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Michigan Toxic Substance Control Commission, the Michigan Department of Agriculture hearings and elsewhere regarding the safe use of chemicals. Steve has taken pest control courses from Purdue and Penn State Universities. Steve has taught a Post Graduate Course on Psychoimmuneuro Toxicology (Effects of Chemicals on Man) including treatment protocols at the Indiana Academy of Academy of Osteopathy. Steve is and has been consulted by lawyers, doctors, laboratories, environmentalists, government officials, victims, reporters from all over this country and internationally. Steve has been a member of the National Writer's Union. Steve has numerous copyrights, trademarks and patents. Steve was on the cover and the featured article in the September 2005 issue of Pest Control Magazine, "The Great IPM Debate.'Steve is the USA Coordinator for MCS International.

Learn more at www.stephentvedten.com

Other Books By Stephen Tvedten

Natural Mosquito Control: How To Get Rid Of Mosquitos Fast Without Toxic Chemicals or Insecticides

Natural Bed Bug Treatment: How To Get Rid Of Bed Bugs Without Toxic Chemicals or Insecticides

Natural Roach Pest Control: How To Get Rid Of Roaches Without Toxic Chemicals or Insecticides

How To Get Rid of Fleas: Kill Fleas Fast Without Any Pesticides, Chemicals or Poisons

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Table of Contents