WE HAVE A CASE OF THREADWORM AT CIS

What is threadworm?

Threadworm (pinworm or børneorm) is the most common worm infection. Both children and adults can be infected, although it's mostly found in children.

How does infection spread?

Threadworm is passed from person to person and is usually spread via children.
The female worms lay eggs on a person's skin around the anus. This leads to itching and scratching of the area and then leads to eggs being transferred onto the fingers.
The eggs can then be passed by direct contact, or through sharing toys, pencils and food, etc.
Good hygiene is essential to stop the infection being spread – including washing hands and scrubbing under the nails before eating and after visiting the toilet.

Symptoms:

Threadworm begins with an itchy feeling around your anus, usually at night under warm sheets.
You can often see threadworms, a 1cm thread-like worm, in your child's stools or their bottom.

Treatment:

Infected children or adults should be treated as soon as possible. The rest of the family should also be treated at the same time.
Please contact your doctor as soon as possible if you suspect that your child might be infected. The doctor will provide you with a prescription for the medical treatment.

Children can still go to school, in spite of having threadworms, BUT need to have started the treatment!!!

What can be done to control threadworms?

- If you have threadworms, it's important to shower in the morning in order to remove eggs and bacteria from the anal area.
- Wash your hands thoroughly after each visit to the bathroom and before each meal.
- Underwear should be changed daily.
- Bed sheets should be changed frequently, especially 7 to 10 days after the treatment.
- Infected children and adults should keep their nails short.
- Infected children should ideally wear cotton gloves when sleeping.
- If several family members are infected, you should all be treated on the same day.

If you have any concerns or questions please contact the School Health Nurse.