

Lyclear

CREME RINSE
PERMETHRIN

EFFECTIVE AGAINST HEAD LICE

10 MINUTE TREATMENT
Suitable For Asthmatics

PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

Read all of this leaflet carefully because it contains important information for you. This medicine is available without prescription. However, you still need to use Lyclear Creme Rinse carefully to get the best results from it.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- Ask your pharmacist if you need more information or advice.
- You must contact a doctor if the symptoms worsen or do not improve.
- If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist straightaway.

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1. What Lyclear Creme Rinse is and what it is used for

Lyclear Creme Rinse is used as a treatment to get rid of head lice and their eggs. It contains the ingredient permethrin which belongs to a group of medicines called pyrethroids which kill insects such as head lice.

Lyclear Creme Rinse is for use in adults and children over 6 months of age.

2. Before you use Lyclear Creme Rinse

Do not use this medicine if:

- you are allergic (hypersensitive) to any of the ingredients of Lyclear Creme Rinse (see section 6) or to other pyrethroids.

Take special care with Lyclear Creme Rinse

If you are a healthcare worker who regularly uses Lyclear Creme Rinse on patients, you should consider wearing gloves to avoid possible irritation to your hands.

If you have asthma - Lyclear Creme Rinse may be used normally, however talk to your doctor or pharmacist before commencing treatment if you have any particular concerns.

If the child is less than six months old the treatment should only be carried out having been given medical advice.

If you colour or perm your hair because the effect of this product on hair colourants and perms has not been studied, but there have been some extremely rare complaints about its effect on permed or coloured hair. It is therefore a good idea to apply Lyclear to a small section of hair before treating the entire head.

If a child is doing their own treatment with Lyclear, it should be under adult supervision.

There is no reason to change your normal hair washing routines following treatment.

Taking other medicines

Lyclear Creme Rinse is not known to interact with any medicines.

Pregnancy and breast feeding

As with all medicines, if you are pregnant or breast feeding, consult your doctor before using Lyclear Creme Rinse.

Important information about some of the ingredients of Lyclear Creme Rinse

Lyclear Creme Rinse contains methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E218), propyl parahydroxybenzoate (E216) and Sunset Yellow (E110) which may cause allergic reactions (possibly delayed). Also contains cetyl alcohol which may cause local skin reactions (e.g. contact dermatitis).

The active ingredient of Lyclear Creme Rinse (permethrin) is not affected by chlorine in swimming pools, so normal swimming activities may continue after use.

3. How to use Lyclear Creme Rinse

Not to be swallowed. For external use only.

Lyclear Creme Rinse should not irritate the eyes but it is best to, avoid it coming into contact with the eyes. Rinse with plenty of cold water immediately should this happen.

1. Shampoo the hair with a mild shampoo. Do not use combined shampoo-conditioner or a medicated shampoo. Rinse thoroughly and towel dry so that the hair remains damp.
2. After shaking the bottle thoroughly, apply sufficient Lyclear Creme Rinse to saturate the hair, roots and scalp. Work methodically through the hair and remember to pay particular attention to the areas behind the ears and around the nape of the neck. For the majority of individuals all of the contents of this pack will be required to ensure that the hair and scalp are well saturated.
3. Leave Lyclear Creme Rinse on the hair for 10 minutes. An application for longer than 10 minutes will not give better results, but a full 10 minutes is required.



4. Rinse thoroughly with water. After the final rinse and while the hair is still wet, use the comb provided in the pack to remove the lice and eggs. Comb the hair in sections from the roots and work over the whole head in this way. Normal hair drying routines can then be followed.



One bottle of Lyclear Creme Rinse is usually sufficient to treat one person with shoulder length hair of average thickness, a little more may be required if the person's hair is especially thick or long. It is unlikely that more than 2 bottles will be required per application.

If one member of the family needs treatment, it is important to check the rest of the family for head lice, but only those infested should be treated.

If you use too much:

If you accidentally apply too much Lyclear Creme Rinse, rinse thoroughly with water.

If the contents of the bottle are swallowed by a child, get medical advice from your doctor or the Accident and Emergency Department immediately. Should this be specific to children?

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines Lyclear Creme Rinse may have some possible side-effects. Occasionally skin irritation, redness or rash may occur. However side-effects are not common and when they occur they are usually mild and cannot always be distinguished from the head lice infestation itself.

If you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

5. Storing Lyclear Creme Rinse

Do not store above 25°C. Keep container in the outer carton. Keep out of the reach and sight of children. Do not use Lyclear Creme Rinse after the date (month and year) printed after "Exp" on the carton. If the expiry date has passed, take the product back to your pharmacist for safe disposal.

6. Further information

Lyclear Creme Rinse is a light orange coloured cream. Lyclear Creme Rinse is available in packs of one or two 59 ml bottles. Included in the pack is a fine toothed comb which can be used to remove lice and eggs after treatment with Lyclear.

Active substances: Permethrin (1% w/w)

Other ingredients: 20% w/isopropanol, stearylalcohol chloride, methyl alcohol, ceteth-10 (polyoxyyl 10 cetyl ether), hydroxyethylcellulose, hydrolysed animal protein, methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E218), balsam fir canada, propyl parahydroxybenzoate (E216), fragrance 06.070, propylene glycol, sunset yellow (E110), anhydrous citric acid and purified water.

Marketing Authorisation holder

UK: Chafaro UK Ltd., 4th Floor, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, Bloomsbury, London, WC1H 9BB, UK.

Send all enquiries to this address.

Manufacturer

Manufactured by Medgenix Benelux n.v., Vliegenveld 21, BE-8560 Wevelgem, Belgium or Stiefel Laboratories (Ireland) Ltd., Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, Ireland.

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Lyclear is a registered trademark.

7. Health Guide on Head lice

Interesting facts about head lice

It is estimated that up to half a million children catch head lice each year. Also as with the common cold, anyone can catch head lice. So if someone in your family catches head lice, they are not alone, and it is certainly nothing to be ashamed about!

What are head lice?

Head lice are small insects (their size can vary depending on the stage of their development, but adults are usually between 2-3 mm long when fully grown) which vary in colour from greyish white to brown. They like to set up home in a warm head of human hair and have no preference for the type of hair, be it brunette or blonde, straight or curly, clean or dirty, head lice are not fussy.

There is only one way for head lice to pass from one individual to another and this is by head to head contact. Head lice cannot jump, hop or fly from one person to another, and it is also unlikely for them to be passed on through things like towels, combs and chair backs.

Head lice spend most of their time on or near the scalp as they need warmth to survive. They grip on to the hair by means of special claws and feed on the scalp by sucking blood.

The female louse will lay up to 8 oval shaped eggs every night, gluing them to the base of individual hairs. After about seven days a young louse (nymph) emerges, leaving behind it a white egg shell. These white egg shells remain glued to the hair and are known as nits. The nymph will begin feeding in the same way as the adult and within about 10 days will be mature and capable of breeding.

What to look for

Due to their size, colour and rapid movement, head lice are difficult to see. The eggs (creamy brown) are a little easier to spot and will be found attached to individual hairs near to the scalp. In contrast, the white nits can often be seen further from the scalp, this is because as the hair grows the nits (which are still glued to the hair shaft) move with it.

The best way to find head lice and their eggs is to run a fine-toothed comb through damp parted hair looking carefully for evidence of lice. Signs to look for include faeces, cast skins or dead lice.

Louse faeces appear as black flecks like dust, often this is rubbed onto collars or the pillow at night resulting in shirts and bed clothes becoming dirty more quickly than usual.

How to prevent head lice

Steps that can be taken to reduce the possibility of an infection include:

- Check whole family's hair using a fine toothed detection comb on a regular basis, for any signs of head lice. If live head lice are found it is important to trace the source of the original infection. This may be someone well known to the family, but who may not be aware that they have head lice. If this person is not identified and treated, others can be quickly infected, sometimes within hours after treatment.
- If a child in your family is found to have lice, please inform their school, other parents, Health Visitor and School Nurse.

Getting the best from this treatment

In most cases a single treatment is sufficient to eliminate head lice. Use of hair mousses, gels, sprays, 2 in 1 shampoos and conditioners immediately before treatment may reduce its effectiveness.

Lice may continue to move or twitch up to 24 hours after treatment, this is normal and not a sign of treatment failure.

There is potential for head lice to develop resistance to treatments. If you detect live lice during the 7 days after the first application, a second treatment should be given on day 7. If further treatments are required consult a doctor or pharmacist, continual repetitive treatment should be avoided.