Lice and Scabies

This sheet is about exposure to lice and scabies in a pregnancy or while breastfeeding. This information is based on published research studies. It should not take the place of medical care and advice from your healthcare provider.

What are lice?

Lice are small wingless insects, the size of a sesame seed, that can live on the body or in hair. Head lice are the most common type of lice. Lice hatch out of eggs that are called nits. You can sometimes see adult lice crawling through hair or on the scalp. You can also look for the nits attached to the hair close to the scalp. Lice usually cause itching and rashes, but head lice are not known to spread disease.

You can get lice by touching someone who has lice, mainly from head-to head-contact. It might also be possible to get lice from sharing an infected person's clothing, towels, combs, brushes, or other personal items. Lice crawl; they cannot jump or fly. Lice cannot live more than 2-4 days off the human body. Lice cannot be passed from you to the fetus while you are pregnant. Lice itself is not expected to increase risks to a pregnancy.

What is scabies?

Scabies is the spread of a small insect, called a mite, on the skin. Mites are so small they usually cannot be seen with the naked eye. The mites burrow into the skin. Scabies causes itching all over the body and it is usually most severe at night. You might see a rash or raised S-shaped lines on the skin. Your healthcare provider can tell if you have scabies by taking a scraping of the skin and looking for the mites or their eggs under a microscope.

You can get scabies by touching someone who has scabies, but usually you must be in physical contact for a long time (more than just a quick handshake). You can also get scabies by sharing clothes, towels, or bedding with someone who has scabies. Scabies cannot be passed from you to the fetus while you are pregnant. Scabies itself is not expected to increase risks to a pregnancy.

How can I lower the chance of getting lice or scabies?

If someone in your household or other close contact has lice or scabies, it is possible for you to get them too. To prevent this from happening, the person that has lice or scabies needs to be treated as soon as possible. All clothing and bed linens that the person wore or came in contact with in the two days before treatment should be dry-cleaned or washed in hot water and dried in high heat for at least 20 minutes, and/or removed from body contact for at least 72 hours. The person's combs and brushes should be soaked in rubbing alcohol or a disinfectant for one hour. If they are heat resistant, they can be soaked in hot water (at least 130 degrees) for 5-10 minutes. Floors, furniture, car seats and other fabric covered items should be vacuumed.

How are lice treated?

Lice can be treated with either over-the-counter or prescription lice medication. Over-the-counter lice medications are usually cream rinses for hair (shampoos). Usually, they contain either permethrin or pyrethrin and piperonyl butoxide. There are different brands available at the drugstore, and new medicines are coming onto the market. If over-the-counter treatments fail to kill the lice, you should see a healthcare provider about getting a prescription lice medication. Some prescription medications for lice are malathion, benzyl alcohol, spinosad, and ivermectin hair rinses. Talk with your healthcare provider about which treatment is right for you.

How is scabies treated?

Scabies can be treated by several prescription medications. Some creams and lotions that treat scabies might include permethrin cream, benzyl benzoate, crotamiton lotion, and sulfur in petrolatum ointment. Lindane is sometimes used to treat scabies if other treatments fail. If all treatments fail, medication called ivermectin might be prescribed to treat scabies. Talk with your healthcare provider about which treatment is right for you.

Does taking medications to treat lice or scabies increase the chance of birth defects?

Birth defects can happen in any pregnancy for different reasons. Out of all babies born each year, about 3 out of 100 (3%) will have a birth defect. We look at research studies to try to understand if an exposure, like medications to treat

lice or scabies, might increase the chance of birth defects in a pregnancy.

Most of the creams, lotions, and shampoos used to treat scabies and lice are not expected to increase the chance for birth defects. The amount of the medications absorbed through the skin after topical use is typically low. Lindane, however, is generally avoided in pregnancy because, if not used correctly, it can cause toxic side effects for the person using it. The limited information regarding the use of oral ivermectin (when taken by mouth) has not suggested an increased chance of problems during pregnancy. Since it is not well studied for use in pregnancy, other, better studied treatments might be recommended first.

Breastfeeding while using lice and scabies medications:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has previously suggested that breastfeeding women use pyrethrin or permethrin to treat lice and scabies, because the amount absorbed after topical use is expected to be low. Ivermectin passes into breast milk in small amounts. Lindane is usually avoided during breastfeeding because it is not recommended for use in young children. Malathion is not well studied in breastfeeding. If you are breastfeeding, talk to a healthcare provider or contact MotherToBaby about your specific medication. Be sure to talk to your healthcare provider about all your breastfeeding questions.

If a man has lice or scabies, can it make it affect his fertility or increase the chance of birth defects?

Having lice or scabies is not expected to affect a man's fertility (ability to get a person pregnant) or increase the chance of birth defects. Lice or scabies cannot be directly to the fetus during pregnancy but can spread from one person to the other through sexual intercourse. Any household member that has lice or scabies should be treated to prevent spreading to other household members. It is not known if medications used to treat lice or scabies can affect a man's fertility. In general, exposures that fathers or sperm donors have are unlikely to increase risks to a pregnancy. For more information, please see the MotherToBaby fact sheet Paternal Exposures at https://mothertobaby.org/fact-sheets/paternal-exposures-pregnancy/.

Please click here for references.

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