- 1. Whooping cough in children
- 2. Head lice

1. Whooping cough in children

In recent (winter) months, the GGD has seen an increase in the number of whooping cough reports, including among (young) children. Although most children are vaccinated against this infectious disease, infection may still occur.

Prevention is better than cure. This is the case again! Make sure you apply good cough, sneeze and hand hygiene. By this we mean, of course:

- Cough/sneeze into the inside of your elbow and wash hands with soap and water.
- A runny nose? Make sure you have a handkerchief with you.



(To whom) is whooping cough dangerous?

With whooping cough, the long-term symptoms (100-day cough) are particularly annoying. Especially in the first weeks, stay away from babies and young unvaccinated children or pregnant women who are about to give birth. This is because whooping cough is less easily noticed in babies because the symptoms are often different, and the infection can also be more severe.

Kinkhoest | RIVM (in Dutch)

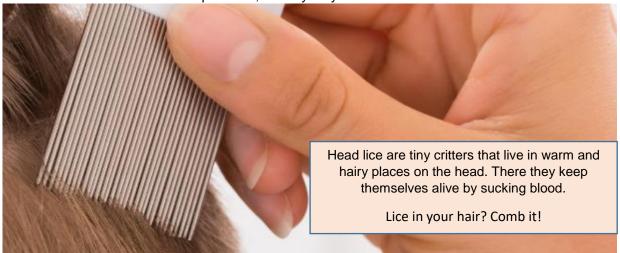
2. Head lice

Head lice continue to occur especially in children. No reason to panic but a good way to deal with it.

What can you do to detect or treat head lice?

- Check your child regularly for head lice. How? Watch this movie (in Dutch)
- What do lice and their eggs look like? Watch this movie (in Dutch)

Treating head lice? Watch this movie (in Dutch)
The advice these days is to comb daily with a steel lice comb. This is because lice are resistant to more and more anti-lice products, so they stay alive.



The website https://www.rivm.nl/hoofdluis has lots of useful information about head lice. (in Dutch)

- Look here foor frequently asked questions (in Dutch)
- www.ggdkennemerland.nl/jeugdgezondheidszorg/hoofdluis

Persistent head lice?

The youth nurse attached to school can help and advise on how to combat head lice. Contact can be made via 023 7891777 on weekdays from 8.30-12.30 and 13.00-17.00.