



KENWOOD
EDUCATION
FOUNDATION

PRESENTS



THIS YEAR'S HONOREES,

chosen for their historied and treasured careers, and for their pioneering fortitude and vigilance in the face of the challenges of the pandemic—all in the name of Kenwood's students—are:

BOB BALES

&

**THE TEACHERS & STAFF OF KENWOOD SCHOOL
2019–20 & 2020–21**

Please join us in celebrating their recognition on

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2023 | 5:30–7:00PM

KENWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL'S MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM

RSVP BY: FEBRUARY 24, 2023

Tickets can be purchased in advance at: <https://bit.ly/bighearts2023>

Appetizers are included in the ticket price. Wine and beer are available for a small donation.
No attendees under 18 please: Alcohol cannot be consumed on campus if children are present.

Family Math Night



Dear Kenwood Families,

We would like to welcome you all to a *Family Math Night* at Kenwood Elementary School on February 22nd from 5:00pm-6:00pm. By attending this event you are supporting your young mathematicians' learning. The math seed you plant now will blossom and help them to succeed in life whatever path they choose. Your family will spend time at six math stations that teachers have prepped, learning activities and games that you can play with your child. Have fun filling out a "mathport" along the way. We hope that you can attend this fun event!

Please be sure to stay with your child at each location.
Kenwood Teachers

Places to visit:

Station 1: Kindergarten Room - Number sense and geometry

Station 2: 1st Grade - Number sense and Estimation Jar

Station 3- 2nd Grade- Number sense card games

Station 4- 3rd Grade- Patterns

Station 5- 4th Grade-

Station 5- MPR- 3D Sierpinski Triangle



Come Join the Fun ... It's Talent Show Time!

Kenwood School is looking for talented students to participate in the Kenwood School Talent Show! The show will be on Thursday, April 20th at 10:30 and at 6:00. Practices will be in the multi-purpose room on Mondays and Thursdays after school beginning on March 13. Initially, kindergarten rehearsals will be 1:35-2:00. Grades 1-3 will rehearse 2:30-3:00 and grades 4-6 will rehearse 3:05-3:45.. It is free to any student who would like to participate, but requires a commitment to attend all or most practices. **Also, mandatory dress rehearsals are on April 10th, April 13th and April 17th from 3:05-4:15 for all grades. Primary grade students will need to return to school. Cougar Club kids will come from and return to Cougar for rehearsals.**

Now is the time to start thinking of an act that you might want to do with some friends or by yourself. Your act should be less than two minutes long and appropriate for a PreK - 6th grade audience. (All songs included in acts need to have the lyrics approved ahead of time.) **Students create their own acts** to be practiced at school. Some ideas are: short skits, dances, instrumental performances, jokes, songs, special tricks, special skills or your own creative idea! It is not a competition. I have a few spots for older students to help M.C. the show and, of course, for tech crew jobs like lighting, sound and props will be chosen.

Please return the bottom portion of this page to Mrs. S. (in a box in the office) by Feb. 22nd if you would like to be involved.

I am interested in being involved in the talent show as:

_____ A performer doing: _____

Who else is in your act? _____

_____ An MC (Grades 5-6 only) (Lottery if multiple sign-ups. If you don't get chosen in the lottery, you can do an act or tech if you like.)

_____ Tech crew (Grades 4-6 only)

My name: _____ My grade: _____

Parent Signature: _____



Yearbook Illustration Contest

Do you like to draw? How would you like to have one of your **hand drawn** pictures included in this year's Kenwood School yearbook? We are having a contest to pick some student drawings for this year's book. If you'd like to enter our contest, simply draw a picture that celebrates our school. For example, kids playing at school, our Kenwood mascot (the cougar), a drawing of our school or any idea you have. Please draw an original picture on 8.5 x 11 inch, plain, white paper, holding your paper vertically (the tall way). Binder paper drawings will **not** be accepted! Please use markers or crayons so that your picture will show clearly when printed in the yearbook, if it is selected. Only include drawings, not words on your picture. Be sure that your name and grade are written on the back in pencil. Please turn your drawings (one per person) into the office by Thursday, February 16.

Thank you for participating,
Mrs. Watson and Mrs. S.



Kenwood School Read-a-Thon

We're so excited for the start of Kenwood School's 3rd Annual Read-a-Thon! This is a fun way to encourage students to spend more time reading, and also raise money for our specialty programs such as STEAM, Music, Art, and, of course, full access to the library.

Our goal is for every child to participate in this school-wide event!

During the week of **February 27th to March 3rd**, students will track the minutes they read. Students can log their assigned reading time for class, along with any other reading they do during this week. Magazines, books, comic books, reading out loud, and being read to are all part of literacy. Be sure to track those minutes!

How it works:

- **Students collect pledges from February 1st – March 3rd.** Each student will have their own page on the 99pledges platform, which is easy to share with friends and family by email and social media. This is a fun way to connect with loved ones who live far away!
 - We will send individualized student pages to parent/guardian emails. Keep your eyes out for an email from 99pledges, and be sure to check your spam filters. If you haven't received your student's page this week, please contact: boyle@kenwoodeducationfoundation.org
 - Pledges can be made as a flat donation (i.e. \$20) or as a per minute pledge (i.e. 25 cents each minute). We strongly encourage all pledges to be made on your student's 99pledges page. This is the safest and most efficient payment method, and makes it much easier to track student progress!
 - Checks and cash may be donated to the school office. Please be sure that your student's name is written on the memo of the check, or attached as a note.
 - Any donation amount makes a difference!
- Track all minutes read during the week of the 27th – 3rd on the attached reading log, and be sure to turn in the completed log on **Monday, March 6th**. Minutes can also be emailed to boyle@kenwoodeducationfoundation.org.
- Prizes!
 - The student who raises the most money for the school will win a **\$100 Amazon Gift Card and Surprise Basket of Reading Goodies!**
 - The top reader in each class will win a \$25 gift certificate to **Copperfield's Books**.
 - Every class with a 90% participation rate will earn a **Class Party!**
 - All participating students will earn a surprise treat.

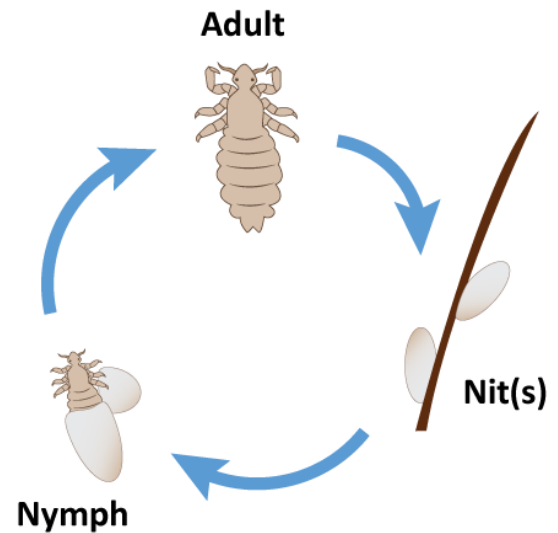
Thank you in advance for participating in this event!

Got Lice? Here's What You Need to Know About Head Lice

Head lice are small insects that live in people's hair and feed on their blood. Head lice are common among school-aged children, but anyone can get head lice. Head lice do not spread disease and having head lice is not a sign of poor hygiene or being "dirty".

Head lice have three different life stages:

1. **Nits** – tiny, oval eggs that are glued to hair. Nits are yellow or white, and nymphs hatch from them within 8-9 days.
2. **Nymphs** – immature lice that become full-grown in 9-12 days and must feed on a person's blood to live. Nymphs look like adult lice but are smaller (the size of a pinhead).
3. **Adult lice** – full-grown lice about the size of a sesame seed that are tan or grayish-white. Adult head lice must feed on blood and will die within 1-2 days if removed from a person's head.



How do people get head lice?

- People get head lice from head-to-head contact with a person who has head lice. Head lice contact occurs most often during family gatherings, play dates, sleepovers, camps, or even when taking selfies.
- Though less common, head lice may also spread by sharing combs, hats, clothing, hair ties or clips, scarves, or other personal items that come in contact with a person's head.
- Head lice are more likely to spread among children at home, daycare, or at a friend's house than at school.
- Head lice glue nits on the hair shaft. Nits found closer to the head (less than ¼ inch from the scalp) usually contain lice that will eventually hatch. Nits located further from the scalp are usually empty or are dead.

How do I know if my child or I have head lice?

- If you or your child have head lice, you may see nits stuck to the hair near the scalp and lice crawling through the hair. Nits should not be confused with dirt or dandruff in the hair, which can be easily brushed away.
- A person with head lice may have a tickling feeling in their hair or an itchy scalp. Intense scratching may also occur.
- Children may be irritable and have difficulty sleeping since head lice are most active at night.

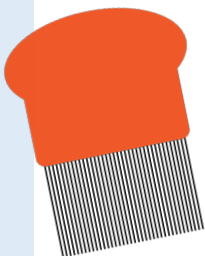
Where are head lice found?

- Head lice are usually found on a person's scalp, especially behind the ears and near the neckline.

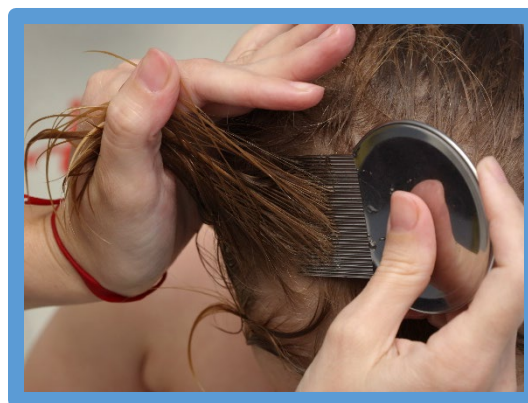
The best way to prevent head lice is to not touch heads with someone who has head lice. You may not be able to tell if someone has head lice or not, so it's best not to share personal items that could spread head lice from one person to another, such as hats, scarves, sweaters, headphones, or towels.

Head lice and nits have been found in my hair or my child's hair. Now what?

- Check the hair of everyone in your household to see if they have head lice.
- Over-the-counter products and medications prescribed by a doctor are available to treat head lice. ***Not all products kill nits, and retreatment is often needed 7-10 days after the first treatment, when nits hatch and more head lice are found.***
 - Follow the label directions carefully.
 - Only treat people who have head lice.
 - Do not leave the product on for a longer time than recommended – it will not kill lice faster.
 - Each person with head lice needs a complete treatment. Do not split a single box of shampoo between people.
 - Everyone in the home with head lice needs to be treated the same day.
- **Important:** Comb the hair in-between treatments to remove nits. Use a metal (not plastic) nit comb that has long teeth – several brands are available at your local pharmacy.



- Hair should be combed every 2-3 days for two weeks or until nits are no longer found. The goal is to remove any nits that can hatch new lice.
- It is easier to comb wet hair that has been parted into small sections. Each section of hair should be combed from root to tip. If lice or nits are found, wipe or rinse the comb before using it again.



Treatment doesn't seem to be working. What's wrong?

- The problem is not head lice (nits may look like dandruff or drops of hair styling product).
- The label directions for treatment were not followed properly.
- Lice may be resistant to some available lice treatment products.
- You might have gotten head lice again.

Remember: It takes 8-12 hours for some products to kill head lice. If lice are still active after this time, the product may not be working. Do not retreat until speaking with a healthcare provider.

Are there other treatment options for head lice? Do I need to treat my home for lice?

- Devices that blow heated air at high flow towards the scalp and hair have been shown to kill both nits and lice. Treatment requires at least 30 minutes and specialized training for use.
- There is no proof that vinegar, mayonnaise, olive oil, tea tree oil, or products that say they dissolve the glue on the nits “to ease their removal” actually work.
- Fumigation of the home is not necessary. To get rid of lice in the home:
 - Wash clothing, bedding, and other items used by the person with head lice in the 2 days before treatment in hot water (>130°F), then dry on the hottest heat cycle.
 - Place combs, brushes, hair bands, and hair clips in hot water (>130°F) for 5-10 minutes.
 - Vacuum carpets and furniture in areas where the person sat or laid down.



Si tiene preguntas, comuníquese con su departamento de salud o clínica local.

Tamaño real de huevo (liendre), ninfa y piojo adulto en comparación con una moneda



Imagen cortesía de CDC

Departamento de Salud Pública de California
Sección de enfermedades transmitidas por vectores

(916) 552-9730
www.cdph.ca.gov
2019



Safe Area: Keep all text within this line

Una guía para padres sobre piojos en la cabeza



Pasos fáciles para controlar los piojos en la cabeza

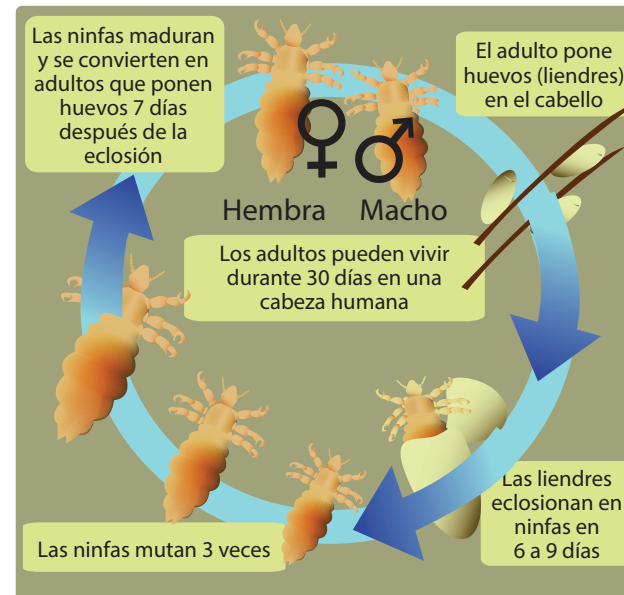
¿Qué son los piojos en la cabeza?

Los piojos en la cabeza son pequeños insectos que viven en el cabello de las personas y se alimentan de su sangre. Los piojos son comunes entre niños en edad escolar. Cada año, en los EE. UU., se producen de 6 a 12 millones de infestaciones.

Los piojos adhieren sus huevos (también llamados "liendres") al cabello. Las liendres tardan entre 6 y 9 días en eclosionar, y 7 días o más para que los piojos se conviertan en adultos que ponen huevos.

Los piojos mueren rápidamente (dentro de los dos días) si no se alimentan, por lo que no pueden vivir por mucho tiempo lejos de la cabeza de su hijo.

Desarrollo de los piojos en la cabeza



¿Cómo se contagian de piojos las personas?

Los niños pueden contagiarles piojos a otros niños a través del contacto cabeza con cabeza y, en ocasiones, cuando comparten peines, gorros, vestimenta, hebillas para el cabello, bufandas u otros artículos personales. Los piojos son un problema en los hogares, centros de cuidado diurno, escuelas primarias y preescolares.

Es más probable que los niños se contagien los piojos de familiares y compañeros de juegos que de compañeros de clase en la escuela. **Los piojos no pueden saltar ni volar y no transmiten enfermedades.**

¿Cómo sé si mi hijo tiene piojos?

Si su hijo tiene piojos, podría quejarse de una sensación de picazón en su cabello. El rascado frecuente, la irritabilidad, y las heridas en la cabeza por rascarse son comunes si un niño tiene piojos.

Revise el cabello de su hijo para ver si tiene piojos o liendres. **No confunda la suciedad o caspa con liendres.** Las liendres se adhieren al cabello y generalmente se encuentran cerca del cuero cabelludo.

¿Cómo puedo deshacerme de los piojos de mi hijo?

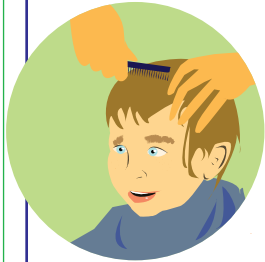
Peinado y eliminación de liendres

Si su hijo tiene piojos en la cabeza, la mejor forma de deshacerse de ellos es peinar su cabello todos los días con un peine para liendres durante dos semanas.

Los peines para liendres deben ser de metal (no plásticos) y tener dientes largos. Hay varias marcas de peines para liendres en su farmacia local. También puede utilizar peines para pulgas de metal disponibles en tiendas para mascotas.



La mejor manera de eliminar liendres es dividir el cabello en secciones pequeñas y peinar cada sección de cabello desde la raíz hasta las puntas con un peine para liendres. Lleve un seguimiento del cabello que ya peinó enganchándolo lejos de las otras secciones de cabello. Si encuentra piojos, limpie o enjuague el peine antes de volver a usarlo. Es más fácil peinar cabello húmedo.



Las liendres que no puedan sacarse con el peine deben ser eliminadas. Puede hacerlo quitándolas con sus uñas o cortando un único cabello entre el cuero cabelludo y donde se encuentran adheridas las liendres.

Revise el cabello de todos los miembros de la familia por completo. Los lugares comunes donde se encuentran piojos son cerca del cuero cabelludo, la nuca y detrás de las orejas.



Tratamientos

Permetrina (1%) (Nix[®]) o piretrina son los ingredientes activos en la mayoría de los tratamientos para piojos de venta libre. Estos productos matan piojos adultos, pero no liendres, por lo que se podría necesitar un segundo tratamiento si se encuentran piojos vivos (caminando) de 9 a 10 días después del tratamiento.

La **loción de malatión** (0.5%) (Ovide[®]) se puede indicar para matar piojos vivos y podría matar algunas liendres. Se podría necesitar un segundo tratamiento si se encuentran piojos vivos de 7 a 9 días después del tratamiento. (Solo puede usarse en niños mayores de 6 años.)

La **loción de alcohol bencílico** (5%) (Ulesfia[®]) se puede indicar para matar piojos en niños mayores de 6 meses. Generalmente se necesita un segundo tratamiento si se encuentran piojos vivos 7 días después del primer tratamiento.

El **spinosad** (0.9%) (Natroba[®]) y la **ivermectina** (0.5%) (Sklice[®]) se pueden indicar para matar piojos y liendres en niños mayores de 6 meses. Solo se debe repetir el tratamiento si se encuentran piojos vivos 7 días después del primer tratamiento.

INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE EL TRATAMIENTO

- **Siga cuidadosamente las instrucciones de la etiqueta.**
- **Trate solo a las personas que tienen piojos en la cabeza.**
- **No deje aplicado el producto por un tiempo más largo del recomendado; no matará a los piojos con mayor rapidez.**
- **Todas las personas con piojos necesitan un tratamiento completo; no divida una única caja de champú entre las personas.**
- **Incluso después del tratamiento, debe eliminar las liendres todos los días con un peine para liendres de metal hasta quitar todas las liendres por completo.**
- **Si encuentra algunos piojos el día posterior al tratamiento, espere al menos entre 7 y 10 días antes de volver a aplicarle el tratamiento a alguien si todavía tiene piojos. Algunos productos solo matan piojos y no liendres. Durante el período de 7 a 10 días, continúe quitando los piojos y las liendres que encuentre.**



¿Qué sucede si el tratamiento no funcionó?

Estos son algunos motivos por los que el tratamiento podría no haber funcionado:

- No se siguieron correctamente las instrucciones en el producto del tratamiento.
- No se peinaron o quitaron por completo las liendres.
- El niño volvió a contagiarse piojos de un compañero de juegos.
- Es posible que los piojos no se mueran de inmediato.
- El problema no era piojos.



En casos raros, los piojos podrían ser resistentes a los tratamientos de venta libre. Si los piojos siguen activos entre 8 y 12 horas después del tratamiento, no vuelva a aplicarlo sin hablar primero con su proveedor de atención médica.

NO existen pruebas de que los siguientes productos funcionan:

- Vinagre
- Productos que dicen que disuelven el adhesivo de las liendres "para facilitar su eliminación"
- Mayonesa
- Aceite de oliva
- Aceite de árbol de té



* El uso de este nombre del producto no implica un respaldo comercial por parte del Departamento de Salud Pública de California.

A continuación, verá otras cosas que puede hacer para deshacerse de los piojos o las liendres en su hogar:

- Lavar la ropa, ropa de cama y cualquier otro artículo que entró en contacto con su hijo 2 días antes del tratamiento en agua caliente (>130 °F), y luego secarlos en el ciclo de calor más caliente.



- Colocar peines, cepillos, cintas y hebillas para el cabello en agua caliente (>130 °F) durante 5 a 10 minutos, o empaparlos con alcohol para frotar o un desinfectante (como Lysol[®]) durante una hora.
- Sellar los elementos que no se pueden lavar en bolsas plásticas durante 2 semanas para matar los piojos al evitar que obtengan sangre.
- Aspirar alfombras y muebles en áreas donde su hijo se sentó o recostó.

