

## PUBIC LICE – Table of Evidence

CITATION	STUDY DESIGN	STUDY POP	TYPE/ SETTING RATING	EXPOSURE/ INTERVENTION	OUTCOME MEASURES	REPORTED FINDINGS	DESIGN ANALYSIS	QUALITY/ BIASES	SUBJECTIVE QUALITY
<p>Did the “Brazilian” kill the pubic louse? Sex Transm Infect ; N R Armstrong, J D Wilson; 2006;82:265–266</p>	<p>Prevalence rates in GU clinic Leeds</p>	<p>GU clinic patients</p>	<p>clinic</p>	<p>Diagnosed with pubic lice</p>	<p>Prevalence rates between 1997-2003</p>	<p>A significant drop in pubic lice Dx (OR 0.41 ) while there was a significant increase in GC and Ct dx</p>	<p>Prevalence trends and noted introduction of Brazilian waxing</p>		
<p>European guideline for the management of pediculosis pubis, 2010</p> <p>G R Scott BSc FRCP* and O Chosidow MD PhD†</p>	<p>Expert opinion</p>					<p>Malathion 0.5% lotion on dry hair, wash out 12 hours after application (although alcoholic excipient present in most preparations in Europe may be irritant on excoriated skin) (level of evidence IV; grade C recommendation);            † Permethrin 5% cream on wet hair, wash out after 10 minutes (level of evidence IV; grade C recommendation).</p> <p>Bedding and clothes should be decontaminated.            Laundering</p>			

						<p>requires temperatures of greater than 50C as it has been shown that lower temperatures cannot be guaranteed to eliminate head lice and nits.</p> <p>Treatment should be repeated after one week as the products have a poor ovicidal activity</p>			
<p>Evolution of Extensively Fragmented Mitochondrial Genomes in the Lice of Humans Renfu Shao<sup>1</sup>, Xing-Quan Zhu, Stephen C. Barker and Kate Herd; Genome Biol. Evol. 4(11):1088–1101</p>	<p>Sequence of mt genomes of <i>P. capitis</i> and <i>Pthirus pubis</i></p>	<p>Single patient</p>				<p>Humans share the genus <i>Pediculus</i> with chimpanzees, and share the genus <i>Pthirus</i> with gorillas (Durden and Musser 1994) The pubic louse was the result of a host switch of gorilla louse to humans 3–4 Ma (Reed et al. 2007). The pubic louse shares the most recent common ancestor (MRCA) with the head louse and the body louse 7 Ma before gorillas split from the lineage</p>			



<p>Impact of Prenatal Exposure to Piperonyl Butoxide and Permethrin on 36-Month Neurodevelopment; tMegan K. Horton, Andrew Rundle, David E. Camann, Dana Boyd Barr, Virginia A, Rauh and Robin M. Whyatt; Pediatrics 2011;127:e699;</p>	<p>Prospective cohort</p>	<p>mothers and newborns living in low income neighborhoods in NYC</p>		<p>permethrin levels measured in maternal and umbilical cord plasma collected on delivery and permethrin and piperonyl butoxide levels measured in personal air collected during pregnancy</p>	<p>36-month cognitive and motor development (using the Bayley Scales of Infant Development</p>	<p>Prenatal exposure to permethrin in personal air and/or plasma was not associated with performance scores for the Bayley Mental Developmental Index or the Psychomotor Developmental Index</p> <p>children more highly exposed to piperonyl butoxide in personal air samples (4.34 ng/m<sup>3</sup>) scored 3.9 points lower on the Mental Developmental Index than those with lower exposures (95% confidence interval: 0.25 to 7.49).</p>		
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<p>Pubic Hair Grooming Injuries Presenting to U.S. Emergency; Allison S. Glass, Herman S. Bagga, Gregory E. Tasian, Patrick B. Fisher, Charles E.</p>									
<p>McCulloch, Sarah D. Blaschko, Jack W. McAninch, and Benjamin N. Breyer Departments Urology.; 80(6): 1187–1191.</p>	<p>reviewed the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System to identify incidents of GU injury related to pubic hair grooming for 2002–2010 2012 December ;</p>	<p>patients</p>	<p>ED</p>			<p>11,704 incidents (95% confidence interval 8430–15,004). The number of incidents increased fivefold during that period, amounting to an estimated increase of 247 incidents annually (95% confidence interval 110–384, P = .001). Of the cohort, 56.7% were women. The mean age was 30.8 years (95% confidence interval 28.8–32.9). Shaving razors were implicated in 83% of the injuries. Laceration was the most common type of injury (36.6%). The most common site of injury was the external female genitalia (36.0%). Most injuries (97.3%) were</p>			

						treated within the ED, with subsequent patient discharge.			
Ramsey S, Sweeney C, Fraser M, and Oades G. Pubic Hair and Sexuality: A Review; J Sex Med 2009;6:2102–2110	Literature review					<p>Pubic hair removal has recently become commonplace due to aesthetic and psychosexual reasons.</p> <p>However, body hair and pubic hair removal has been common for various reasons for the last two millennia. Increasing cultural pressures may lead for pubic hair removal to be the “norm.” Pubic hair removal is said to have specific sexual benefits in sensation and aesthetic appeal but there is no scientific basis to support this outside extensive anecdotal reports. We suggest the 2008 TNM staging of body hair</p>			

<p>Herbenick D, Schick V, Reece M, Sanders S, and Fortenberry JD. Pubic hair removal among women in the United States: Prevalence, methods and characteristics. J Sex Med 2010;7:3322–3330.</p>	<p>Cross-sectional Internet based survey</p>	<p>2,451 women 18-68 years of age</p>		<p>Demographic items (e.g., age, education, sexual relationship status, sexual orientation), cunnilingus in the past 4 weeks, having looked closely at or examined their genitals in the past 4 weeks, extent and method of pubic hair removal over the past 4 weeks, the Female Genital Self-Image Scale (FGSIS) and the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI).</p>		<p>Women’s total removal of their pubic hair was associated with younger age, sexual orientation, sexual relationship status, having received cunnilingus in the past 4 weeks, and higher scores on the FGSIS and FSFI (with the exception of the orgasm subscale)</p>			
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