Possibility of cogon grass as lice solution essay

ASSIGN BUSTER

Cogon grass (Imperata cylindrica), family Poaceae, is an invasive, rhizomatous, aggressive perennial grass. Cogon grass (Imperata cylindrical) is one of the most aggressive grasses worldwide and spreads by an extensive rhizome system and has become one of the most serious invasive species and has become a major problem for landowners, land managers and foresters. Cogon grass produces a very aggressive rhizome that has a very sharp and point tip.

Pediculosis capitis (also known as head lice infestation, “ nits” and cooties) is a human medical condition caused by the colonization of the hair and skin by the parasitic insect Pediculus humanus capitis—the head louse. Typically, only the head or scalp of the host is infested. Head lice feed on human blood (hematophagy), and itching from lice bites is a common symptom of this condition. The head louse (Pediculus humanus capitis) is an obligate ectoparasite of humans. Head lice are wingless insects spending their entire life on human scalp and feeding exclusively on human blood.

Humans are the only known hosts of this specific parasite. Head lice are generally spread through direct head-to-head contact with an infested person; transmission by sharing bedding or clothing such as headwear is much less common. Lice (the plural of louse) are a very common problem, especially for kids’ ages 3 years to 12 years (girls more often than boys). Lice aren’t dangerous and they don’t spread disease, but they are contagious and can just be downright annoying. Their bites may cause a child’s scalp to become itchy and inflamed, and persistent scratching may lead to skin irritation and even infection.

Each egg is oval-shaped and about 0. 8 mm in length. They are bright, transparent, tan to coffee-colored so long as they contain an embryo but appear white after hatching. Typically, a hatching time of six to nine days after oviposition. After hatching, the louse nymph leaves behind its egg shell (usually known as nit), still attached to the hair shaft. The empty egg shell remains in place until physically removed by abrasion or the host, or until it slowly disintegrates, which may take 6 and more months.

Statement of the problem: This study is generally aimed to determine the effectiveness of cogon grass as head lice solution. Specifically, this study sought to:

1.) Find out the effectiveness of cogon grass as lice solution.

2.) Find out the acceptability of cogon grass as lice solution. In the view of the preceding problems, the following hypotheses were formulated.

3.) The respondents have a positive attitude towards the effectiveness of cogon grass as lice solution. 2. The cogon grass is not acceptable as lice solution. Significance of the study: The result of the study can provide additional information about the possibility of cogon grass as a lice solution. Furthermore, results of the study will be of great help to some concerned individuals, and to:

1.) Stop the lice problem.

2.) Stop the lice production.

3.) The science community, to have a new preference of new alternative lice solutions.

4.) Help minimize the problem landowners, land managers and foresters.

Definition of Terms: Imperata cylindrica, commonly known as cogon grass, is a species of grass in the genus Imperata. head lice – infestation of the scalp with lice Oviparous- Producing eggs that hatch outside the body. Keratin- Any of a class of tough, fibrous proteins that are the main structural component of hair, nails, horns, feathers. Oviposit- To lay eggs, especially by means of an ovipositor. Nit-The egg or young of a parasitic insect, such as a louse.

Hematophagy- BloodsuckerPediculosis- Infestation with lice. Infest- To inhabit or overrun in numbers or quantities large enough to be harmful. Ectoparasite- A parasite, such as a flea, that lives on the exterior of another organism. Rhizome- Rhizomes are underground horizontal stems that can penetrate the soil for long distances.

Delimitation of the Study: This study was limited only on determining the effectiveness of cogon grassas lice solution. The study was conducted on at Poblacion, Dumalag, Capiz. The study was laid out in randomize sampling design replicated three times. Treatment means were compared using paired t-test set 5% alpha level.