

Scabies

* Definition:

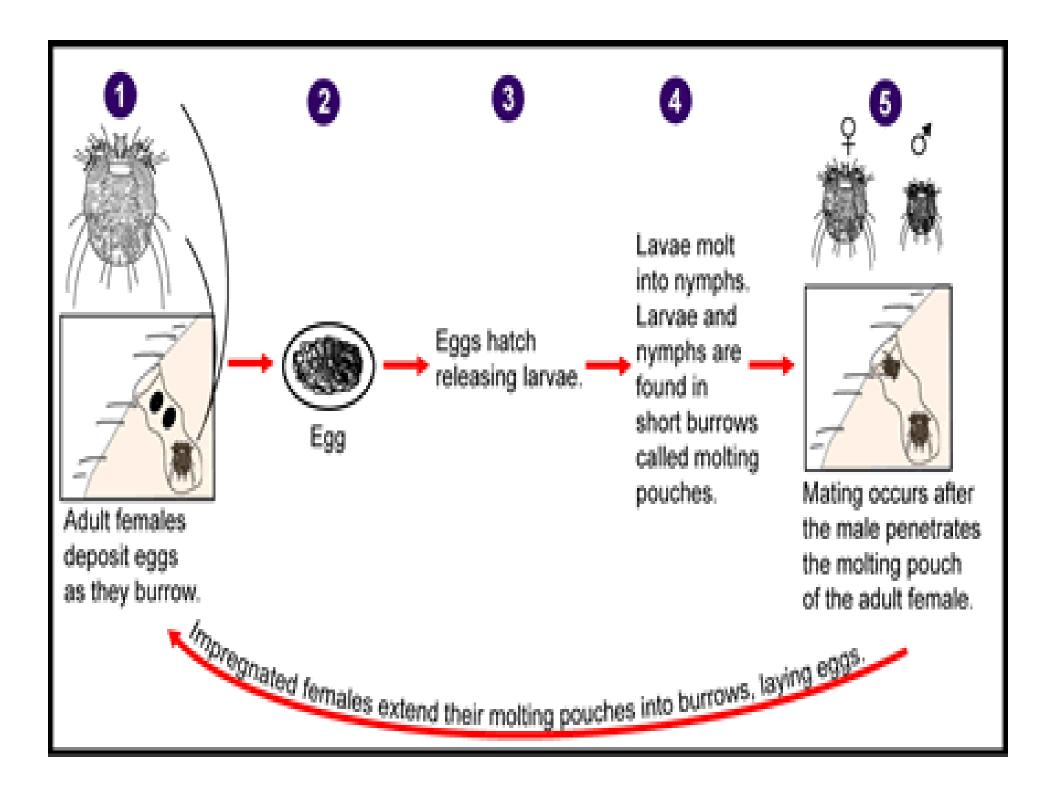
A very common infectious disease caused by fertilized females of a mite called Sarcoptes scabiei. It is associated with severe itching

* Incubation period: 2 – 3 wks

■ Etiology:







* Mode of infection:

- Close contact with the patient
- Indirect, by using clothes or bed of the patient
- Contact with infected animals

* Clinical picture:

- Severe itching, especially at night
- Skin-colored or grey curved ridges (*burrows*)
 are characteristic
- Papules, vesicles, pustules & scratch marks

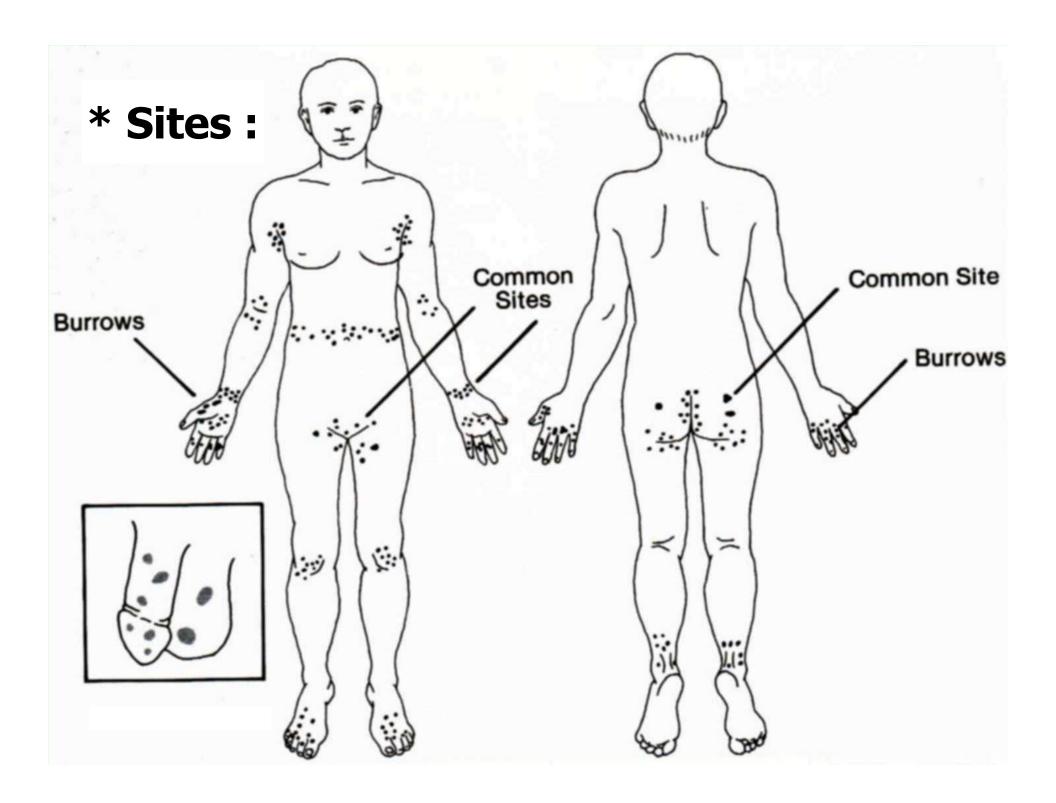
























Fig. 14.













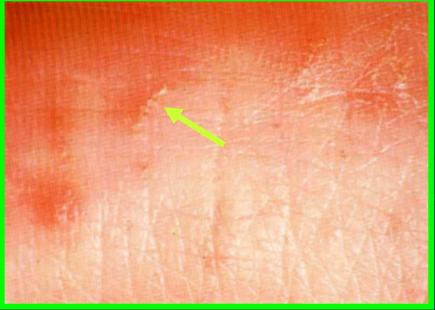
















Clinical Varieties of Scabies

- Scabies in infants
- Scabies in the clean
- Scabies incognito
- Nodular scabies
- Animal scabies
- Norwegian scabies











Nodular scabies

Norwegian scabies





Norwegian scabies



- * Complications of Scabies:
- Secondary bacterial infection
- Eczematous changes
- Acarophobia

*causes of post-scabietic pruritis

- 1) Irritation of skin by topical preparations
- 2) Post-scabietic nodules/pruritis
- 3) Acarophobia

* Diagnosis:

- Itching mainly at night
- Presence of burrows
- Distribution of the lesions
- Contact cases within the family
- Demonstration of parasite under microscope
- * Differential diagnosis:
- 1. Papular urticaria
- 2. Prurigo
- 3. Eczema

* Treatment:

- Prophylactic measures: e.g early diagnosis, treatment, disinfection, treatment of other family members & treatment of infected animals
- Topical treatment:
 - 1. Benzyl Benzoate 25%
 - 2. Gamma benzene hexachloride 1%
 - 3. Crotamiton 10%
 - 4. Permethrin 2.5 5%

- Systemic treatment:
- 1) Ivermectin
- 2) Antihistamines for itching
- 3) Antibiotics for 2ry bacterial infection
- Intralesional steroid injection for postscabetic nodules