

Skin diseases caused by parasites

Scabies

The parasite



Quelle: www.dermatologie-berlin.de

Traces of the parasite



Quelle: DermIS

Microscopic photograph of the parasite



Quelle: www.reisemedizin-auskunft.de

Scabies

Infectious agent:

The parasite lives on the skin.

The parasite creeps on the warm surface as long as it perforates a thin layer of the skin. It remains there for about 30 days and produces 2 – 3 eggs per day. After 3 – 4 days the larvae come out of the eggs migrating next 2 weeks to the surface of the skin. Itching begins 2 to 6 weeks after contact. .

Incubation time:

In dry conditions the parasites will die.

Transmissions to other persons is caused by intensive skin-to-skin-contact.. .

Transmission:

Shaking hands doesn't permit transmission of scabies.

Survival of the parasites is only possible on the human body. Transmission by objects like bedding, clothes, blankets and so on is rare. In objects the parasites are bound to die after a short time.

Bad hygienic conditions and a weak immune system will spread the disease. Therefore in nursing facilities scabies is quite common.

The parasites penetrate the skin. After a few weeks patients complain of severe itching in the night time.

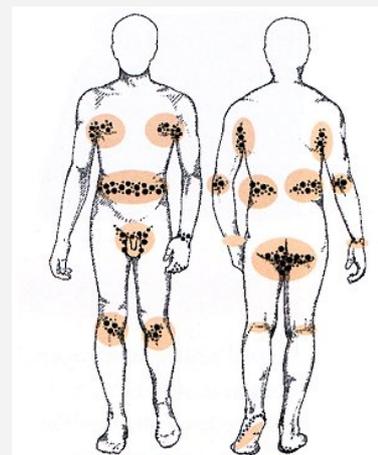
Diagnosis:

To find the traces of the parasites you need a sharp eye. The parasites prefer thin layers of

Scabies was quite common in Ancient Rome.

The terminus scabies means itching in Latin language.

Preferred regions are the ankles, between the fingers, in the axillae, under the female breast and the genital region.



Predilection of the scabies Quelle: www.kreis-rendsburg-eckernfoerde.de

Typical is extreme itching in the night time.

Often elderly persons with dry skin don't recognize itching

Possibility of infection:

Therapy/drugs:

Contact persons:

Hygienic measures:

The parasites will die without contact to human beings.

Disinsection:

the skin. The traces are characterized by crooked fine reddish or brownish lines of a 1 – 5 mm length. The parasite can be found at the end of the line.

Patients without treatment are infectious for about 8 weeks.

For therapy drugs with agents like lindan, benzyle benzoate or crotamiton are available. In most cases the drugs have to be used several times. Using an S-bioallethrine-spray a single application is sufficient.

An examination of all family members or inhabitants of the household by a physician is recommended.

Visiting facilities like school, kindergarten, nursing and so on is forbidden by law until the physician allows again.

In Hospitals:

VerleRoom for single patients.

Wash:

Clothing, underwear, bedding and so on has to be washed at for lesast 60° C or has to be sanitized. A starvation of the parasites is possible. Therefore not washable objects can be sealed in plastic bags and be stored in a warm place.

A starvation of the parasites is possible.

Prophylaxis:

Matrass, chairs, plankets or floor have tob be vacuum cleaned. Any chemical processing of rooms or objects is not necessary.

and therefore the diagnosis “scabies” cannot be found for a long time.

The permanent scratching leads to superinfections by bacteria.

Other Diagnosis:

In animals similar diseases caused by parasites are known. The symptoms will disappear after a week. .

Infection protection law:

The infection protection law („Infektionsschutzgeset“) prohibits persons suffering from scabies or suspected suffering by scabies visiting facilities like schools, kindergartens and so on. Only a physician may allow visiting when there is no more danger of spreading the disease.

For further information:

[Krätzmilbenbefall \(Skabies\) – Merkblatt vom Robert-Koch-Institut \(in German\)](#)

Ihr Gesundheitsamt im Landkreis Augsburg (public health office)

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Open Monday till Friday 7:30 - 12:30 o'clock, on Thursday 14:00 - 17:30 o'clock

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Erstellt am: 25.03.2011