

Demographic Details, Clinical Profile and Life Cycle in Patients with Scabies Infection

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Abstract

Scabies is a highly contagious disease caused by the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei var hominis*. The disease is seen in all socioeconomic groups & communities throughout the world. The burden of scabies is highest in tropical countries, but recent data from Bangladesh is scanty. Scabies is a common contagious parasitic dermatosis. Transmission of the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei var hominis* generally occurs by skin-to-skin contact, but with crusted scabies it may also occur through fomites, such as infected clothing or bedding. Diagnosis is usually clinical. To find out demographic details, clinical profile and life cycle in patients with scabies infection: A scope and delimitation of the study. Materials and Methods: Scope and Delimitation of the Study. This study focused the management of scabies. This study was conducted among the OPD patients in BIRDEM General Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh. The study was conducted from January to December 2017. The diagnoses of scabies of the potential respondents were based on the set criteria.

Keywords: Scabies; Prevalence; Skin Disease

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Introduction

Scabies infection is an important skin disease. It is public health problem. There are many public health problems from which people of the under developed countries suffer much because of ignorance, illiteracy, poverty and apathy towards health problem. All these factors exeunt in Bangladesh where scabies infection is a problem. It has associated with densely population, poverty, wanting of health education and social upheaval when hygiene becomes relatively unimportant. Scabies infection increase when people are herded together and facilities for washing the body and clothes are reduced. Anyone gets scabies but at higher risk includes; sexually active adults, prison inmates, people in institutional care, people live in crowded condition, people in child care facilities. Our geographical and socio-economic condition is suitable for scabies infection. There are a number of variables that can make people more susceptible to a scabies infection. The peoples who have recently taken a course of antibiotics or taken oral steroids are more likely to contact an infection. The patients who are suffering from diabetes, cancer or HIV which has weakened their immune system are commonly affected by scabies infection. Scabies is an intensely itchy parasitic infection of the skin that is caused by the *Sarcoptes scabiei* mite. It occurs throughout the world, but is particularly problematic in areas of poor sanitation, overcrowding, and social disruption. The global prevalence of scabies is estimated at 300 million cases [1], with large variations between countries. In

the UK, no up-to-date robust prevalence data exist, but general practitioners recorded approximately 1200 new cases per year in the 1990s [2]. In resource-rich communities, scabies tends to occur in cyclical epidemics, particularly within institutional-living situations such as nursing homes, or the army [3]. There is some seasonal variation with incidence being greater in the winter than the summer, perhaps related to the tendency for more indoor overcrowding in colder weather. In resource-poor communities, the occurrence pat-tern is quite different with the disease being endemic in many areas. For example, the prevalence of scabies among the remote Aboriginal communities of Northern Australia is around 50% in children and 25% in adults [4]. The prevalence of infection in a community is potentially influenced by changes in social attitudes, population movements, wars, misdiagnosis, inadequate treatment, and changes in the immune status of the population. Scabies infestation represents a considerable burden of ill health in many communities, and although the disease is rarely life threatening, it causes widespread debilitation and misery. The life cycle of *S. scabiei* begins with the pregnant female laying two to three eggs a day in burrows several millimeters to several centimeters in length in the stratum corneum (outermost layer) of the skin. After about 50 to 72 hours, larvae emerge and make new burrows. They mature, mate, and repeat this 10 to 17 day cycle. Mites usually live for 30 to 60 days. Humans are the main reservoir for *S. scabiei var. hominis* (variety of the mite named to reflect the main host species). Scabies is usually 2Interventions for treating scabies. The mite can burrow beneath

the skin within 2.5 minutes, though around 20 minutes is more usual. The level of infectiousness of an individual depends in part on the number of mites harbored, which can vary from just a single mite to millions [5]. Humans can also be transiently infected by the genetically distinct animal varieties of *S. scabiei* though cross infectivity is low [6].

Materials and Methods

Scope and Delimitation of the Study. This study focused the management of scabies. This study was conducted among the OPD patients in BIRDEM General Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh. The study was conducted from January to December 2017. The diagnoses of scabies of the potential respondents were based on the set criteria. Only those diagnose clinically with scabies were included in this study. There were no scraping procedures done to confirm the diagnosis of scabies. Other skin diseases aside from scabies were not included in the study.

The human body's vascular framework comprises of the multitude of conduits, veins and more modest vessels that lead away from and back to the heart. "This is the basic conveyance framework bringing oxygen, supplements and blood components to battle contamination all through the body. The primary conduit driving away from your heart is known as the aorta, which looks a bit like a treats stick with branches. The heart siphons blood from the lower left office of the heart called a ventricle into the aorta. From there blood flows to the other arteries in your body, such as the carotid artery in your neck or the femoral artery in your thigh. From these and other arteries, blood is carried to all of your organs, muscles and tissues. As blood travels throughout the body, it delivers nutrients everywhere via increasingly smaller blood vessels. Then the process reverses itself, and blood begins to travel back toward the right side of your heart through your veins. And the journey begins again as blood departs from the left side of the heart.

Data Gathering

Data was collected through face .to face interview of the respondents by using a pre-tested interviews schedule, before data collection the patients were examined by the professional doctor and confirmed about the scabies infection, the purpose of the study was explained first to the patients to build the concept so that the patients answer the question to the base of their knowledge, each interview took about fifteen minutes. The interview schedule was rechecked. Other skin diseases were diagnosed by the researcher like psoriasis, contact dermatitis, folliculitis, chronic urticaria, insect bites and scabies with secondary bacterial infection (impetigo). The collected data from the respondents were transferred to a suitable designed master sheet for processing and subsequent analysis. Then the statistics was calculated.

Observation and Results

The General objective of the study was to determine the prevalence of Scabies infection in the study area, Bangladesh Institute of Research and Rehabilitation in Diabetes, Endocrine

and Metabolic Disorders BIRDEM General Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh. In order to adopt a suitable control strategy. And the specific objective was to determine severity of scabies infection, clinical procedure and treatment strategy. In view of this, the study was designed in such a manner that data might be collected by personal interview. After collecting and Analyzing data, following results are obtained which are given in tables and discussed.

It appears (**Figure 1**) that maximum population affected with Scabies infection were aged between 0-6 years (16.20%) and 7-12 years (20.95%) and minimum were between 43-48 years (prevalence 3.8%) and 49-54 years (prevalence 3.8%) (**Table 1**).

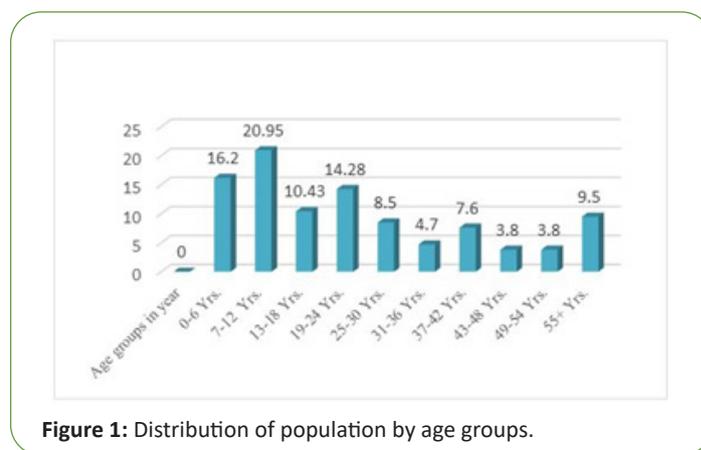


Figure 1: Distribution of population by age groups.

Table 1: Distribution of population by age groups (N=105).

Age groups in year	Number of patients	Prevalence (%)
0-6	17	16.2
07-Dec	22	20.95
13-18	11	10.43
19-24	15	14.28
25-30	9	8.5
31-36	5	4.7
37-42	8	7.6
43-48	4	3.8
49-54	4	3.8
55+	10	9.5
Total	105	100

The result shows that among the 105 scabies infected patients 61(58.09%) were female and 44(41.91%) were male. It shows that the sex ratio in scabies infection patients is female: male = 61:44. So it appears that females are more affected than male (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Distribution of population by sex groups (N=105).

Sex group	Number of patients	Prevalence (%)
Female	61	58.09
Male	44	41.91
Total	105	100

The highest prevalence (**Figure 2**) 13.33% in female was in the 7-12 years and lowest prevalence 0.95% in 49-54 years. The highest prevalence 7.62% in male were in the 7-12 years and lowest prevalence 0.95% in 25-30 years and 31-36 years.

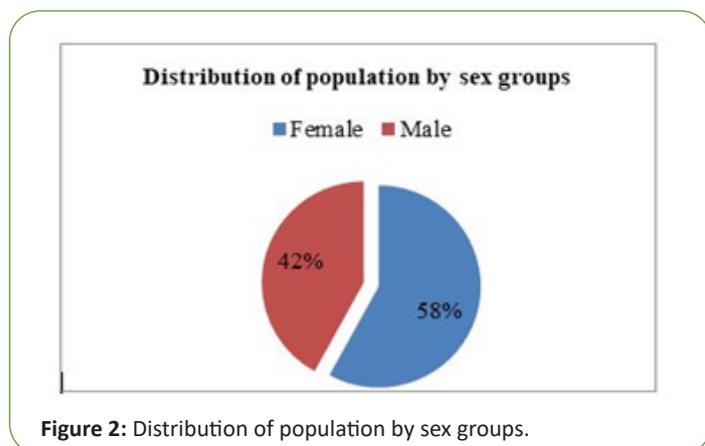


Figure 2: Distribution of population by sex groups.

Discussion

Scabies is a common parasitic infestation globally with worldwide, estimation of 300 million cases occurring annually [7]. It has been considered to be a public health problem in the developing countries for decades; still, there has been little progress in the control on a global scale [8]. It occurs commonly in tropical climate, in poor people who live in crowded conditions and cannot adopt proper hygienic measures [9]. Based on the results of the study, most of the respondent's shares one bedroom while the rest did not shares bedrooms. The majority of the patients shared towels during bathing while the rest did not share towels. This may serve as a risk factor for the transmission of scabies among family members. These results are similar to a study done [10]. A delayed-type hypersensitivity reaction to mite allergens causes skin inflammation resulting in papules and pruritus. Excoriation of the lesions leads to secondary bacterial infections, eczema and long-term health consequences in the form of post streptococcal glomerulonephritis [11]. It reported similar characteristics of a typical family with scabies including increased number of household members, presence of other family members with scabies, overcrowding, poverty and low educational attainment. These characteristics may contribute greatly to the transmission of the mites. In terms of age group, the majority are the children who are usually affected by the disease. The result of this study is coinciding with the study done [12]. Children are usually affected because they hardly maintained their hygienic practices. The majority of the children are those who are non-schooling ages from 6months to 6year and in those children in both elementary levels. Males were almost equally affected as females in our study in contrast to study by Das S et al., where males outnumbered females [13]. In a predominantly rural setup, males report more frequently than the conservative female population. Study by Sambo et al., reported almost equal male to female ratio of 1:1 [14]. The sites of the scabies lesions before treatment. The majority of respondents have lesions on the abdominal area, which has the highest prevalence of scabies lesion. The other top sites are as follows: finger and nail. These results more or less complemented another study [15], who reported the 6 preferred sites of scabies (in decreasing frequency): interdigital webs, wrists, arms, axilla, lower abdomen, buttocks and from

the study of wherein she reported top site is at the abdominal area, the other top sites (in decreasing frequency) were pubic area (68.2%), buttocks and left hand (63.4%), right hand (60.9%), and left leg (46.3%) [12]. Although not in the same order, both studies imply that the most common site for mites to be found is between the folds in the skin, especially where the skin is thin. This may be related to the site of mite transfer, the thickness of the skin layer or the slightly higher temperatures in the skin, since the mites survive less in dry and cold temperature [12]. It was draw from the table that Scabies infection is not completely dependable on educational status but need consciousness that stop hygienic practice and avoid over crowded place. Clinicians and drug companies recommended treatment of family members and close contacts at the same time as cases, to improve cure rates and reduce reinfection. Seasonal variation in scabies infection. From the result of table, November, December and January show the highest prevalence in scabies infection. In Bangladesh, this three month represent a winter season. On the other hand, July to October represent almost hot condition. So from my result, it is concluded that scabies infection is more prevalent in winter than summer which is matching with the study done by [2]. Serious adverse effects have been associated with the use of some antiscabietic treatments. Convulsions and aplastic anaemia have been reported with the use of lindane [14], and an increased risk of death amongst elderly patients has been reported with the use of ivermectin [13]. Evidence of cure ideally requires follow up for about one month. This allows time for lesions to heal and for any eggs and mites to reach maturity if treatment fails (i.e. beyond the longest incubation interval). Patients should be warned that itching may persist for one to two weeks after treatment, even if the mite is successfully eradicated [15]. Because of this delay in symptom relief it may sometimes be difficult to distinguish reinfection from primary treatment failure. Contacts of cases are usually advised to treat themselves at the same time as the case in order to reduce the risk of reinfection [15]. Prevention is raised on principles common to most infectious diseases, that is, limitation of contact with the mite. Using data from randomized controlled trials, this review examines the existing evidence of effectiveness of treatments for scabies. The incidence of scabies infection in the Bangladesh is not known. However, data on annual incidence of scabies seen in one health institution in Dhaka showed a rate of 45 per 1000 patients. Toxins secreted by the mites are responsible for the development of vesiculopapular lesions with pruritus. Initial predilection sites occur around finger webs, wrists or elbows, and anterior axillary folds. In untreated individuals, other parts of the body are involved. Based on study, the first evidence of parasitization consists of a small erythematous eruption or "watery blister". Susceptibility to scabies is universal. Since the principal mode of transmission is direct transfer of ectoparasites through personal contact, the disease is particularly rampant in overcrowded places without adequate sanitation. Children younger than 15 years have the highest prevalence of scabies. Other at-risk populations include persons who are sexually active, debilitated, or immunocompromised. Currently, there

are numerous medical treatments available for scabies. Most of these are effective. Permethrin cream 5% (Elimite) is the current drug of choice, especially for infants more than 2 months and small children. Other standard treatment for scabies is topical application of 1% gamma benzenehexachloride, crotamiton, 5% tetraethylthiuram monosulfide, benzyl benzoate, and sulfur. Some of these are potentially toxic chemicals. There are some concerns about systemic toxicity. In fact, there are several herbal products that are as effective measures for some common diseases such as Scabies infection. The pathognomic signs of scabies are burrows, erythematous papules, and generalized pruritus with nocturnal dominance. An atypical form, known as crusted scabies, presents as a psoriaform dermatitis with variable whitish scaling and mild or no pruritus [6]. Crusted scabies are frequently found in immunocompromized patients, such as patients infected with HIV, patients receiving immunosuppressive therapy, individuals with mental retardation, and a d institutionalized Elderly people. Within nursing homes, residents with unrecognized crusted Scabies often constitute a source for spread of scabies to other residents and staff members. Scabies outbreaks have been frequently documented in nursing homes. In a survey of 130 nursing homes in Canada, 25% reported cases of scabies among their residents during a 1-year period, over a 1-year period, 17% of Michigan's nursing homes reported scabies in the facility.

Conclusion

At the end of this study, the researcher was able to arrive at the following conclusion Scabies is more common where overcrowded conditions prevail; it can affect any individual irrespective of social status, personal hygiene, profession, gender, age or ethnic origin. In this setting, scabies is an important health problem requiring action by healthcare providers. The typical family of the respondents with scabies has certain characteristics that may contribute greatly to the spread of mites. These include increased number of household members, presence of other family members with scabies, overcrowding, poverty and low educational attainment. Children (1-12 yrs.) have the highest incidence of scabies as compared to the other age group. There is a slight preponderance of scabies among males. Scabies are more prominent in skin folds. Topical permethrin appears to be the most effective treatment for scabies. Ivermectin appears to be an effective oral treatment. Classical scabies is more active in Bangladesh as a moderate form.

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