



Epidemiological analysis on scabies

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ABSTRACT

Scabies is a skin disease caused by the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which affects millions of people worldwide.

Keywords: Scabies, *Sarcoptes scabiei* mite.

1 INTRODUCTION

Scabies is a skin disease caused by the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which affects millions of people worldwide. This research aims to perform a comprehensive epidemiological analysis on scabies, investigating the incidence, risk factors, symptoms, diagnosis, and control strategies of this highly contagious skin disease.

2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze the incidence of scabies in different regions and age groups.
2. Identify the main risk factors associated with the transmission of scabies.
3. Discuss the common symptoms and complications arising from *Sarcoptes scabiei* infestation.
4. Evaluate the effectiveness of available diagnostic and treatment strategies.
5. Propose control measures to reduce the spread of scabies.



3 DISCUSSION

Scabies is a highly contagious disease that can affect people of all ages and socioeconomic conditions. Infestation occurs through direct contact with infected individuals or contaminated objects. Symptoms include severe itching, rashes, small blisters, and pustules. In chronic cases, scabies can lead to complications, such as secondary infections.

4 RESULTS

The results of this epidemiological analysis show that the incidence of scabies varies geographically, being more common in overcrowded areas with poor hygienic conditions. The infestation is more prevalent in children and young adults. Diagnostic strategies, such as skin scraping tests, are critical for identifying the infection, while treatment with permethrin-based creams or lotions is highly effective.

5 METHODOLOGY

To perform this epidemiological analysis, data from public health registries were collected, including reports of reported cases and prevalence surveys in different regions of the country. In addition, literature reviews were conducted to compile information on scabies diagnosis, treatment, and control measures.

6 CONCLUSION

Scabies is a dermatological disease with a significant incidence in many parts of the world, especially affecting vulnerable groups. Prevention and control of scabies involves personal hygiene measures, transmission education, and appropriate treatment. This epidemiological analysis provides important information for public health professionals, helping to direct efforts to reduce the incidence of scabies and improve management of this highly contagious skin disease.