Findings in vivo of Sarcoptes scabiei with incident light microscopy

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Human scabies is a frequent ectoparasitosis caused by the transmission of Sarcoptes scabiei. It is usually spread by skin-to-skin contact, although clothing and linen may act as fomites since the mite can remain viable away from skin for 2 to 5 days. The primary infestation has a month incubation period before allergic sensitization occurs and itching begins. Subsequent infestations produce immediate itching [1, 2]. Scabietic [...]
Incident light microscopy (with a magnification of up to 200×) and reflectance-mode confocal microscopy have also been found to have high diagnostic sensitivity [41,42]. Serology tests have yet to be successful in human infestations [43]. Complementary DNA libraries have been constructed for S scabiei var. hominis, but commercial molecular diagnostic tests have not yet been developed [38,44,45]. The International Alliance for the Control of Scabies (IACS) recently released a consensus on diagnosis of scabies with high agreement (Table 1) [46].