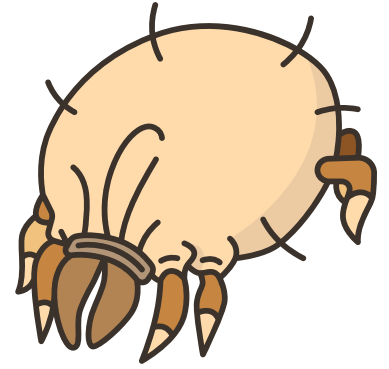


Scabies

What you need to know

What is scabies?

Scabies is a rash caused by an infestation of the human itch mite. The mite burrows under the first layer of the skin where it lives and lays eggs.



How does it spread?

Scabies is usually spread by **direct, prolonged, skin-to-skin contact** with an infested person, but can also be spread through shared surfaces or objects.

- Direct contact: holding hands, hugging, applying lotion, giving a person a bath
- Indirect contact: sharing articles of clothing, towels, or bedding used by an infested person

What should I do if I have been in contact with someone who has scabies?

If you had direct skin-to-skin contact:

- If you have been in contact with someone who has scabies and you have a rash, call your healthcare provider.
- There is a prescription topical cream that your healthcare provider can order. If you need a healthcare provider, call us at 330-723-9688, option 1.
- Follow the policies and procedures of your workplace when returning to work.



If you did not have direct skin-to-skin contact:

- Talk with your healthcare provider about your potential exposure.
- Follow the policies and procedures of your workplace when returning to work.

Services are partially supported by your local health levy. This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

Contact Us



330-723-9688



www.medinahealth.org

What are symptoms of scabies?

The most common symptom of scabies is a pimple-like rash with intense itching, especially at night. This rash appears most commonly between fingers and in the skin folds of the wrist, elbow, knee, and armpit. It can also be found around the waist and buttocks.

The first time someone is exposed, it takes 3-6 weeks to develop symptoms. If they have previously been exposed, symptoms may develop in as little as 1-4 days.

When and for how long is a person able to spread scabies?

A person is able to spread scabies from the moment they are exposed to the mite until all the mites and eggs are destroyed by treatment.

A person with scabies should be isolated for 24 hours following initial treatment with a prescribed topical cream.

Mites require a human host to live, so they cannot survive on surfaces after 2-4 days.

How can I protect myself?

The best way to protect yourself from scabies is to avoid direct skin-to-skin contact with a person who has scabies.

Additional recommendations:

- Avoid contact with items such as clothing or bedding used by a person who has scabies.
- Practice good hand washing
- Clean living space thoroughly



For additional guidance and information, call 330-723-9688, option 2 to speak with a public health nurse.