

A .gov website belongs to an official government organization in the United States. A lock ( ) or https:// means you've safely connected to the .gov website. Share sensitive information only on official, secure websites. Scabies can spread easily under crowded conditions where close body and skin contact is frequent. Places where scabies outbreaks more commonly occur include: Local and/or state health departments may be able to provide guidelines for preventing and controlling scabies outbreaks. Below are suggestions for preventing, detecting, and responding to single or multiple cases of non-crusted scabies in an institution. Early detection, treatment, and implementation of appropriate isolation and infection control practices are essential in preventing scabies outbreaks. Institutions should maintain a high index of suspicion that undiagnosed skin rashes and conditions may be scabies, even if characteristic signs or symptoms of scabies are absent (e.g. no itching). New patients/residents and employees should be screened carefully and evaluated for any skin conditions that could be compatible with scabies. The onset of scabies in a staff person who has had scabies before can be an early warning sign of undetected scabies in a patient/resident. When there is concern for scabies in a person, skin scrapings should be obtained and examined carefully by a person who is trained and experienced in identifying scabies mites. Appropriate isolation and infection control practices (e.g., gloves, gowns, avoidance of direct skin-to-skin contact, etc.) should be used when providing hands-on care to patients/residents who might have scabies. Epidemiologic and clinical information about patients/residents with confirmed and suspected scabies should be collected and used for systematic review in order to facilitate early identification of and response to potential outbreaks. Establish surveillance. Ensure that adequate diagnostic services are available. Establish appropriate procedures for infection control and treatment. 1. levels of risk for patients/residents and staff; 2. extent of the outbreak (e.g., confined or widespread in the facility); and 3. temporal relationship among cases. Establish appropriate procedures for environmental disinfection. Scabies

is an infestation of the skin by a human itch mite. Languages Language Assistance  
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