Scabies

Scabies is a skin infection of the human itch mite.

Symptoms can include:
- Dry, itchy, bumpy, reddish rash on the skin.
- Small blister-like sores or tiny burrows (short, wavy, dirty-looking lines) that contain the mites and their eggs.
- Intense itching of the skin, especially at night

These sores and burrows are seen commonly around finger webs, creases of the wrists and elbows, belt line, and genitals of men and lower buttocks of women.

In infants, the head, neck, palms, soles and buttocks may also be involved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incubation Period</th>
<th>2–6 weeks before itching is noticed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contagious Period</td>
<td>As long as live mites are present. The mite can survive off the body for only 2–3 days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended Actions**
Refer to a health care provider for evaluation and diagnosis.

Cases:
Exclude cases until treatment has been completed.

Contacts:
None

Please see [Arizona Administrative Code R9-6-368](http://example.com) for specific language.

*If you have questions please call public health for assistance and recommendations.*

**Transmission**
Scabies is spread by direct skin-to-skin contact OR by contact with infested clothing and bed linens.

**Prevention**
Wash and dry, on the hot cycle, all washable items that the individual may have come into contact with in the previous 3 days. Include bed linens, towels, and clothes.