DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

DERMOSCOPIC STUDY OF SCABIES IN CHILDREN

Shilpitha Srinivas [1]

Navodaya Medical College Hospital And Research Centre, Department Of Dermatology Venereology And Leprosy, Raichur, India [1]

Introduction: Dermoscopy is a technique involving the rapid and magnified observation of the skin. Infection with Sarcoptes scabiei in children usually presents with pruritus. Primary scabetic lesions consist of small, erythematous papules and burrows which could mimic other conditions. The definitive diagnosis of scabies is by visualizing the mites, eggs or faeces under the microscope.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to compare the diagnosis of scabies in children with naked eye examination and a dermoscope. The objective was to find out if there was a significant difference between the two methods of diagnosis of scabies.

Methods And Materials: A cross sectional study was done. Fifty children aged between 1-15 years with symptoms clinically suspicious of scabies from 15th May 2017 till 14th May 2018 were taken. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee and Institutional Review Board. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. Thirty were male and 20 were female. After taking history, the lesions were examined clinically and with Dermalite DL4 at seven common sites of involvement of scabies.Photographs were taken with Canon IXUS 133. A triangular structure with a furrowing burrow was considered to indicate the presence of a mite. This is also called as delta glider sign.

Results: Amongst 50 children, 37 children had clinical features of scabies: presence of burrows and scabetic nodules. Among 50, 45 children had dermoscopic features of scabies: presence of the delta sign. The data was analysed using Z test using MS Excel 2010.There was a significant difference ($p < 0.03$) on comparing the number of children diagnosed with scabies with naked eye and on dermoscopic examination.

Conclusion: A handheld dermoscope can be a useful tool to rapidly and non invasively diagnose scabies with a high sensitivity compared to Clinical examination.