



INFECTIOUS DISEASES (BACTERIAL, FUNGAL, VIRAL, PARASITIC, INFESTATIONS)

## A NORWEGIAN SCABIES CASE PRESENTED WITH GENERALIZE PSORIASIFORM ERUPTION

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**Background:** Norwegian scabies is a rare, contagious infestation condition caused by mites. There are number of massive parasites. It usually occurs in individuals with neurological diseases and compromised immune systems. Due to excessive number of parasites horny layer can be so thick. Therefore many diseases could be considered in differential diagnosis.

**Observation:** A 33-year-old woman presented with 3 months history of a thick erythematous scaly eruption on her skin. She had a history of hospital admission 5 months ago because of her ongoing neurological deficit. There was no new medicine history. Patient used to live with her parents. In addition patient's father and mother complained of severe itching that increased at night. In spite of their symptoms, they didn't apply to hospital due to the difficulty of reaching the hospital. In patient's dermatologic examination, there were generalise erythema, in some places sharply demarcated, erythematous, crusted well-defined, crusted plaques. In parent's examination revealed just excoriations. For exact diagnosis a punch biopsy was made. Biopsy was reported compatible with scabies. Intensive medical therapy was performed with in 1., 2., 8., 9., 15. Days 200mcg/kg oral ivermectin and combination with topical permethrin 5% lotion applied once daily for one week then twice in a week until all symptoms were cleared. Patient's parents was treated with topical permethrin 5% lotion.

**Key Message:** Norwegian scabies usually occurs in individuals with sensory dysfunctions and disability to scratch besides immunocompromised patients. Scratching is crucial in limiting the disease because it damages the burrows of the parasite. Topical medications are inadequate because patients have a large number of parasites and extremely hyperkeratotic skin in treatment of Norwegian scabies.

We would like to present this case in order to emphasize the importance of considering Norwegian scabies in the differential diagnosis of dermatological diseases presenting with hyperkeratotic plaques and erythema.

