

Factors contributing of scabies disease among school age children in hodan district Mogadishu Somalia.

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Keyword

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Abstract

Abstract: Scabies is a neglected tropical disease (NTD) that contributes greatly to global morbidity and mortality. Caused by infestation with a microscopic mite, scabies is responsible for a wide range of infections including impetigo, abscesses and cellulitis that can lead to serious complications such as septicaemia, kidney disease and rheumatic heart disease. Despite the apparent burden of disease in many countries, the worldwide prevalence of scabies is uncertain. There have been few large-scale surveys of scabies prevalence or risk factors and control strategies have often proven to be ineffective, short-term solutions. This thesis aimed to provide new information on the occurrence and risk factors for scabies and impetigo and on control strategies aimed at eliminating scabies as a public health problem in resourcepoor settings.

After an overall introduction to the topic, the thesis presents a systematic review of published studies on scabies and impetigo prevalence. The review found that scabies prevalence varied significantly between regions and communities with studies reporting data ranging from 0.2% to 70%. Most regions reported prevalence greater than 10% but overall

scabies and impetigo prevalence were highest in the Pacific and particularly high in children.

The next chapter reports on the world's first national population-based survey of scabies and

impetigo to evaluate the magnitude of the problem and found that one in four adults and one in two children had scabies after surveying 10,000 people across Mogadishu.

Effective treatments are available for scabies but in populations where the disease is endemic reinfestation can occur rapidly even when contacts are treated. Mass drug administration (MDA) has proven to be successful for the control of other NTD. To strengthen the evidence-base for MDA for scabies control, a comparative trial was

undertaken in Fiii and showed that MDA was safe and highly effective particularly with ivermectin as primary

. Introduction

Scabies is a skin disease caused by the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which burrows under the skin and is transmitted through close personal contact. Scabies and its complications are often regarded as disorders of resource-poor settings, and particularly affect young children. The direct effect of scabies is debilitating itching, leading to scratching, which can result in complications due to bacterial infection of the skin (impetigo), predominantly by *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*. These complications range from local skin and soft tissue infections, including skin abscesses, cellulitis, and necrotising fasciitis, through to septicaemia, renal disease, and potentially rheumatic heart disease. A more severe form of scabies called crusted or Norwegian scabies can occur in individuals who are immunosuppressed, including those with diabetes or HIV infection, and people who are malnourished, elderly people, or those living in institutions.¹ Scabies has several effective treatment options,³ but population control is challenging because of the high levels of reinfestation that can occur through community and household contacts. The Global Burden of Disease Study 2010⁴ estimated the worldwide prevalence of scabies to be 100 million. Countries of the Pacific region have been recognised as having a particularly high burden of scabies and its complications. Despite regular reports of its high prevalence, scabies has never been accorded priority in health programmes and research, perhaps because its disease complications are spread across a broad range of disciplines including dermatology, infectious diseases, and paediatrics. Endemic scabies and impetigo are also mainly diseases of tropical developing countries where resources for new health initiatives are scarce. Although scabies had previously been identified as a neglected

disease, it was only added to the WHO list of neglected tropical diseases in October, 2013.¹⁰ The only previous global assessment of scabies was focused on children and was published nearly a decade ago.⁶ To better understand the extent of scabies and associated impetigo as health problems worldwide, we did a systematic review of prevalence studies of scabies, with the goal of guiding public health strategies for the control of the disease in endemic populations.

2.1 Statement of the problem

Scabies is one of the commonest dermatological conditions, accounting for a substantial proportion of skin disease in developing countries. Globally, it is estimated to affect more than 200 million people at any time, although further efforts are needed to assess this burden. Prevalence estimates in the recent scabies-related literature range from 0.2% to 71%.

Scabies is endemic in many resource-poor tropical settings, with an estimated average prevalence of 5–10% in children. Recurrent infestations are common. The sheer burden of scabies infestation and its complications imposes a major cost on health care systems. In high-income economies, cases are sporadic, yet outbreaks in health institutions and vulnerable communities contribute to significant economic cost in national health services.

Scabies occurs worldwide. However, it is the most vulnerable groups – young children and the elderly in resource-poor communities – who are especially susceptible to scabies and the secondary complications of infestation. The highest rates of infestation occur in countries with hot, tropical climates, especially in communities where overcrowding and poverty coexist, and where there is limited access to treatment.

There for major problem of related to the factors contributing of scabies disease and its complication that is from by different areas. There is no government in Somalia that noticed the community prevent and management of scabies and its complication for more risk school age children like immunocompromised. Since two decades when the last central government of Somalia collapsed. The people of Somalia in generally education and governmental health service in especial people who suffer from scabies and its complication become major health problems.

The most important issue is that majority of scabies are not immediately life threatening condition but complication result from late stage Factors contributing of scabies disease are most cause of death due to lack of orientation, low educational level, lack health service and socioeconomic issue leads the development of Factors contributing of scabies disease complication. .

Finally, I liked to discuss more about this issue to reduce deaths due to complication of scabies

2.3 Significant of the study

The significance of the study was gaining knowledge about risk factor, etiology, preventive and curative approach and complication of scabies. Thus this study donates proper management of scabies case and reduces morbidity and mortality rate in the health settings.

This study was help academic students for further research and lecturer.

3. Conclusion

Scabies is a widespread public health problem and remains one of the most common skin diseases seen in the developing world and affects mostly impoverished populations in tropical developing settings. The studies

published in this thesis contribute to the limited knowledge of scabies epidemiology previously available in the literature. In a world first global review of scabies prevalence, countries of the Pacific region, including Australian indigenous communities, have reported the highest prevalence rates in the world. 1-11 Mogadishu is currently the only country in the world to have ever implemented a national survey for scabies prevalence. The studies outlined in this thesis, have been instrumental in the development of national guidelines for the management of this skin disease that in Fiji affects nearly one in two school age children. As evidenced by its important link with impetigo, explored in depth in this thesis, scabies has a negative impact not only on affected individuals but also imposes a burden on families and communities, particularly the most vulnerable, and mostly on young children. In addition to the severe discomfort caused by the infestation, scabies has been clearly linked to a wide range of bacterial infections that can escalate into life threatening complications, such as kidney disease and rheumatic heart disease, both largely seen in the Pacific countries. 12-15 Data reported in this manuscript highlight the important risk factors associated with scabies, which are often strongly correlated with poverty and characteristics typical of low and medium income countries. Despite a growing research and programmatic interest, and the addition to the list of neglected tropical diseases by the WHO, scabies remains largely neglected as an important public health problem. 16,17 Despite the availability of effective agents for the treatment of scabies, control programmes targeting individuals and family members have been ineffective in reducing community prevalence in endemic populations. Low adherence, inadequate follow-up and case and contact management may be some of the reasons for re-

infestation.18 MDA has proven to be a successful strategy to reduce scabies in high prevalence communities, both with topical and oral agents.6,7,19 However, SHIFT has provided evidence for the first time of the superiority of oral ivermectin when compared to permethrin and standard cares for the long-term reduction of scabies prevalence in a small, isolated community of mogdisho.20 However, the efficacy and feasibility of large-scale programs for scabies has not been assessed and further research is needed to evaluate the feasibility of such programs in larger and more mobile populations. The role of ivermectin on other parasitic and skin diseases such as soil transmitted helminths, pediculosis, strongyloides, onchocerciasis and lymphatic filariasis has been long known and ivermectin has been extensively used as treatment of choice in large MDA programs in Africa and Latin America.21 The main goal of MDA programs is to eliminate diseases as a public

health problem by reducing prevalence rates to a level that will interrupt transmission and that will make reemergence of the disease unlikely. Encouraging signs of the potential feasibility of this approach come from the almost complete disappearance of lymphatic filariasis in some African countries and the success of trachoma in Morocco 22,23 demonstrating that the control of these NTD is possible in some developing country settings.

Results

Table 4.15. Is the most common effect of scabies Poverty?

The table indicates that forty four respondents said yes, and of them said no. In form of percentage (50%) said yes, (34.3%) of the respondents said no. The implication from this result is that the majority of the respondents said yes.

Table 4.9. Do Respondents according to did you seen a patient who is suffering scabies?

Respon dents	Frequency	Percent
Yes	40	91
No	4	9
Total	44	100.0

The table given above indicates that fifty respondents said yes, and seventeen of them said no. In form of percentage (91%) said yes, (9%) of the respondents said no.

Table 4.4: Respondents according to knowing of scabies.

Category	Frequency	Percent
Agree	34	77
Disagree	10	23
Total	44	100.0

Table 4.10: The table given above indicates that fifty five respondents said yes, and twelve of them said no. In form of percentage (77%) said yes, (23%) of the respondents said no. The implication from this result is that the majority of the respondents said yes.

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