



FACT SHEET: Scabies

Human Scabies is caused by an infestation of a skin mite that burrows into the upper layer of the skin where it lives and lays eggs. Scabies occurs worldwide in people of all races and social classes. The Scabies mite cannot live off of the body for over 72 hours. It is rare for scabies to be transmitted in schools.

Scabies mites are spread by:

- Direct, prolonged, skin-to-skin contact with a person who has scabies, (most at risk are household members and intimate partners)

Please monitor your child for the following over the next 4-8 weeks:

Intense itching especially at night.	Pimple-like itchy rash sometimes with blisters and scale or burrows common on wrist, elbow, armpit, webbing of fingers, belt line, genitals, and buttocks
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If your child develops any symptoms please consult with your healthcare provider for diagnosis and treatment options.

Prevention:

- Avoid close prolonged or intimate skin-to-skin contact with an infected person
- Do not share clothing or personal items
- Wash clothes in hot water and hot dry cycle and keep items that may have been in contact, bedding, clothes, etc. away from body contact for 72 hours

Individuals at High Risk:

Always consult with your healthcare provider with any questions or concerns. Household contacts should always consult with their healthcare provider regarding treatment guidelines.

Return to School:

Scabies is difficult to diagnose, a student with a highly suspected case of scabies will need to be excluded from school and obtain a clearance letter. If a diagnosis is confirmed, treatment is necessary before returning to school. All clothing and bedding should be washed in high heat and/or kept away from the body for over 72 hours.

Any questions please email/call your school nurse, (found on your home school website).

For more information: https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/scabies/gen_info/faqs.html