

Incident, pattern and trends of scabies on randomly selected secondary schools' students in Anambra State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study explored the determinants of Scabies infections in Secondary Schools across Anambra State to understand the dynamics and identify measures that will help reduce disease burden. A survey of Scabies infection was conducted on 5000 Students selected from fifty (50) randomly selected secondary schools in Anambra State. Focus group discussions, direct clinical observations and microscopic examinations were employed in this study. Data were categorized based on clinical features and was analysed using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). The result revealed itching to be the most prevalent in both the males (23.69%) and females 10.93%) followed by sleeping disturbances in males (15.40%) and females (7.02%). The findings also revealed that the distribution of scabies based on topographical locations and lesions were more prone to abdomen, inter-digital, legs, elbows, wrists and armpits than other parts of the body in both the male and female students examined. The risk factors associated with scabies infection in this research include sharing of beds, pillows, clothes and overcrowding which had a big effect on the infestation while others such as bathing habits, use of soaps had little effect. The majority of the participant was not aware of the real causes of scabies. Skin-to-skin contact was recorded as the most prevalent mode of transmission. On the treatment, most students patronize traditional medicine dealers, few consult patent medicine dealers, physicians and pharmacists. Public health enlightenment campaigns and school/community education programs may help in controlling these emerging epidemics in Anambra State and Nigeria in general.

Keywords: Scabies; Epidemic; Risk-factors; Prevalent

1. Introduction

Scabies refers to the various skin lesions produced by female mites, and their eggs and scybala that are deposited in the epidermis, leading to a delayed-type hypersensitivity reaction. Scabies ranked second to Tinea infections as the commonly observed childhood skin diseases in several studies (Figure 1) [1]. Although the infectious agent is ubiquitous, it is endemic in impoverished communities, such as underprivileged suburban villages, where up to 9% of the population and 19% of those attending a primary healthcare centre are infested. By contrast, in industrialized countries, outbreaks occur in hospitals and other institutions. Despite common belief, scabies is only infrequently acquired from contaminated fomites (e.g clothing, towels, and bedding) [2].

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Scabies is an ectoparasite infestation. It is caused by the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei* variety *hominis* and transmitted by person-to-person contact [3]. Scabies was first described more than 2500 years ago [4]. Scabies was referred to in the Old Testament as lice in the flesh and by Aristotle [5]. But it was not until 1687 that the causative organism was identified by Bonomo and Cestoni using light microscopy [6].

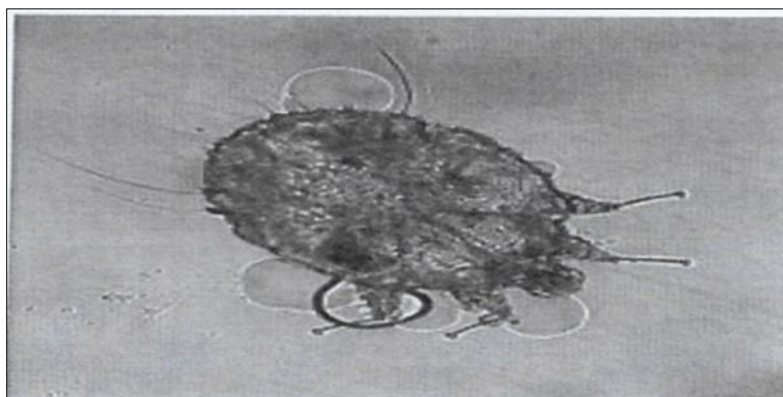


Figure 1 Human scabies mite seen under an optical microscope (x20)

The Italian biologists Giovanni Cosimo Bonomo and Diacinto Cestoni showed in the 17th century that scabies is caused by *Sarcoptes scabiei*; this discovery of the itch mite in 1687 marked scabies as the first disease of humans with a known microscopic causative agent [5] and [7]. The disease produces intense, itchy skin rashes when the impregnated female tunnels into the stratum corneum of the skin and deposits eggs in the burrow. The larvae, which hatch in three to 10 days, move about on the skin, moult into a nymphal stage and then mature into adult mites. The adult mites live three to four weeks in the host's skin [8] and [9].

Scabies, which is listed as one of the Neglected Tropical diseases, is associated with poverty and overcrowding and affects families especially the most vulnerable, with its greatest impact on young children; it may be characterized by a cycle of infection with peaks and troughs of disease prevalence [10] and [11]. Therefore this study explored the determinants of infections in Secondary Schools across the state to understand the disease dynamics and identify measures that will help reduce disease burden.

2. Material and methods

2.1. Study Area

The study was conducted in Secondary Schools in Anambra State, South-Eastern Nigeria with students as the target population. Anambra State has 21 local government areas with over 300 public and private secondary schools.

2.2. Study Design

Fifty (50) Secondary Schools were randomly selected from across the 21 local government areas to participate in the study. 5000 students were selected from across the schools to participate in the study. Of this sample, 2000 male and 3000 female students were examined respectively.

The data on knowledge, attitude and perception (KAP) were determined using structural questionnaires, Focus Group Discussion, In-depth interviews and direct clinical observations. For this study; Scabies was defined based on a symptomatic description with typical skin lesions such as papules, vesicular rash and nodules and with pruritus that intensified at night. The students were carefully examined clinically for scabies infestation by the clinical research team including a Dermatologist. This is of paramount importance to differentiate scabies from other skin infections like eczema, impetigo, *Tinea corporis* (Ringworm) and psoriasis. The students were then categorised based on symptoms experienced (clinical features).

2.3. Data Analysis and Presentation

The data that was obtained from this study were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for windows version 20.0 (SPSS. Inc., Chicago 11, USA). The results are visualized as graph representations and presented based on clinical features.

3. Results

A total number of five thousand (5000) students were examined for scabies infestation amongst the randomly selected secondary schools from the 21 local government areas in Anambra State Nigeria. Of this sample, 2000 male and 3000 female students were examined respectively based on the clinical features.

3.1. Distribution of scabies infection among male secondary school students examined based on clinical features

The result obtained showed that the male students with itching as clinical features had the highest prevalence rates of 23.6% followed by sleeping disturbances with 15.40% and topographical locations of lesions with 13.60% while Lymphadenopathy had 5.60% (Figure 2).

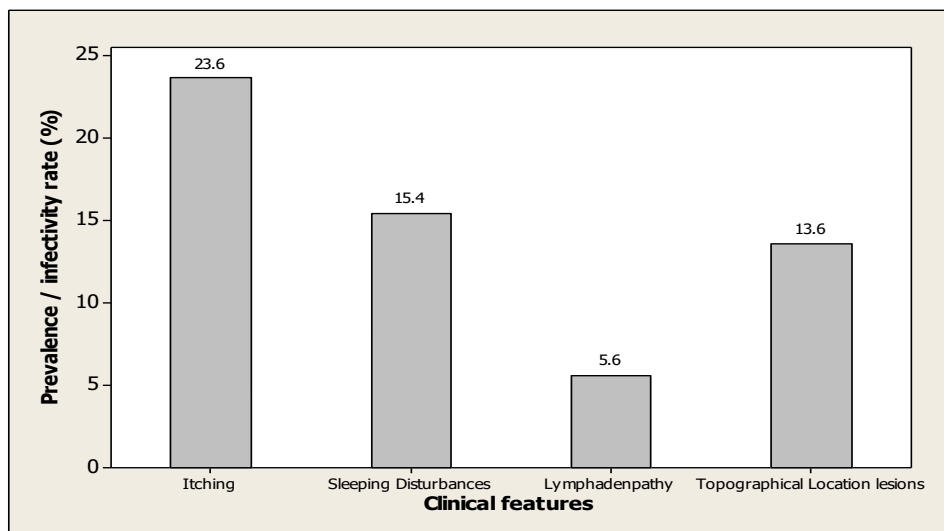


Figure 2 Bar Chart showing the distributions of scabies infection among male secondary school students examined based on clinical features

3.2. Distribution of scabies infection among female secondary school students examined based on clinical features

The result showed that the female students with itching clinical features had the highest prevalence rate of 10.93% followed by sleeping disturbances with 7.07%. Then, topographical locations of lesions had a 6.39% prevalence rate while Lymphadenopathy had the least prevalence rate of 2.93% (Figure 3).

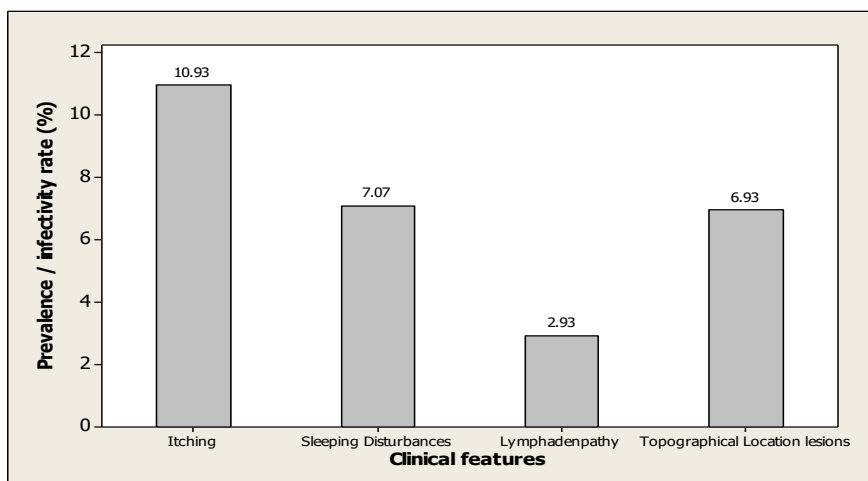


Figure 3 Bar Chart showing the distribution of scabies infections among female students examined based on clinical features

3.3. Distribution of scabies based on Topographical locations and lesions among male students examined

Male students were mainly affected on their armpits with the prevalence rates of 19.6% followed by the head with a prevalence of 19.2%. The legs had a prevalence rate of 15.6% and the inter-digital with 15.6%. The elbows and the inguinal / thigh had a prevalence of 13.6%. The abdomen had a prevalence of 11.6% while the Wrist had the least prevalence rate of 7.6% (Figure 4).

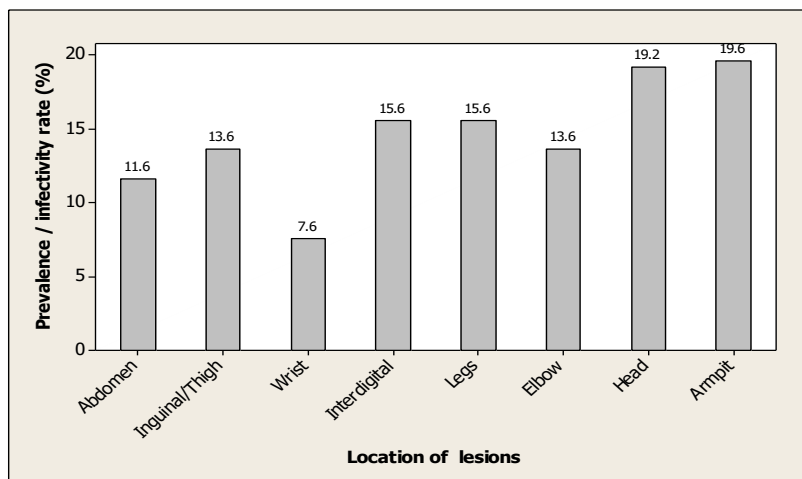


Figure 4 Bar Chart showing the distribution of scabies based on Topographical locations and lesions among male students examined

3.4. The distribution of scabies based on Topographical locations of lesions among female students examined

Female students were mostly infected on their Armpits and Abdomen with prevalence rates of 9.60% each followed by the infections on their inguinal/thigh with prevalence rate of 8.53%. The head had a prevalence rate of 8.28 % and the Interdigital had a prevalence of 2.27%. The legs and the elbows had a prevalence of 4.27% each. The wrist had the least prevalence rate of 2.93 % (Figure 5).

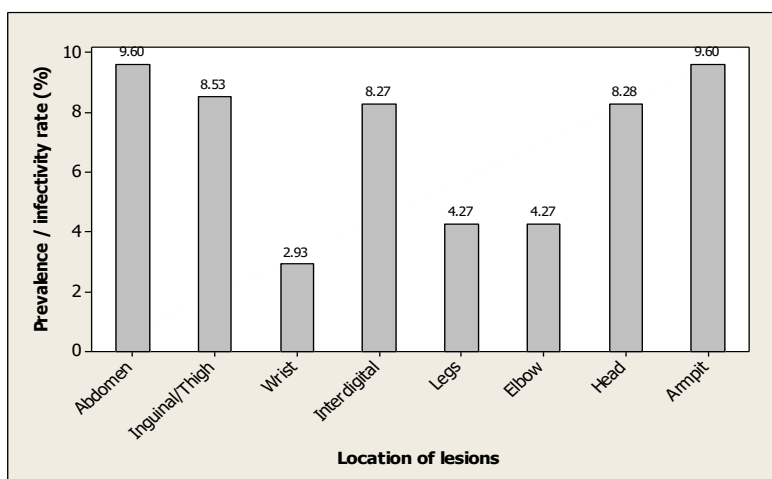


Figure 5 Bar Chart showing the distribution of scabies based on Topographical locations of lesions among female students examined

3.5. Distribution of scabies infection among male students examined based on behaviour and habits by the number of students per room

Male students greater than four per room had the highest infertility rate of 19.5% than the male Students less than four per room with 14.5% (Figure 6).

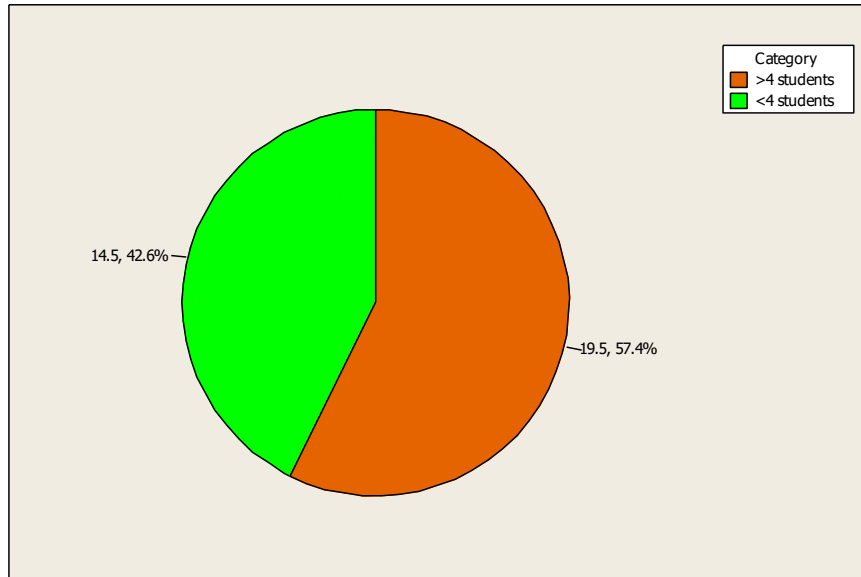


Figure 6 Pie Chart showing the distribution of scabies infection among male students examined based on behaviour and habits by the number of students per room

3.6. Distribution of scabies infection among male students examined based on behaviour and habits by the number that shares beds and pillows

Male students had the highest prevalence rate of 29.0% with male Students that share beds and pillows while the male Students that don't share beds and pillows had a prevalence rate of 14.5% (Figure 7).

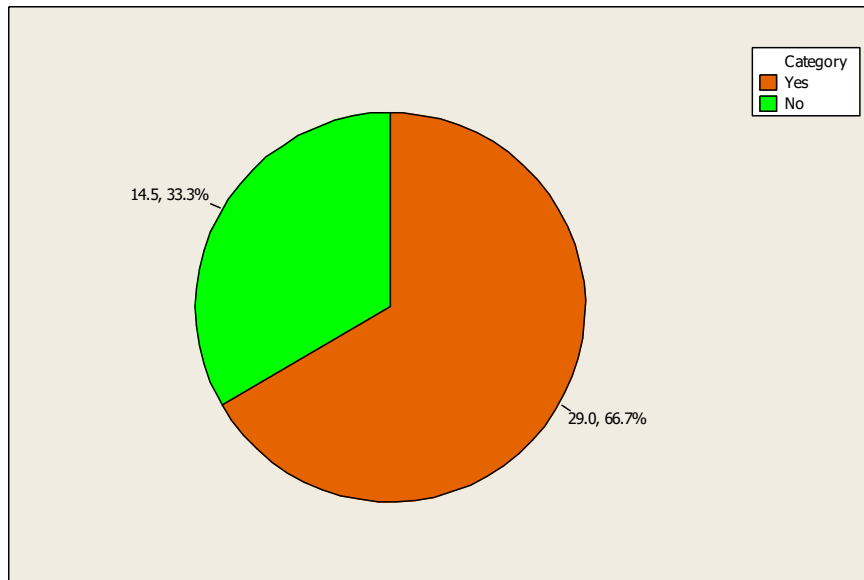


Figure 7 Pie Chart showing the distribution of scabies infection among male students examined based on behaviour and habits by the number that shares beds and pillows

3.7. Distribution of scabies infection among male students examined based on behaviour and habits by sharing of cloth

Figure 8 showed that male students examined based on the behaviours and habits by sharing of cloths had a prevalence rate of 19.5% with Students that share clothes while those that don't share clothes had a prevalence rate of 9.5%

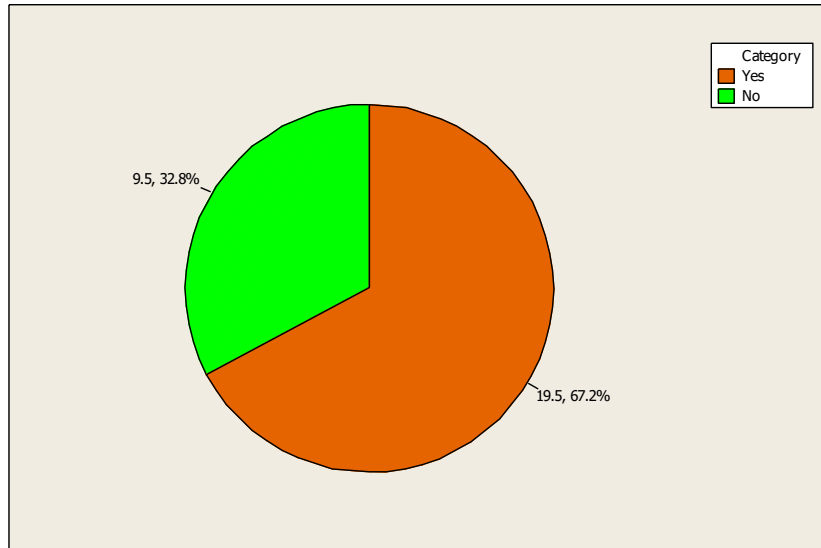


Figure 8 Pie Chart showing the distribution of scabies infection among male students examined based on behaviour and habits by sharing of cloths

3.8. Distribution of scabies infection among male students examined based on behaviour and habits by bathing habits

Male Students had the highest rate of 19.5% for the Students with irregular bathing habits and 10.5% for the student with regular bathing habits (Figure 9).

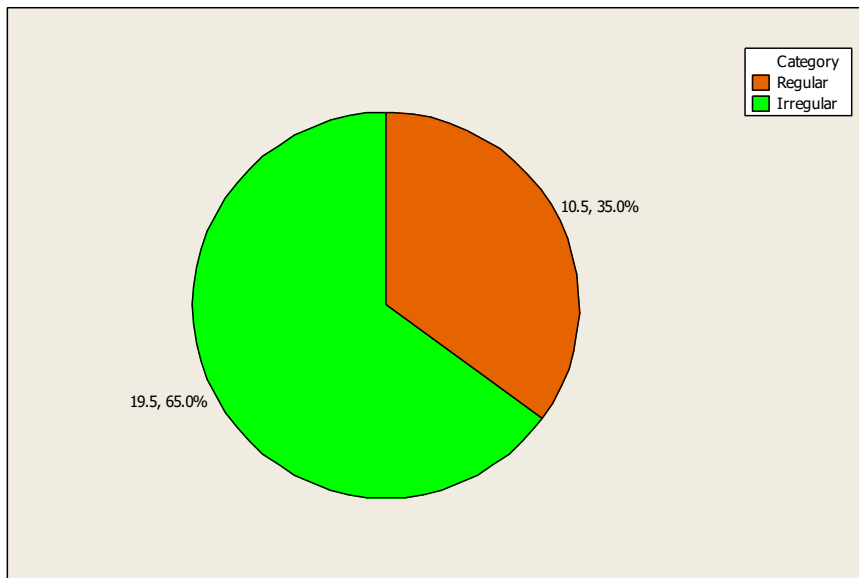


Figure 9 Pie Chart showing the distribution of scabies infection among male students examined based on behaviour and habits by bathing habits

3.9. Distribution of scabies infection among male students examined based on behaviour and habits by use of bathing soap

Male Students had the highest prevalence rate of 9.5% with students of irregular use of soap bathing habits had recorded 0.0% for Students with regular bathing with soap habits (Figure 10).

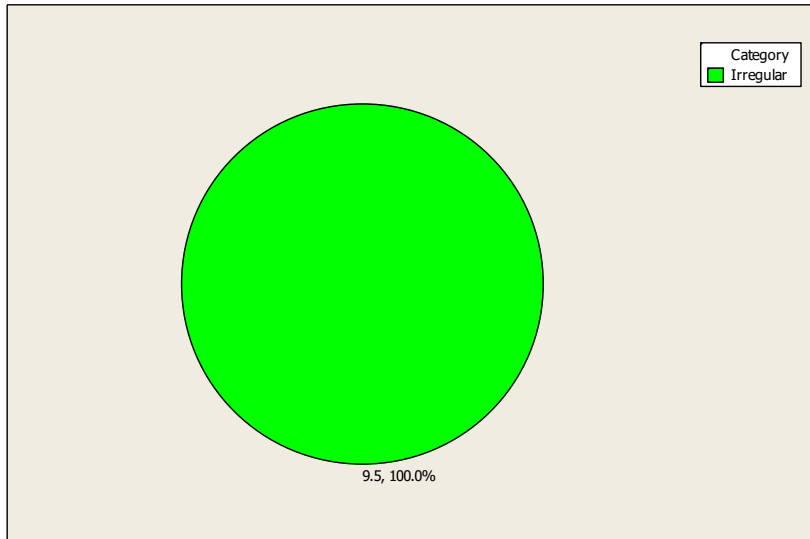


Figure 10 Pie Chart showing the distribution of scabies infection among male students examined based on behaviour and habits by use of bathing soap

3.10. Distribution of scabies infection among female students examined based on behaviour and habits by the number of students per room

Female Students examined based on behaviours and habits by the number of Students per room had the highest prevalence rate of 10.33% with female Students greater than four per room and prevalence student of rate of 3.67% on female students less than four per room (Figure 11).

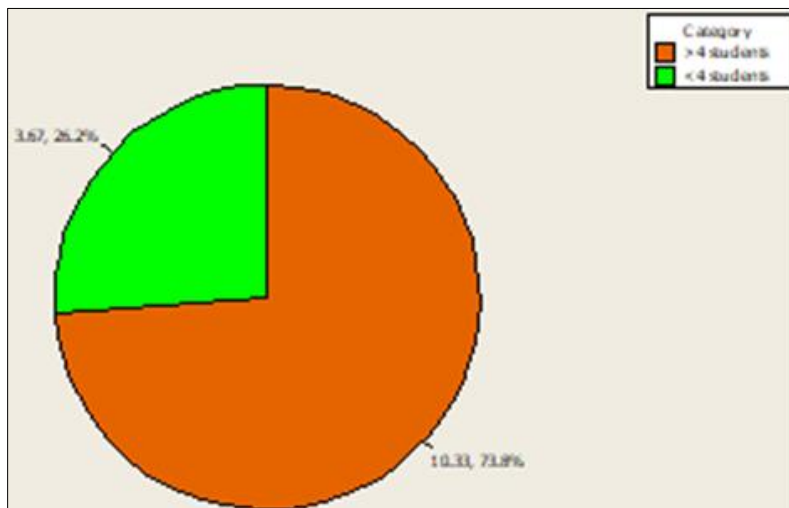


Figure 11 Pie Chart showing the distribution of scabies infection among female students examined based on behaviour and habits by the number of students per room

3.11. Distribution of scabies infection among female students examined based on behaviour and habits by the number that Share beds and pillows

Figure 12 below showed that female students had the highest prevalence rate of 13.67% with the female Students that share beds and pillows and a prevalence rate of 3.67% with those female Students that don't share beds and pillows.

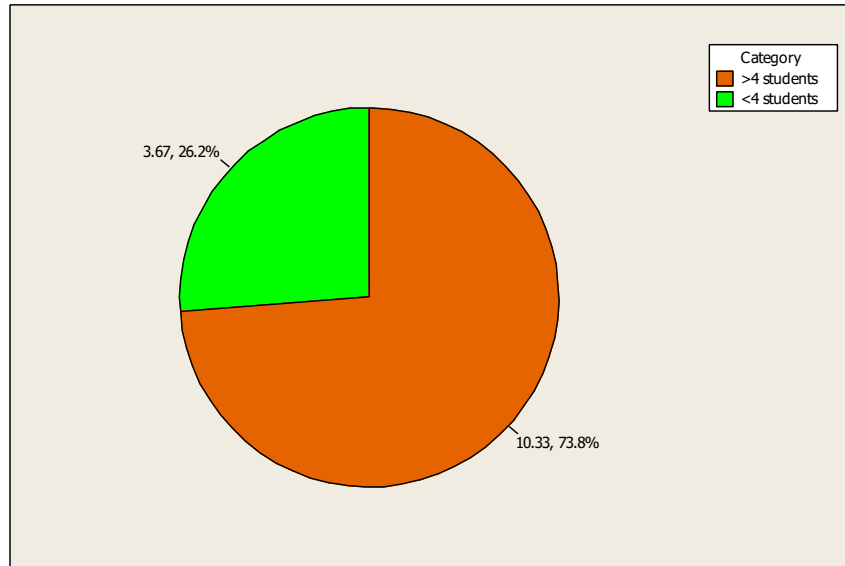


Figure 12 Pie Chart showing the distribution of scabies infection among female students examined based on behaviour and habits by the number that shares beds and pillows

3.12. Distribution of scabies infection among female students examined based on behaviour and habits by sharing of cloths

Female students examined based on the behaviours and habits by sharing of cloths had the highest prevalence rate of 10.67% on female Students that share clothes and prevalence rate of 5.0% on female Students that don't share clothes (Figure 13).

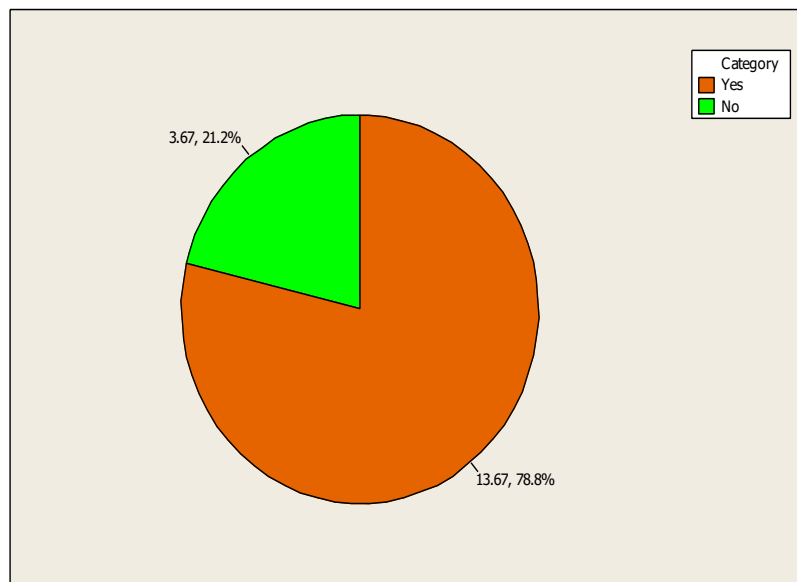


Figure 13 Pie Chart showing the distribution of scabies infection among female students examined based on behaviour and habits by sharing of cloths

3.13. Distribution of scabies infection among female students examined based on behaviour and habits by bathing habits

Female students had the highest prevalence rate of 13.67% on female Students with irregular bathing habits and a prevalence of 3.67% on female Students with regular bathing habits.

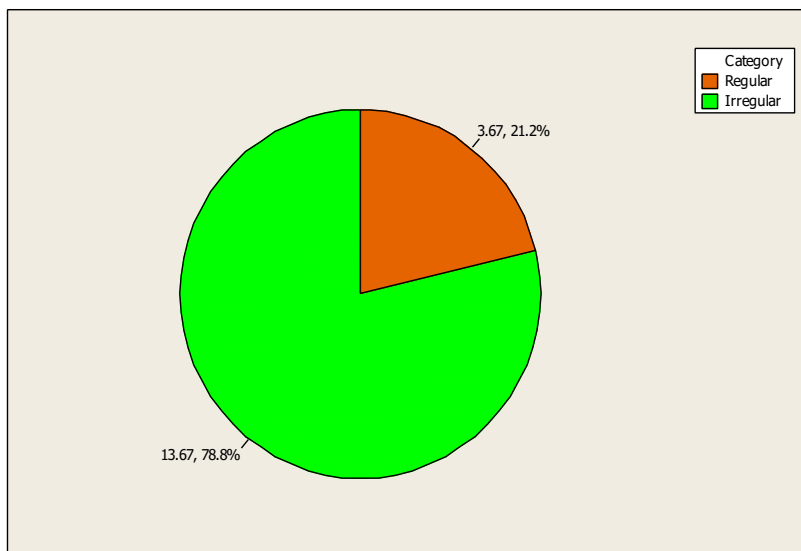


Figure 14 Pie Chart showing the distribution of scabies infection among female students examined based on behaviour and habits by bathing habits

3.14. Distribution of scabies infection among female students examined based on behaviour and habits by use of bathing soap

Female students examined had the highest prevalence rate of 5.33% with the irregular bathing without soap habits and recorded no prevalence rate with the female Students that do bath regularly soap.

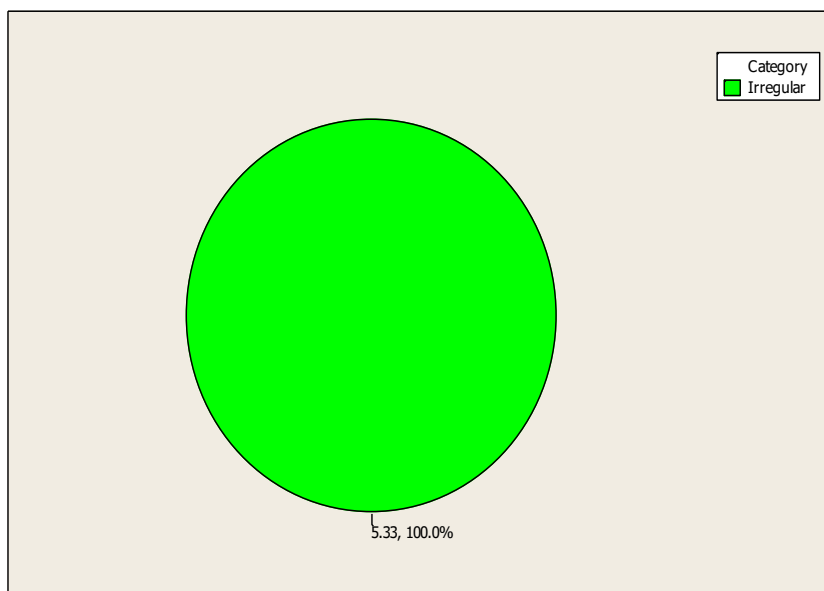


Figure 15 Pie Chart showing the distribution of scabies infection among female students examined based on behaviour and habits by use of bathing soap

3.15. On the knowledge, attitude and perception

It was observed that the majority of the participant were not aware of the real cause of scabies infections as they attribute it to ringworms, scratching pimples, witchcraft.

3.16. On the mode of transmission

Skin to skin contact with infected students had the highest prevalence. From the findings, the students had little knowledge of the cause of Scabies transmissions.

3.17. On the treatment

It was found that most students in the rural schools do patronize traditional medicine dealers, few consult patent medicine dealers, physicians and pharmacists.

4. Discussion

The results obtained from this study showed that male and female students with itchings as clinical features had the highest prevalence rates followed by sleep disturbances. This is in accordance with the findings of [12], [13] and [14].

Male students were mainly infected in their armpits followed by the head, the legs, the inter-digital, the elbows and the inguinal/thigh, the abdomen and then the wrist. This showed that there is a statically significant difference between the distribution of scabies based on topographical locations and lesions among the male students examined. These observations were in line with the research works of [15], [16] and [17].

The result also showed that female students were mostly infected in their armpits and abdomen followed by the infections on their inguinal/thigh, the head, the inter-digitals, the legs and the elbows and then the wrist. This also conforms with the findings of [12] and [18].

The results of the analysis showed that students examined based on their behaviours and habits had the highest prevalence infectivity rates on the sharing of beds and pillows followed by the number of male students greater than 4 per room. Students with irregular bathing habits, sharing of clothes also experienced high infectivity rates. The students that do have their regular bathing habits and students that don't share clothes had a lower prevalence rate than those with irregular bathing habits or shares cloth with others. Students that use soap regularly didn't record any prevalent rate. These findings tally with the research findings of [19], [20] and [21].

5. Conclusion

The research work showed that itching and sleeping disturbances had the highest prevalence rates in both the male and female students examined. Early accounts of scabies in humans have documented epidemics of the disease, especially during war periods. There exist a complex relationship between the prevalence of scabies and crowding, hygiene and relative levels of poverty within communities and schools.

Recommendation

Secondary bacterial infection with potentially serious consequences for the individual health will be averted if the diagnosis is made early and appropriate therapy is instituted.

A high level of the index of suspicion, especially in infants and students who may present with atypical lesions is desirable for proper treatments and control of scabies.

Public health enlightenment campaigns and school/community education programs may help in controlling these emerging epidemics in Anambra State and Nigeria in general.

Given the risk of sequel related to chronic infestation and bacterial superinfection, and infants' response from the health care sector is mandatory. Intervention measures may be integrated into existing helminths control programs based on oral ivermectin mass treatment.

Compliance with ethical standards

Acknowledgements

The authors will like to appreciate the research supervisor, research team and the entire staff of the schools used in the study.

Disclosure of conflict of interest

The authors disclose that there was no conflict of interest as regards the research and publication of this manuscript.

Statement of informed consent

Before this project started, a letter of introduction was submitted to the Anambra State Ministry of Education via the Department of Research Studies (Ethical Unit) Awka. The Ministry then gave another Letter of Introduction to the Principals or Authorities of the randomly selected Secondary Schools in the State to enable the research works accordingly. Oral consent also was obtained from the students before they were recruited for the study. The participants were assured that the information collected will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and for the research work only.

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