

9TH CLINICAL DERMATOLOGY CONGRESS & 2nd International Conference on PSORIASIS, PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS & SKIN INFECTIONS

October 16-18, 2017 New York, USA

The use of dermatoscopy in diagnosis of scabies

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Statement of the problem: Due to difficulties obtaining skin scrapings from some patients and the lack of sensitivity of classical methods in diagnosis of scabies, Dermatoscopy is commonly informative.

The purpose of the study: To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of Dermatoscopy for diagnosing scabies.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: A cross sectional study carried out at Dermatology center of Slemni through period from 1st Jun to end of October 2015 on 202 patients with clinical suspicion of scabies. The patients had confirmed diagnosis by clinical diagnosis, Dermatoscopy and skin scrapping.

Findings: Studying validity test of Dermatoscopy in comparison to confirmed diagnosis revealed that the sensitivity of Dermatoscopy was 91.5%, specificity 65%, and +ve predictive value 86%, -ve predictive value 76.5% and accuracy 83.6%. There was a significant association between positive Dermatoscopy results and scabies patients with likely or very likely clinical diagnosis ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion & Significance: Dermatoscopy is a good screening tool for scabies especially among high risk peoples.

Recommendations: Encouraging health directorates to start use of Dermatoscopy for screening of scabies especially among refugees, displaced peoples and prisoners and adoption of clinical diagnosis, skin scrapping and Dermatoscopy as the diagnostic choice for scabies.

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