

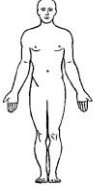
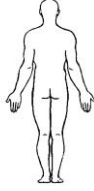
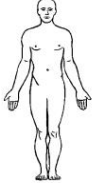


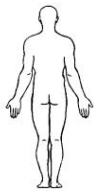
## Appendix C: Scabies Outbreak Management Checklist

### Scabies Outbreak Management Checklist

Outbreak Interventions				
<b>Communication</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Notification of facility administration.				
Notification of infection prevention and control team or healthcare provider in charge.				
Outbreak reported to the local health department.				
For long-term care facilities, outbreak reported to the Ohio Department of Health Office of Health Assurance and Licensing.				
Notification of all potential contacts (e.g., other patients, residents, students, staff, volunteers, relatives, friends, visitors).				
Facility closed to new admissions. (For continued transmission/crusted scabies).				
Facility re opened to new admissions. (For continued transmission/crusted scabies).				
<b>Investigation and Monitoring</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Symptomatic staff removed from work and referred to employee health and/or evaluated by a clinician.				
Symptomatic persons placed in contact isolation.				
Patient line list completed.				
Employee line list completed.				
Contact identification list compiled.				
Skin scrapings obtained for symptomatic persons.				
Daily skin assessments documented on all at-risk persons in the care of the institution/facility.				
<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Symptomatic persons treated with scabicide.				
Prophylactic treatment offered to contacts, including staff, family and				
<b>Environmental Cleaning</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Enhanced environmental cleaning done throughout the outbreak period.				
Clothing, bath linens and bed linens of affected persons properly cleaned or bagged.				
Soaps, creams, lotions or ointments used prior to effective treatment discarded.				
<b>Education</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Training provided to all staff on the signs and symptoms of scabies and prevention and control measures.				

## Appendix D: Sample Data Sheet

Data Collection Form for Scabies			
Today's date (month, day, year): ____/____/____		Person completing form:	
Location of outbreak:			
Identifying Information			
Name		Date of Birth:	
Last	First	Middle Initial	____/____/____
Sex:	Age:	Race	Hispanic or Latino
<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Yrs <input type="checkbox"/> Mo	<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/ Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Present Address:		Relationship to Agency/Facility:	
Agency/Facility name (if applicable)		<input type="checkbox"/> Resident (Date of admission ____/____/____) <input type="checkbox"/> Staff (Job title _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Student <input type="checkbox"/> Visitor (room visiting _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer (area _____)	
Room number (if applicable)			
Street			
City	State	Zip	
Phone number			
Symptoms, Signs and Significant Conditions			
Date of symptom onset: ____/____/____		Underlying conditions:	
Does the person have:		If yes, please indicate location:	
Rash    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>			

<p>Itching    Yes <input type="checkbox"/>    No <input type="checkbox"/>    Unknown <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Visible burrows    Yes <input type="checkbox"/>    No <input type="checkbox"/>    Unknown <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">     <b>Rash</b> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">     <b>Itching</b> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">     <b>Burrows</b> </div>
<b>Exposure History</b>	
<p>Do you know of others who have had similar symptoms?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/>    No <input type="checkbox"/>    Unknown <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, describe symptoms, time period of symptoms and relationship to this patient:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	
<p>Has the person been traveling (overnight or day trip) in the last two months?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/>    No <input type="checkbox"/>    Unknown <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, describe:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	
<p>Was the person transferred to or from another facility in the last two months?    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Unknown <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, to where?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 150px; margin-top: 5px; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px;">from where?</div> </div>	

## Diagnosis

Was the person:

Seen by a healthcare provider? ☐ Yes (Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_) ☐ No ☐ Unknown

If yes, was the person diagnosed with scabies? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Did the person have a skin scraping? ☐ Yes (Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_) ☐ No ☐ Unknown

If yes, what was the result? ☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Unknown

## Treatment

Was the person treated for scabies? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

If yes:

Date of treatment 1: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Medication used for treatment 1:

\_\_\_\_\_

Date of treatment 2: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Medication used for treatment 2:

\_\_\_\_\_

## General Notes/Comments

## Appendix E: Sample Staff Line List

### Scabies Contact Identification List

#### Residents, Staff, Students, Visitors and/or Volunteers

Agency/Facility: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of initial report: \_\_\_\_\_

Primary case (Name): \_\_\_\_\_ Room (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Contact name/ ID	Age	Sex	Room number (if applicable)	Type of contact *RES STF STU VIS VOL	Signs or symptoms of scabies (Y, N) / date of onset	Healthcare provider diagnosis of scabies (Y, N, did not see provider)	Scraping result (+, -, not done)	Case category (confirmed, probable, suspect)	Treatment Date 1 / medication used	Treatment Date 2 / medication used	Comment

\* RES= resident, STF = staff, VIS=visitor, VOL= volunteer

## Appendix F: Sample Patient Line List

### Scabies Contact Identification List

#### Patient Line List Template

Agency/Facility \_\_\_\_\_

Date of initial report \_\_\_\_\_

Case Name or ID	Admit date	Transferred / moved from another facility (Y, N)  If Y, facility name / date	Age	Sex	Room number	Symptom onset date	Location of rash	Healthcare provider diagnosis of scabies (Y, N, did not see provider)  If Y, date	Skin scraping (+, -, not done)  If done, date	Case category (confirmed, probable, suspect)	Epi links	Underlying conditions	Treatment Date 1 / medication used	Treatment Date 2 / medication used

## Appendix G: Sample Patient Letters Related to Scabies Outbreaks

Facility Letterhead

Date

Dear insert patient's name:

During your recent health care stay, you may have been exposed to scabies. This does not mean that you will get scabies, but we want to alert you to the potential exposure so that you can monitor yourself and get treatment as soon as possible, if needed. We are working in collaboration with insert your local public health department name and want to make you aware of the appropriate follow-up steps should scabies occur.

Scabies is a contagious skin condition caused by a mite that is transmitted through skin-to-skin contact with someone who has it. The primary symptoms are a rash and intense itching, especially at night. Scabies can appear anywhere on the body, but are usually found on the hands, inside of wrists and elbows, breasts, armpits, waistline, and groin. It usually takes four to six weeks from the time of exposure to the time symptoms develop; if you have had scabies before, symptoms may develop in as few as one to four days. Persons who have scabies are infectious to others, even before symptoms develop. Scabies is diagnosed by a healthcare provider who will look at the rash and/or take a scraping from the skin. Usually, scabies is easily treated with a medicated cream or oral medication prescribed by your healthcare provider.

Insert your local public health department name recommends that you check your skin daily for two months. If a rash and/or itching develop, notify your healthcare provider as soon as possible, or you may call me at \_\_\_\_\_ if you have any questions.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

[Name, Title]

## Appendix H: Sample Provider Letter Related to Scabies Outbreaks

Facility Letterhead

Date

Dear insert healthcare provider's name:

Our facility is currently experiencing an outbreak of scabies. The period of potential exposure was from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. Persons whose last date of exposure was more than six weeks ago should be questioned regarding symptoms consistent with scabies. Patients found to be symptomatic should be evaluated and treated as necessary. Family members and other close contacts should receive prophylactic scabies treatment at the same time the patient is treated. Permethrin 5% cream (*Elimite*®) is now the recommended agent for treatment of scabies. Patients whose last date of exposure was less than six weeks from this date should be treated with topical scabicide or monitored for symptoms until the six-week period is over. Should one of these persons become symptomatic, close contacts should receive treatment or monitoring as well.

Enclosed is a list of your patients who are considered exposed and their last date of exposure. Please notify \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ if any of your patients develop scabies.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

[Name, Title]



# Scabies Fact Sheet

## FOR PATIENTS, FAMILY AND VISITORS

**What is scabies?** Scabies is an infestation of the skin by a mite. Female scabies mites burrow into the top layer of the skin where they live, lay eggs and leave fecal matter (poop).

**Who gets scabies?** Anyone can get scabies no matter what their income, age, sex, race or standards of personal hygiene (cleanliness). Groups of people with scabies, or outbreaks, sometimes are seen in healthcare facilities, institutions and child care centers.

**How is scabies spread?** Scabies mites are spread by direct, skin-to-skin contact with an infested person. Indirect spread from undergarments, towels or bedding of an infested person can occur. Scabies can also be spread during sexual contact.

**What are the symptoms of scabies?** The most common symptom of scabies is a pimple-like “scabies rash” with intense itching, especially at night. The areas of the skin most affected by scabies include the webs and sides of the fingers, wrists, elbows, armpits, waist, thighs, genitalia, nipples, breasts and lower buttocks. The tiny, raised, crooked, and grayish-white or skin-colored burrows caused by the female scabies mite tunneling just below the surface of the skin sometimes can be seen.

**How soon do symptoms appear?** In persons who have never had scabies before, symptoms usually appear two to six weeks after contact with the mite. Persons who have had scabies before may show symptoms within one to four days. Elderly persons and persons with weakened immune systems may not have itching, so any unusual skin problem in these persons should be checked by a healthcare professional.

**When and for how long is a person able to spread scabies?** A person is able to spread scabies from the moment they get exposed to the mite until all the mites and eggs are destroyed by treatment.

**How is scabies diagnosed?** Scabies is diagnosed by a healthcare professional looking at the rash and/or by taking a skin scraping. A skin scraping is a procedure where the skin over a burrow is scraped with a blade and the scrapings are examined under a microscope to see if there are any mites, eggs or mite feces (poop). A person can have a negative skin scraping and still have scabies.

**What is the treatment for scabies?** Scabies is treated using a medicated cream or lotion prescribed by a healthcare provider. The cream or lotion is applied to the whole body except the head. When applied as directed, this medication is approximately 90 percent effective in getting rid of scabies after one application. All persons who have had skin contact with an infested person including family members, roommates, direct care providers and sexual contacts should also be treated. All clothes and bath and bed linens worn or used in the four days before treatment must be washed in hot water and dried in a hot dryer. If they cannot be washed this way, they must be dry cleaned or placed in a sealed plastic bag for a week. Clean clothes must be worn, and clean bath and bed linens used after treatment. A medication that is taken by mouth may also be prescribed.

**How soon after treatment will the symptoms resolve?** Itching may continue for two to three weeks, but this does not mean that a person still has scabies. Healthcare providers may prescribe other medication for the itching if it is severe. No new burrows or rashes should appear 24 to 48 hours after treatment.

**What can be done to prevent the spread of scabies?** Avoid physical contact with infested persons and their belongings, especially clothing and bedding. Early recognition, diagnosis and treatment of infested persons and their contacts is extremely important to prevent the spread of scabies.

**Can a person get scabies again?** Yes. In fact, the symptoms will appear more quickly if a person gets scabies again.

**Should persons with scabies be excluded from school or work?** Yes, but only until 24 hours following the initial treatment with an effective scabicide (medicine that kills scabies mites and eggs). A person with "crusted scabies" must be excluded until the scabies mite can no longer be seen on a skin scraping. Crusted scabies is a severe form of scabies. It causes thick crusts of skin that flake or peel off and contain large numbers of scabies mites and eggs making them much easier to spread. Crusted scabies more often are found in persons who are institutionalized, debilitated or have weakened immune systems.

**What are the health problems associated with scabies?** Usually none, but sometimes skin infections from scratching may occur.