

Ectoparasitosis

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The agenda will cover :

- General considerations on parasitology
- Details regarding the burden of ectoparasitosis
- Some diagnostic features to keep in mind
- New clues in the control of head lice and scabies

The talk will focus on 4 main ectoparasitic diseases, ie, scabies, head lice and body lice, and bed bugs. As they all are not reportable infectious diseases, hard

data are lacking. However, those 4 ectoparasitic diseases are very prevalent worldwide. Details regarding involved vulnerable populations will be given such as in nursing home residents, homeless, people living in poor-resource countries. The burden of scabies, eg, impetigo and potential complications, as well as the capacity for lice and bed bugs to be disease vectors, will be summarized.

For improving ectoparasitic diagnosis, several clinical figures will be provided as well as elements of non-invasive procedures.

New clues in the control of head lice and scabies will include evidence for head-lice resistance to insecticides, the value of oral ivermectin as a mass drug administration in the community, what about resistance to acaricides, the potential of moxidectin as a new oral treatment for scabies.

508



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