

#MADEEASY



**PARASITIC
INFECTIONS: PEDICULOSIS,
CUTANEOUS LARVA MIGRANS**



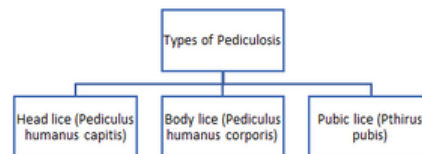


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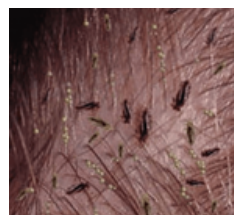
PEDICULOSIS

- Pediculosis is an infestation caused by *lice*.
- Lice infestations are highly contagious and spread through close contact or shared belongings.

Types of Pediculosis



- **Head Lice (*Pediculus humanus capitis*)**
Intense itching of the scalp, especially behind the ears and at the nape of the neck.
Characterised by presence of *live lice or nits (eggs) attached to hair shafts*.
Think of head lice as tiny monkeys that cling to hair shafts, making it their home.



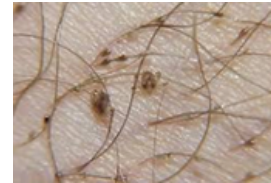
- **Body Lice (*Pediculus humanus corporis*)**
Causes itchy red papules and secondary infections
It is found on the shoulders, back and waistline where clothes press against the skin.
Body lice are like uninvited guests that hang out in your clothes





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- **Pubic Lice (*Pthirus pubis*)**
Itching in the pubic area, along with visible lice or nits in pubic hair. They can also infest other coarse hair, like eyebrows or chest hair. Pubic lice, often called "crabs," are like tiny crabs gripping onto coarse hair.



Diagnosis

- Lice and nits can often be seen with the naked eye or under a magnifying lens.
- Wood's Lamp: Nits fluoresce under ultraviolet light, which can help detect them in hair.

Treatment

- **Topical Insecticides:**
Permethrin 1% lotion or shampoo kills lice but may not affect eggs, so retreatment is often necessary.
Malathion lotion is effective but requires careful application.
- **Nit Removal:** Use of fine-toothed combs to remove lice eggs from the hair after treatment.
- **Environmental Measures:** Washing clothes, bedsheets and towels in hot water and drying them on high heat to kill lice and nits.
- **Oral Ivermectin:** Can be used in cases of resistant or severe infestations.

Prevention

- Avoid sharing combs, hats, and bedding with infested individuals.
- Treat household members and close contacts simultaneously to prevent reinfestation.

CUTANEOUS LARVA MIGRANS

- Cutaneous Larva Migrans is a skin infection caused by the larvae of hookworms, typically found in the intestines of animals such as cats and dogs.
- Humans become accidental hosts when the larvae penetrate the skin, usually after walking barefoot on contaminated soil or sand.
- Imagine it as a thread slowly finding its way under your skin.





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Pathogenesis

- Larvae of hookworms, such as *Ancylostoma braziliense* (found in dogs and cats), penetrate the skin but cannot complete their life cycle in humans.
- Instead, they migrate through the superficial layers of the skin, causing a characteristic creeping rash.

Clinical Features

- **Serpiginous, Erythematous Tracks:**
The hallmark is the appearance of winding, snake-like tracks on the skin, which are red, raised, and itchy.
These tracks represent the path of migrating larvae under the skin.
- Intense itching can be severe, often leading to secondary bacterial infections.
- Common sites are feet, buttocks, thighs, or any area that came into contact with contaminated soil or sand.

Treatment

- Albendazole or Ivermectin are effective at killing the larvae.
- Antihistamines to control itching.
- Topical steroids to reduce inflammation.

Feature	<u>Pediculosis</u>	<u>Cutaneous Larva Migrans (CLM)</u>
Causative Agent	Head lice, body lice, pubic lice	Hookworm larvae (<i>Ancylostoma braziliense</i>)
Transmission	Direct contact, shared clothing/bedding	Contact with contaminated soil or sand
Clinical Features	Itching, visible lice or nits	<u>Serpiginous</u> , itchy red tracks
Common Sites	Scalp, body, pubic area	Feet, buttocks, thighs
Treatment	<u>Permethrin</u> , nit removal	<u>Albendazole</u> , <u>Ivermectin</u>

