1. **DISEASE**
Sarcoptic mange (canine scabies)

2. **NAME, DEFINITION, ETIOLOGICAL SPECIES**
*Sarcoptes scabiei* spp.
(e.g. var. *canis*, var. *vulpes*, var. *suis*, var. *ovis*)
- Sarcoptic mange is a highly contagious (zoonotic) disease caused by *Sarcoptes scabiei* spp., an epidermal parasitic mite.
- Transmission takes place through direct contact or indirectly by contaminated environment.
- Mostly, *S. scabiei* are host-specific, but red foxes act as a reservoir for dogs.

3. **DESCRIPTION OF THE ANIMAL RESERVOIRS**
- Dogs, lynx, foxes, other canids and mustelids (e.g. ferrets) serve as a collective reservoir for *S. scabiei* var. *canis* and var. *vulpes*.
- Humans and apes are interchangeable reservoirs for *S. scabiei* var. *hominis*.
- Most of the other reservoirs are host-specific, like sheep, pigs and hamsters.

4. **CLINICAL SIGNS, IF THERE ARE ANY**
- Pruritus
- Erythema
- Papular or papulovesicular and inflammatory skin alterations
- Parakeratosis, Hyperkeratosis
- Skin injuries by scratching and scrubbing
- Alopecia
- Bacterial secondary infections
- Weight loss
- Abnormal behaviour

5. **WAY OF TRANSMISSION TO HUMANS**
- Generally, transmission circles of dogs/foxes and humans don’t overlap. Nevertheless, skin infestations by these mites (apart from var. *hominis*) are possible, but of short duration and cause pseudoscabies.
6. CLINICAL SIGNS IN HUMANS

- Pseudoscabies shows nearly identical clinical signs to scabies (pruritus, papular or papulovesicular and skin alterations, etc.).

7. DIAGNOSIS IN HUMANS

- Contrary to scabies, mites are nearly never detectable with pseudoscabies.
- Despite the similar clinical picture, the pseudoscabies can be distinguished from scabies due to missing epidermal burrow canals.

8. PREVENTION OF THE DISEASE

- Avoidance of contact with infected dogs.
- Cleaning of the dog’s bedding and surrounding environment after treatment for mites to prevent re-infestation.

DIAGNOSIS IN ANIMALS

- Evidence of mites in skin scrapings
- Specific antibody detection (ELISA)