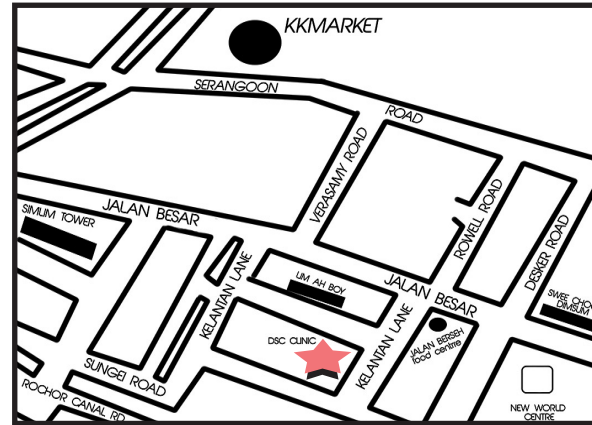


Locate Us



DSC Clinic

31 Kelantan Lane #01-16 S(200031)

SCABIES / LICE

Bus Services

23, 64, 65, 66, 67, 130, 139, 147, 857

Nearest MRT station

Bugis (EWL)

Farrer Park (NEL)

Registration Hours

PUBLIC CLINIC (MEN & WOMEN)

Monday to Friday 8.00am to 11.00am
1.00pm to 4.00pm

WOMEN'S CLINIC

Wednesday 8.00am to 11.00am
Wednesday, Thursday & Friday 1.00pm to 4.00pm

MEN'S CLINIC

Wednesday 8.00am to 11.00am

EVENING CLINIC

Monday to Friday 4.00pm to 6.30pm

Closed every Saturday, Sunday and Public Holiday

Make an appointment with us

Call the appointment centre at

6293 9648

or email the appointment centre at

apptdsc@nsc.gov.sg

MORE CLINIC INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT WWW.DSC-CLINIC.SG
OR VISIT US ON FACEBOOK AT WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/DSCSG

SL-E-1

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NATIONAL
SKIN
CENTRE

DSC Clinic

What are scabies / pubic lice?

Scabies	Pubic Lice
Scabies are tiny mites that get under the skin and lay eggs.	Pubic lice are tiny insects that feed on blood. They usually live on pubic hair and are different to head lice which live on scalp hair.

How are scabies / lice passed?

Scabies and lice can be passed through close or sexual body contact.

They can also spread through shared objects like towels, bed sheets or clothes.

What are the signs and symptoms?

Scabies	Pubic Lice
Scabies cause small itchy lumps on the skin, particularly on the fingers, wrists, elbows and genitals. The itch is caused by an allergic reaction to the mites, and may start where the mites are but can spread to cause generalised itchiness.	Some people have no symptoms. If there are, the most common symptom is itchiness in the pubic area. The lice and nits (eggs) can often be seen on the pubic hair. The lice's faeces can sometimes be seen on the skin or underpants.

When do signs and symptoms appear?

Scabies	Pubic Lice
An intense itch begins 3 to 4 weeks after first catching scabies. The itch starts much sooner if you have had scabies in the past.	An itch will occur a few days to few weeks after infection with pubic lice.

Who should get tested?

You should examine for scabies or lice if you have symptoms or if you have sexual partners or household members who are infected.

How are scabies / lice diagnosed?

Scabies	Pubic Lice
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skin examination• Skin scraping – the doctor or nurse will take a scraping of the itchy area for examination and look for scabies mites, eggs or faeces	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pubic hair examination for lice and nits

Can scabies / lice be treated?

Scabies / lice can be treated with special shampoos or lotions. This may need to be repeated 1 week later.

Wash all linen, bedding and clothing in hot water to kill the mites or lice.

Can scabies / lice cause other problems?

If you are infected with scabies or lice, you may also have another STI so it is advisable to have a check-up for other STIs and HIV. Scabies can be severe in people with untreated HIV infection.

Scabies / lice in pregnancy

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or breast feeding as this may change the treatment they choose for you.

Do I need to return for follow-up visits?

You and your doctor will decide if you need to come back for a follow-up appointment to check that the scabies/pubic lice are gone.

Remember the itch can last for some time after treatment. If there are no scabies mites/pubic lice left, the feeling of itch will go away with time.

You may need to return to the clinic for a follow-up check-up for HIV, or other STIs, especially if you have had any unprotected sex in the last 3 months.

Important Notes

It is important for your current and recent sex partner/s to go for a check-up for scabies/pubic lice. They may also benefit from a check-up for other STIs and HIV.

People sharing a household with you may also be exposed through shared items such as bed linen or skin contact. They should have a check-up and treatment for scabies/pubic lice too.

Disclaimer

We have attempted to provide full, accurate and up to date information in this patient information leaflet, based on current medical evidence and opinion. However, information and advice may vary from different sources, and over time. If you have any further questions, see your doctor or healthcare provider.