



Epidemiological evolution of scabies in Belgium, 2000-2022

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Background and methods

- ✓ Several European countries reported increase in scabies over last two decades
- ✓ No surveillance in Belgium

Results and recommendations

- \checkmark Both clinical data and data on sales and reimbursement of treatment confirmed increase of scabies infestations
- ✓ Age group <u>15-24 years</u> most affected, no difference males and females
- ✓ We analysed data at general practitioners (Intego), occupational health services (IDEWE), shelters for asylum seekers (Fedasil), medical services for people in precarious housing situations (Médecins du Monde), student medical services and Regional **Health Authorities**
- \checkmark Additionally we analysed treatment sales and reimbursement data
- ✓ Higher incidence in cities
- ✓ <u>Seasonality</u>: higher infection rates in colder months
- \checkmark We recommend further epidemiological follow-up and studies to investigate possible reasons for the increase

Clinical data

- ✓ Scabies incidence GP network in Flanders increased since 2011.
- \checkmark Seasonality with higher incidences in colder months.
 - Scabies incidence in GP network in Flanders, all ages versus 15-19 and 20-24 years old, 2011-2023 (Source: Intego)



\checkmark Similar increasing trends and age group distribution in people living in precarious situations.

Yearly number of scabies cases per mean number of inhabitants of the respective years in refugee centers of Fedasil

Yearly number of scabies diagnoses (per 1,000 consultations) in patients of Médecins du Monde, 2019-2022, per age group



Age group 15-19 — 20-24 all ages

Scabies incidence in GP network in Flanders, by place of residence, 2017-2022 (Source: Intego)



 \checkmark Clusters: childcare facilities, schools and nursing homes.

Treatment data

 Sales and reimbursements of permethrin, and benzyl benzoate preparations in pharmacies significantly increased. Seasonality with higher numbers in colder months.





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