

A Rare Case of Bullous Scabies in Children

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Abstract

Background: Scabies is a parasitic infection of the skin caused by *Sarcoptes scabiei* var. *hominis*. It affects mostly adults and is a worldwide disease with around 300 million cases reported per year. Bullous scabies is a rare subtype of the disease, with only 5 cases reported in children less than 14 years old. Clinical findings appear several weeks after exposure, and are associated with pruritus. Burrows, excoriations, vesicles, papules and nodules are seen on physical examination. Differential diagnosis should be made with adverse cutaneous drug reactions, contact and atopic dermatitis, dyshidrotic eczema, pediculosis, other parasitosis, dermatitis herpetiformis and bullous pemphigoid. Infested individuals are at risk of secondary bacterial

infection. Diagnosis is often made clinically, but can be confirmed by performing a scabies preparation and/or dermoscopy.

Case Report: We present the rare case of a 5 years old boy who came to our health center complaining of severe itchy rash for 4 weeks, getting worse during night time. On physical exam we found an erythematous papulonodular rash all over his body and bullous lesions on his genitals. He was clinically diagnosed with Bullous Scabies. Here we will discuss the differential diagnosis and treatment options.

Conclusion: Bullous scabies is a rare presentation in children. The diagnosis should be considered in all patients who present with bullous lesions accompanied by pruritus and

maculopapular rash. These lesions do not resolve with topical steroids treatment. It is important to treat the patient and his family members with topical scabicides like permethrin 5% cream.

Keywords: child, bullous, scabies