

Prevalence of Scabies and Its Associated Factors Among School-Age Children in Arba Minch Zuria District, Southern Ethiopia, 2018.

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Abstract

Background: Scabies, a common human skin disease with a prevalence range of 0.2% to 71.4% in the world. It can have a considerable impact on general health leading to illness and death not only through the direct effect of its infestation and as a result of secondary bacterial infection. This study aimed to assess the prevalence of scabies and its associated factors among school-age children in Arba Minch Zuria district, Gamo zone, Southern Ethiopia.

Methods: A community-based cross-sectional study was carried out in 825 school-age children from February 20 to March 30, 2018. A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select study populations. Logistic regression analysis was used to identify factors associated with scabies. Findings were presented using 95% CI of Crude Odds Ratios (COR) and Adjusted Odds Ratios (AOR). To declare statistical significance, a p-value of less than 0.05 was used.

Result: A total of 825 children participated in the study with a response rate of 97.6%. The overall prevalence of scabies was 16.4% [95% CI: 13.9%, 18.9%]. Overcrowding index, family history of itching in the past two weeks, wealth index, knowledge of scabies, climatic zone (living in the highland area), frequency of washing body, frequency of washing clothes, fingernails cutting practice, history of skin contact with scabies patient, washing hair more than once weekly, and sharing of clothes were significantly associated scabies disease.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the prevalence of scabies in Arba Minch lies at 16.4% in the global scabies range from 0.2% to 71.4%. The prevalence was highest in highlands followed by midland and then lowland. This represents a significant scabies burden which we recommend warrants health service intervention.

Background

The skin is the largest body organ and is a sensitive indicator of a child's general health. Skin disorders are the most common health problems among children. Skin disorder may cause emotional and psychological stress for the child and family [1]. Scabies is a contagious skin infestation caused by the parasite *Sarcoptes scabiei*. It is the most common ectoparasitic dermatosis seen in clinical practices [2].

The International Alliance for the Control of Scabies, a newly formed organization, proposes to achieve scabies control in vulnerable communities in 2013 [3]. Recently in the tenth strategic and technical advisory group for neglected tropical diseases World Health Organization (WHO) added scabies to the list of "Neglected Tropical Diseases", thereby recognizing its impact on human health [4].

Ethiopia has been affected by natural disasters such as the El Niño weather phenomenon, leading to severe drought and scabies outbreaks [5]. The country faced a scabies outbreak in many parts of the region due to this weather event. [5]. Ethiopia has developed a guideline to assist with control and to attempt to prevent scabies outbreaks in response to these outbreaks. The recommended interventions include Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), and communication for development. Considering scabies as the water washed disease, the key intervention is the provision of access to sufficient safe water for personal hygiene: washing of clothing, washing of body using soaps especially the affected areas, appropriate hand washing at critical times, clothing or bedding that were used by an infected individual during and before effective treatment should be dried for 3 days in the sun to allow time for mites and eggs to die. The communication strategies for the prevention of scabies need integrated and multi-level interventions comprising advocacy, social mobilization, social and behavioral change communication at different levels and capacities should be provided in Ethiopia [6].

Scabies is a common problem in school-age children and there is a limited study done on scabies in the study area. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the prevalence of scabies and its associated factors among school-age children

in Arba Minch zuria district, Gamo zone Southern Ethiopia.

Methods

Study area and period

A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted from March 1-30, 2018 in Arba Minch Zuria district, Gamo Gofa Zone. The district is located 505 kilometers south of Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia and the district has 29 kebeles. According to the central statistical agency of Ethiopia in 2007 the total population of the district was 165,680 of which 82,751 were males and 82,929 were females. The district has 7 health centers and 40 health posts.

Population

The source populations were all children aged 5-14 years in the selected rural kebeles who fulfill selection criteria during the study period. All children aged 5 to 14 years in the selected kebeles were included in the study, and children who were severely ill excluded from the study.

Sample size and sampling

The sample size was determined using single population proportion formula with the assumption of 95 % confidence interval (CI), by taking prevalence of scabies 50%, design effect [DE] = 2, a none response rate of 10%. The final, the calculated sample size was 845. The study participants were recruited using a multi-stage sampling technique. First based on their climatic zone kebeles were stratified into three. Then kebeles were selected randomly by using the lottery method from each stratum. Sampling frame obtained from the woreda education office for each kebele. Then the sample was allocated by proportionate allocation for all selected kebeles.

By using simple random sampling the first household was chosen by the direction of the pen point as a starting point. If in case more than one eligible respondent was found in the household, only one respondent was chosen by the lottery method.

Data collection

Socio-demographic characteristics and associated risk factors were collected using a structured questionnaire by trained health care providers who were BSc degree holders. A structured questionnaire was used to interview parents and children in their homes. Physical examination was undertaken on respondents who had an itchy vesicular skin rash, burrows, papules, and nodules by trained BSc nurses. The diagnosis was ascertained, based on the Mali clinical algorithm [7]. A skin scraping was not feasible in this setting.

Operational definitions

Scabies: in this study scabies is defined as the presence of persistent pruritic rash with itching increasing at night which are notified at least at two specific body sites (on the wrist, sides and web spaces of the fingers, the axillae, periareolar, per umbilical, genitalia area, abdomen, and buttock areas) with or without a history of pruritus in the close entourage [7].

Good knowledge: Those mother/caregiver who answered above the mean of the knowledge questions.

Poor knowledge: Those mother/caregiver who answered below the mean of the knowledge questions.

School-age children: children who were in the age group 5-14 years old [8].

Infrequent bathing – showering frequency less than once per week in the past month [9].

Infrequent washing clothes – washing clothes less than once per week in the past month [9].

Infrequent changing clothes – changing clothes less than once per week in the past month [9].

Overcrowding index: was calculated by dividing the number of usual residents in a house by the number of bedrooms in the house. If it is more than 1.5 overcrowded and if it is less than or equal to 1.5 not overcrowded [10].

Data quality control

To ensure the quality of data, a questionnaire was prepared in the English language, translated to Amharic, and re-translated back to English by another person who can speak both languages. To make sure that the questionnaire is appropriate and understandable; it was pre-tested on 5% of the sample size. The training was given for supervisors and data collectors for one day. Regular supervision was carried out during the data collection period'. 'Collected data were checked for completeness and consistency daily.

Data analysis

Epi info version 7 was used for entering, coding, cleaning the collected data that were analyzed using SPSS version 20. In the univariate analysis, descriptive statistics were conducted to explore frequency distribution, central tendency, variability (dispersion), and overall distribution of independent variables. Bivariate analysis was done to determine the associations between each independent variable and outcome variable. All associated factors with a p-value of less than 0.25 during bivariate analysis and biologically plausible factors were entered into a multivariable logistic regression model. Odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals was used to see the strength of the association between different variables. P-value and 95% confidence interval (CI) for odds ratio (OR) were used in deciding the significance of the associations. The wealth index was calculated by using the principal component analysis method (PCA) and constructed as lowest, second, middle, fourth, and highest.

Results

Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

A total of 825 (response rate of 97.6%) school-age children participated in the study. Of the total children, 53.2% (439/825) were men. Four hundred fifty-three 54.9% of the children were in the age group between 10–14 years old. The majority 81.6% (673/825) of the study subjects attended school whereas 18.4% (152/825) did not. The majority 91.3% of the respondents were Gamo ethnic group, 5.6% were Wolayta, 1.8% Amhara and the rest 1.3% others. More than half (60.1%) was a follower of Protestant Christianity followed by Orthodox Christianity (38.8%) and 1.1% others. Regarding family education, 50.0% of the mothers had no formal education, 44.2% had primary education, and 5.8% had secondary and higher educational levels. 43.9% of children's father had no formal education, 41.1% had attended primary education and 15% had secondary and higher educational status. The majority 92.6% (764/825) of children's mothers interviewed in this study were housewives, 5.8% were merchants, and 1.6% employed Gov't/NGO. On the other hand, 91.6% (756/825) of the children's father's farmer, 6.3% (52/825), and 2.1% (17/825) were Merchant and employed respectively (Table 1).

Table 1

Socio-demographic characteristics of the study subjects in Arba Minch zuria district, SNNPR, 2018; N = 825.

Socio-demographic variables Category		Number	Percent (%)	
Sex of the children	male	439	53.2	
	female	386	46.8	
Age group	5–9 years	372	45.1	
	10–14 years	453	54.9	
Children attending school	Yes	673	81.6	
	No	152	18.4	
Ethnicity	Gamo	753	91.3	
	Wolayta	46	5.6	
	Amhara	15	1.8	
	Others*	11	1.3	
Religion	Protestant	496	60.1	
	Orthodox	320	38.8	
	Others**	9	1.1	
Family educations	Childs mother	No formal education	412	50.0
		Primary education	365	44.2
		Secondary and above	48	5.8
	Childs father	No formal education	362	43.9
		Primary education	339	41.1
		Secondary and above	124	15
Occupational status of family	Childs mother	Housewife	764	92.6
		Merchant	48	5.8
		Employed Govt/NGO	13	1.6
	Childs father	Farmer	756	91.6
		Merchant	52	6.3
		Employed Govt/NGO	17	2.1
Climatic zone	Lowland	325	39.4	
	Mid land	416	50.4	
	High land	84	10.2	
Wealth Index	1	156	18.9	
*zeyse, Gidicho, Gofa **muslim, Catholic, Hawariyat				

Socio-demographic variables Category	Number	Percent (%)
2	178	21.5
3	158	19.2
4	163	19.8
5	170	20.6
*zeyse, Gidicho, Gofa **muslim, Catholic, Hawariyat		

Prevalence of scabies among school-age children

The overall prevalence of scabies among school-age children 16.4% (135/825) [95% CI: 13.9%, 18.9%] scabies cases were identified. Out of which 45 (13.8%) [95%CI: 10.05%, 17.55%] were found in lowland, 65 (15.6%) [12.11%, 19.09%] in midland and 25 (29.8%) [95%CI: 20.019%, 39.58%] found in highland area. The prevalence of scabies among females was higher than male children, 17.1% and 15.7% respectively.

Home environment-related factors

More than three-quarters of the sample, 638/825 (77.3%) had a family size of greater than or equal to five, and only 187/825 (22.7%) had less than five family members with the mean family size of 6 and standard deviation 1.95. 80.2% (662/825) of the children share a bed with others whereas 19.8% (163/825) did not share their bed with other family members. From those families who had animals in their home, 366/825 (55.5%) of the children look animals and 294/825 (44.5%) did not deal with animals in their homes. 474/825 (57.5%), 239/825 (28.9%), and 112/825 (13.6%) of the respondents use electricity, kerosene light, and solar light in their home respectively. Majority 561 (68%) of the respondent's house was covered by an iron sheet and 264 (32%) did not. Almost all 815 (98.8%) of the family was living in a house built by soft bricks and 10 (1.2%) living in a hard brick.

The majority of 586/825 (71%) of the respondents use river/pond as a source of water for personal hygiene, 136/825 (16.5%) use pipe/tap water and the rest 103/825 (12.5%) use well/spring water in the study area. Regarding knowledge 636/825 (77.1%) of the family had good knowledge about scabies and 189/825 (22.9%) had poor knowledge. About 747 (90.5%) had a water source near their home < 30 minutes and 78 (9.5%) had a water source far away from home (Table 2).

Table 2
Home environment factors of the respondents in the study area, 2018; N = 825.

Variables Category		Frequency	Percentages
Family size	< 5	187	22.7
	>=5	638	77.3
Bed sharing	Yes	662	80.2
	No	163	19.8
Dealing with animals	Yes	366	55.5
	No	294	44.5
Type of light	Kerosene	239	28.9
	Solar	112	13.6
	Electricity	474	57.5
House type iron sheet covered	Yes	561	68
	No	264	32
Type of house built by	Soft bricks	815	98.8
	Hard bricks	10	1.2
Source of water for personal hygiene	Pipe/tap water	136	16.5
	Well/spring	103	12.5
	River/pond	586	71
Knowledge status	Good	636	77.1
	Poor	189	22.9
Distance of water source from home	Near home/<=30 minute	747	90.5
	Far away from home > 30 minute	78	9.5

Regarding personal hygiene, 85.8% (708/825) of the respondents wash their body frequently and 14.2% (117/825) had responded that they wash their body infrequently. The majority 80.2% (662/825) of the participants wash their clothes frequently, 19.8% (163/825) wash their clothes infrequently. More than three quarters 83.5% (689/825) of the respondents changed into clean clothes frequently whereas the rest 16.5% (136/825) changed clothes infrequently. 56.7% (468/825), 280/825 (34%), and 77/825 (9.3%) of the children wash their hair 1–7 days, 7–14 days, and more than 14 days respectively. 627/825 (76%) of the children share their clothes with any other person whereas 198/825 (24%) did not share their clothes. About 563 (68.2%) of the children cut their fingernails short/trimmed and 262/825 (31.8%) did not (Table 3).

Table 3
personal hygiene and sanitation characteristics of the respondents, 2018; N = 825.

Variables Category		Frequency	Percentages
Body washing	Frequently	708	85.8
	Infrequently	117	14.2
Washing clothes	Frequently	662	80.2
	Infrequently	163	19.8
Changing of clothes	Frequently	689	83.5
	Infrequently	136	16.5
Frequency of hair washing	1–7 days	468	56.7
	7–14 days	280	34
	> 14 days	77	9.3
Share clothes with other	Yes	198	24
	No	627	76
Fingernails cut short/trimmed	Yes	563	68.2
	No	262	31.8

Knowledge about scabies among children's family

From the total respondents, 805/825 [97.6%] knew the signs and symptoms of scabies, and 78.7% knew parts of the body that are affected by scabies as finger webs, armpits, genitalia, abdomen, breast, waist and knees, 143/825 [17.3%] knew that scabies affects parts of body that are mostly covered and 33 [4%] said it affects mostly at genitalia area (Table 4).

Regarding respondent's knowledge about transmission, 545/825 [66.1%] knew scabies transmitted through skin to skin contact and infected fomites like clothing, bed linen, 213 [25.8%] through the skin to skin contact only, and 67 [8.1%] through fomites (Table 4).

Table 4
 Knowledge of respondents about scabies infection in the study area, 2018; N = 825.

Variables	Categories	Frequency	% [percentage]
Ever heard about scabies	Yes	788	95.5
	No	37	4.5
Etiology of the disease	Parasite	23	2.8%
	Germs	246	29.8
	The effect of scratching	556	67.4%
Signs and symptoms of scabies	Itchy skin rash worsens at night	805	97.6
	Don't know	20	2.4
Parts of the body that are affected by scabies	Finger webs, armpits, genitalia, buttocks, abdomen, breast, knees	649	78.7%
	Parts that are mostly covered	143	17.3%
	Mostly at genitalia	33	4%
Transmission way	Skin to skin contact and through contaminated fomites	545	66.1%
	Through skin contact only	213	25.8%
	Through fomites only	67	8.1%
Sufferer from scabies	All age group but mostly teenagers	571	69.2
	Teenagers only	126	15.3
	Only in a certain age groups	128	15.5
Exchanging clothes spread scabies	Yes	604	73.2
	No	221	26.8
Scabies be harmful to the health of the skin	Yes	714	86.5
	No	111	13.5
Scabies patient need to be quarantined	No just need regular treatment simultaneous	570	69.1
	Just keep distant from scabies patient	180	21.8
	Need regular treatment only	75	9.1
Ways to break the chain of scabies transmission	Disinfect fomites and give treatment	454	55%
	Keep distant from scabies patient	125	15.2%
	Need regular treatment only	246	29.8%
Drying mattress and pillows prevent scabies	Yes	462	56%
	No	363	44%
Prevention measure for scabies	Frequent bathing and avoid physical contact with scabies patient	439	53.2%

Variables	Categories	Frequency	% [percentage]
	Frequent bathing and cleanliness of clothes only	239	29%
	Keep fomites from contamination only	147	17.8%

Factors associated with scabies disease

Overcrowding index more than 1.5 [AOR = 5.433, 95%CI: 2.264, 13.04] were 5 times more likely to have scabies than whose overcrowding index less than or equals to 1.5. Those children whose family member or entourage complaining of itchy skin rash in the past two weeks [AOR = 6.99, 95%CI: 2.81, 17.406] were 7 times high risk of getting scabies when compared to no complaining in the family about itching. Families who had fourth wealth quintile (AOR = 5.542, 95%CI: 1.402, 12.91) were 5.5 times more likely to have scabies when compared to the wealth quintile highest. Children whose family had poor knowledge about scabies [AOR = 5.2, 95% CI: 2.188, 12.358] were 5 more likely to be affected by scabies disease than those whose family had good knowledge. This study also revealed that children who were living in the lowland [AOR = 0.306, 95%CI = 0.109, 0.588] 69.4% reduced risk for scabies when compared to highland whereas children who were living in midlands [AOR = 0.053, 95%CI: 0.012, 0.24] were 94.7% less prone to scabies as compared to children living in highlands.

Those children who wash their clothes infrequently were 3.5 times higher risk of getting sick by scabies when compared to those children washing their clothes frequently [AOR = 3.53, 95%CI: 1.454, 8.566]. Children who wash their body infrequently had 6 times more prone to scabies than children who frequently wash their body [AOR = 6.321, 95%CI: 2.312, 17.284]. This study identified that children who share their clothes with others were 6 times more likely to develop scabies than children who did not share clothes [AOR = 6.013, 95%CI: 2.51, 14.4].

This study identified that children who had a history of contact were 10 times more prone to scabies than those who did not have contact history (AOR = 9.579, 95% CI: 4.03, 17.22). Those children who wash their hair 7–14 days and > 14 days (AOR = 7.118, 95%CI: 2.63, 19.268) (AOR = 5.11, 95%CI: 1.38, 18.899) were 7 and 5 times more likely to be affected than those children who wash hair 1–7 days respectively. Children who did not cut their finger short/trimmed were 7.6 times more prone to scabies when compared to children who cut short/trimmed (AOR = 7.6, 95%CI: 3.169, 18.245) (Table 5).

Table 5

Multivariable logistic regression analysis of factors associated with scabies among school-age children in Arba Minch zuria district, 2018; N = 825.

Variables	Categories	Scabies			COR [95% CI]	AOR [95%CI]
		Yes	No	Total		
Overcrowding Index	<=1.5	42[8.1%]	476[91.9%]	518	1	
	> 1.5	93[30.3%]	214[69.7%]	307	4.925[3.306, 7.336]	5.433[2.264,13.04]***
Fingernails cut short/trimmed	Yes	24[4.3%]	539[95.7%]	563	1	
	No	111[42.4%]	151[57.6%]	262	16.509[10.249, 26.592]	7.6[3.169, 18.245]*
Family member/entourage complaining of itching in the past two weeks	Yes	83[45.4%]	100[54.6%]	183	9.417[6.273, 14.138]	6.99[2.81,17.406]***
	No	52[8.1%]	590[91.9%]	642	1	
Knowledge status	Good knowledge	48[17.5%]	588[92.5%]	636	1	
	Poor knowledge	87[46%]	102[54%]	189	10.449[6.932, 15.749]	5.20[2.188,12.358]***
Have you infected by scabies before?	Yes	24[50%]	24[50%]	48	6[3.292, 10.937]	0.921[0.17, 2.314]
	No	111[14.3%]	666[85.7%]	777	1	
Climatic zone	Lowland	45[13.8%]	280[86.2%]	325	0.379[0.216, 0.667]	0.306[0.109, 0.588]**
	Midland	65[15.6%]	351[84.4%]	416	0.437[0.255, 0.748]	0.053[0.012, 0.24]***
	Highland	25[29.8%]	59[70.2%]	84	1	1
Sharing of bed with others	Yes	122[18.5%]	540[81.6%]	662	2.607[1.431, 4.749]	0.954[0.251, 3.635]
	No	13[7.9%]	150[92%]	163	1	1
How often did the child change clean clothes	Frequently	77[11.5%]	590[88.5%]	712	1	1
	Infrequently	58[36.7%]	100[63.3%]	113	4.444[2.975, 6.639]	0.567[0.174, 1.849]
How often did you wash your clothes	Frequently	43[6.5%]	619[93.5]	662	1	
	Infrequently	92[56.4%]	71[43.6%]	163	18.653[12.043, 28.890]	3.53[1.454, 8.566]*
How often did you wash your body	Frequently	61[8.6%]	647[91.4%]	708	1	
	Infrequently	74[63.2%]	43[36.8%]	117	18.253[11.541, 28.869]	6.321[2.312,17.284]**

P < 0.05* p < 0.01** p < 0.001*; COR means crude odds ratios to see association between the explanatory variable with the outcome variable; AOR means adjusted odds ration which means looking association of the variable with the outcome variable after adjusting other confounding variables.

Sharing of clothes	No	33[5.1%]	608[94.9%]	641	1	1
	Yes	102[55.4%]	82[44.6%]	184	22.918[14.537, 36.131]	6.013[2.51, 14.4]***
Distance to fetch water	Near home	100[13.4%]	647[86.6%]	747	1	1
	Far away	35[44.9%]	43[55.1%]	78	5.266[3.215, 8.626]	3.106[0.674, 14.313]
History of contact with scabies patient	No	18[3.1%]	561[96.9%]	579	1	1
	Yes	117[47.6%]	129[52.4%]	246	28.267[13.307, 48.114]	9.579[4.03, 17.22]***
How often did you wash hair	1–7 day	17[3.6%]	451[65.4%]	468	1	1
	7–14 day	81[28.9%]	199[71.1%]	280	10.798[6.237, 18.694]	7.118[2.63, 19.268]**
	> 14 day	37[48.1%]	40[51.9%]	77	24.54[12.695, 47.434]	5.11[1.38, 18.899]**
Wealth Index	1	27[17.3%]	129[82.7%]	156	1.408[0.765, 2.592]	0.571[0.146, 2.237]
	2	23[12.9%]	155[87.1%]	178	0.998[0.534, 1.868]	2.01[0.457, 8.87]
	3	25[15.8%]	133[84.2%]	158	1.265[0.681, 2.348]	1.48[0.36, 6.072]
	4	38[23.3%]	125[76.7%]	163	2.045[1.149, 3.64]	5.542[1.402, 12.9]*
	5	22[12.9%]	148[87.1%]	170	1	1

P < 0.05* p < 0.01** p < 0.001*; COR means crude odds ratios to see association between the explanatory variable with the outcome variable; AOR means adjusted odds ratio which means looking association of the variable with the outcome variable after adjusting other confounding variables.

Discussion

This study was held to assess the prevalence of scabies and to determine possible risk factors among school-age children. Scabies affects children's life such as reducing school attendance due to severe itching. Secondary bacterial complications were another problem that affects scabies patients. This study showed that the overall prevalence of scabies was 16.4%. It is comparable with a study conducted in India wardha district 18% and with a report from Cameroon 17.8% [11]. However, it is much lower than the study done at West Bengal India, and Pakistan with a prevalence of 42% and 47.6% respectively (12, 13). This study also revealed that the prevalence is lower from the study done in Vanuatu, Solomon Island, Sierra Leon displacement camp, and Malaysian welfare home with a prevalence of 24%, 25%, 86%, and 31% respectively [9, 12–14]. This difference might be due to the difference in socio-economic characteristics between the study areas. The climatic condition was significantly associated with scabies infection. This finding was consistent with the study done in Iran and by Hosseini-Shokouh et al [15, 16]. This might be due to weather change or reduced atmospheric temperature (increased humidity) in the highland area lead to reduce the frequency of bathing of their clothes as well as their body; whereas in the lowland area, people frequently washes their body and clothes due to hot weather condition. This allows the mites do not transmit to others.

Evidence suggests that overcrowding was one of the main risk factors for scabies infection in different parts of the world including Ethiopia [17–21]. This study also revealed that the overcrowding index was positively associated with scabies. This might be due to frequent body contact with scabies patients and the sharing of clothes in the family.

A study conducted in Cameroon boarding school reported that scabies had no statistically significant association with fingernails cut short [22]. In contrast, this study revealed that children who did not cut their fingernails short/trimmed were significantly related to scabies infestation. This might be explained by fingernails that can hold scabies parasites and transmit scabies disease.

This study showed that children with other family members reporting itchy skin are more prone to scabies infection as the family members highly likely to have scabies.

This finding similar to a study done in Egypt [10], and Tigray regional and SNNPR Ethiopia [23, 24]. This might be due to frequent and prolonged body contact between family members sufficient to pass the mites into other skin.

The present study revealed that children's families who had poor knowledge about scabies were at higher risk of acquiring scabies than those families who had good knowledge. This was in line with a study done in Cempaka District Banjarbaru South Kalimantan [25], and in Ethiopia [17]. This might be because families who knew about the disease take care of the children and themselves from the disease as well as be treated immediately.

Regarding personal hygiene, findings from this study revealed that washing hair more than seven days, infrequent washing of clothes, and infrequent washing of body was positively associated with scabies. It was true for a study conducted in Pakistan, Brazil, Egypt, Amhara, and Tigray region in Ethiopia; they reported that there was a significant association between the factors and scabies [17, 23, 26–29]. The reason might be the respondents had less awareness about the importance of personal hygiene and poor personal hygiene might be a risk factor for the spread of scabies mites.

This study also revealed that children who shared their clothes were statistically significantly associated with a scabies infestation. This finding was consistent with the study done in Doga-Tembi district Tigray [23], Gojjam Amhara region [17], and Egypt [10]. This might due to scabies mites can stay out of human skin for up to 48 hours, physical transmission of the female mites through fomites like clothes possible. Children who had a history of contact with scabies patients in the past two months were 10 times more likely higher when compared to no history of contact. This might be explained by scabies was one of communicable disease which can be transmitted through physical body contact from the infected person to other healthy person. Regarding wealth index, those children families who were the highest wealth quintile had a reduced risk of scabies disease. This might be due to those family who are the highest wealth quintile had good personal hygiene practices like wearing clean clothes, not sharing clothes.

This study further revealed that all children diagnosed scabies had itchy skin rash worsen at night. Body parts affected by scabies were finger webs and ulnar area, auxiliary area, genitalia, on the abdomen, on the shoulder blades, on the elbow, on the buttocks, and the lower legs. In this study, the seasonal variation of the diseases and the confirmatory diagnosis was not addressed.

Conclusion

In this study, the prevalence of scabies was high among school-age children. Most of the children diagnosed as scabies were living in the highland area followed by midland and then lowland. Overcrowding index, knowledge status of families, family member complaining of itching in the past two weeks, washing hair more than a week, wealth index,

infrequent washing of clothes, infrequent washing of the body, history of contact with scabies patient, washing hair more than seven days and sharing of clothes were factors associated with scabies.

Abbreviations

CI

Confidence Interval; DALY:Disability Adjusted Life Years; EFY:Ethiopian Fiscal Year; ETB:Ethiopian Birr; GN:Glomerulonephritis; HO:Health Officer; IRB:Institute Research Board; NGOs:Non-Governmental Organizations; NTDS:Neglected Tropical Diseases; OPD:Outpatient Department; OR:Odds Ratio; PCA:Principal Component Analysis; PI:Principal Investigator; PSGN:Post streptococcal Glomerulonephritis; RF:Renal Failure; RHD:Rheumatic Heart Disease; SD:Standard Deviation; SNNPR:South Nations Nationalities Peoples Region; SPSS:Statistical Package for Social Sciences; SRS:Simple Random Sampling; UI:Uncertainty Interval; WHO:World Health Organization.

Declarations

Ethical approval and consent to participate

Ethical clearance was obtained from Arba Minch University, Institute Review Committee (IRC of AMU, Ref.No. 10994/111). Permission letters were obtained from the woreda administration office and the selected kebele leaders. The children's families were informed about the objective of the study and oral consent from each respondent's family [assent for children] from each respondent's family was obtained. The respondent's confidentiality was maintained. Those children and families who suffered from scabies and who developed secondary complications were referred to a health facility for anti-scabies medication.

Consent for publication: Not applicable

Availability of data and materials: The dataset analyzed during the study was available from the corresponding authors on reasonable request.

Competing of Interest: The authors declare that they have no competing of interest

Funding: Not applicable

Authors' Contribution

CC: Involved in generating the concept of this research paper, proposal writing, designing, analysis, write-up, preparation of the scientific paper, and read and approved manuscript **DH:** reviewed the study plan, contributed to data analysis, and read and approved manuscript. **AA:** reviewed the study plan, contributed to data analysis, and read and approved the manuscript. **AT, BT & EG:** Involved in generating the concept of this research paper, proposal writing, designing, analysis, write-up, preparation of the scientific paper, and manuscript preparation.

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Figures

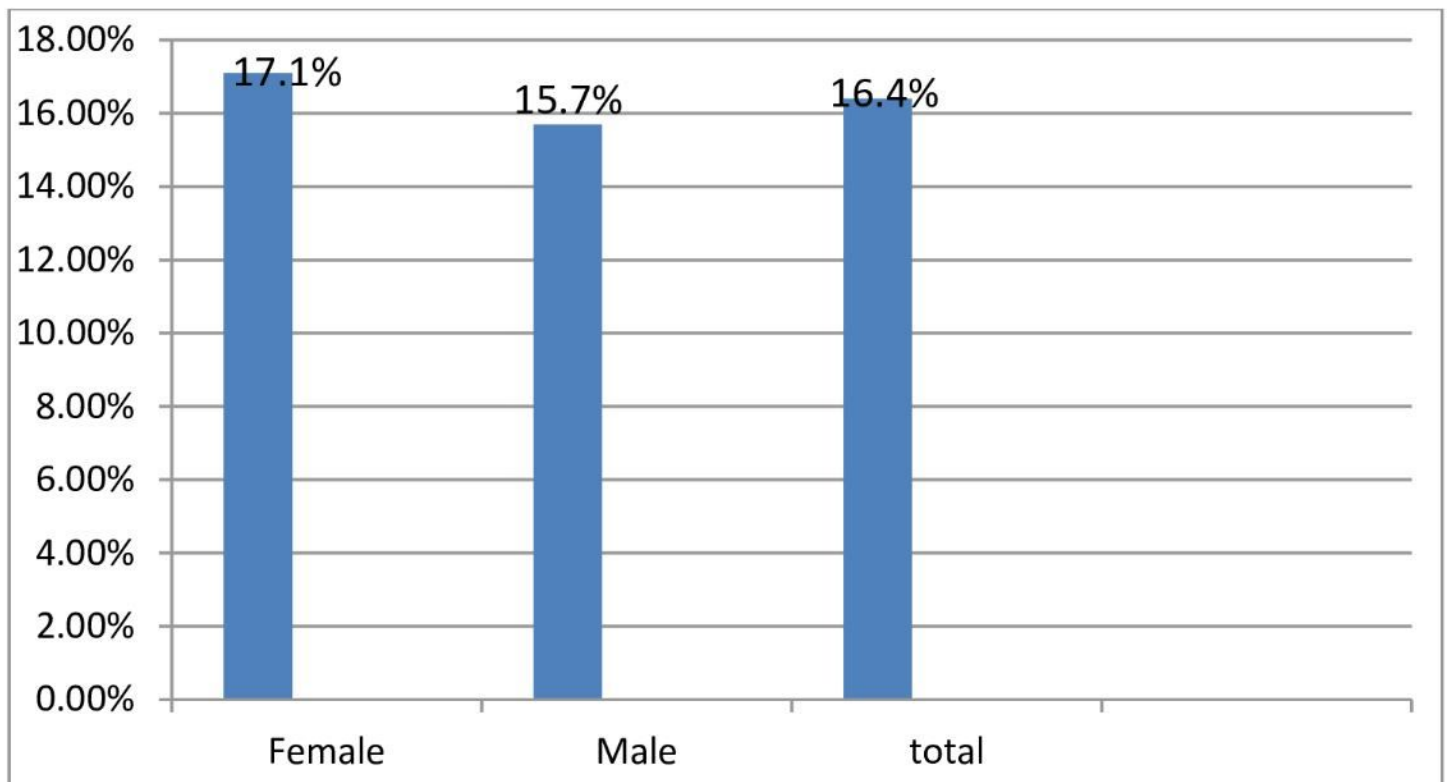


Figure 1

Distribution of prevalence of scabies by sex among school age children in Arba Munch zuria district, 2018

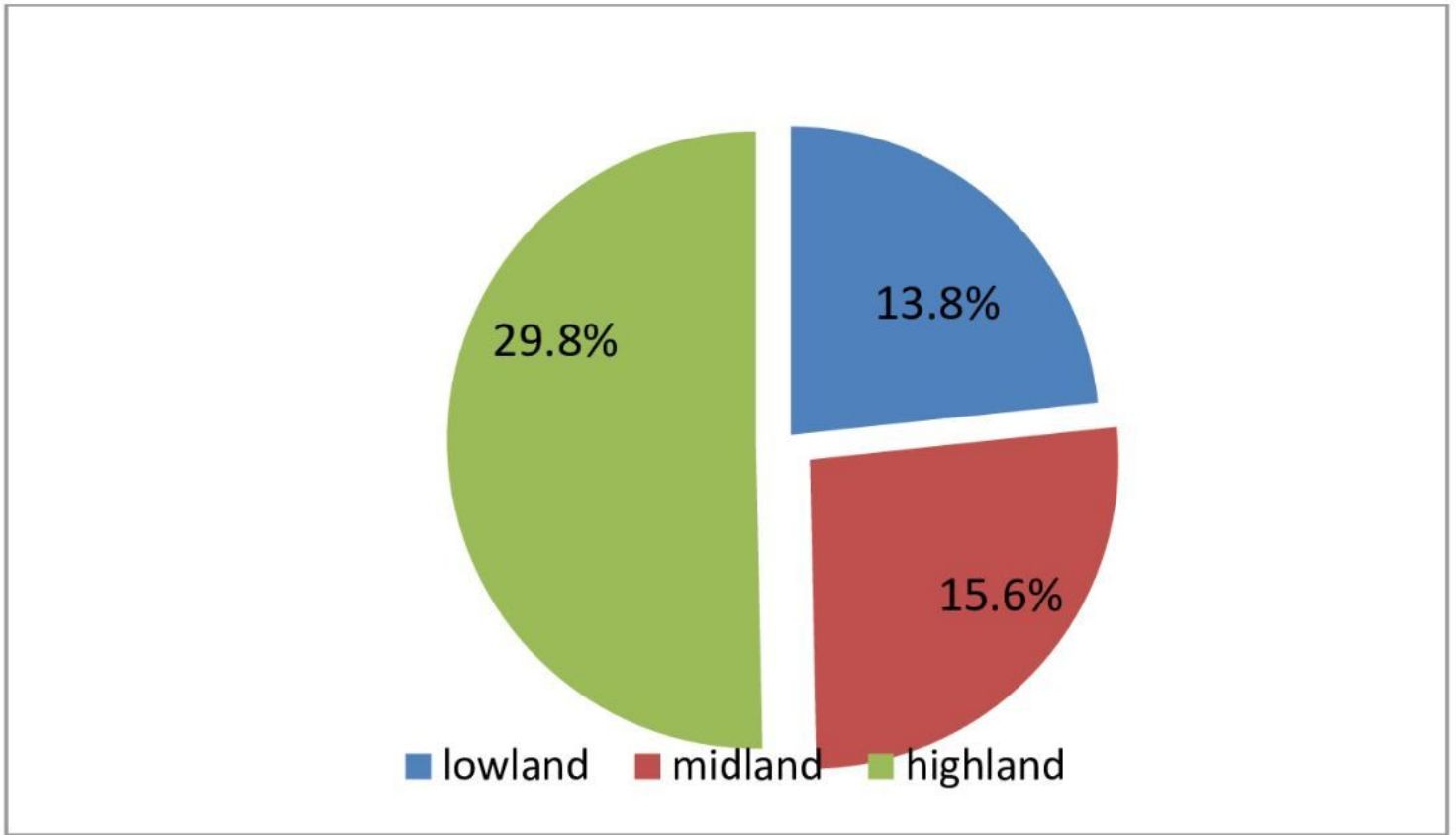


Figure 2

Distribution of scabies by climatic zone in the study area, 2018

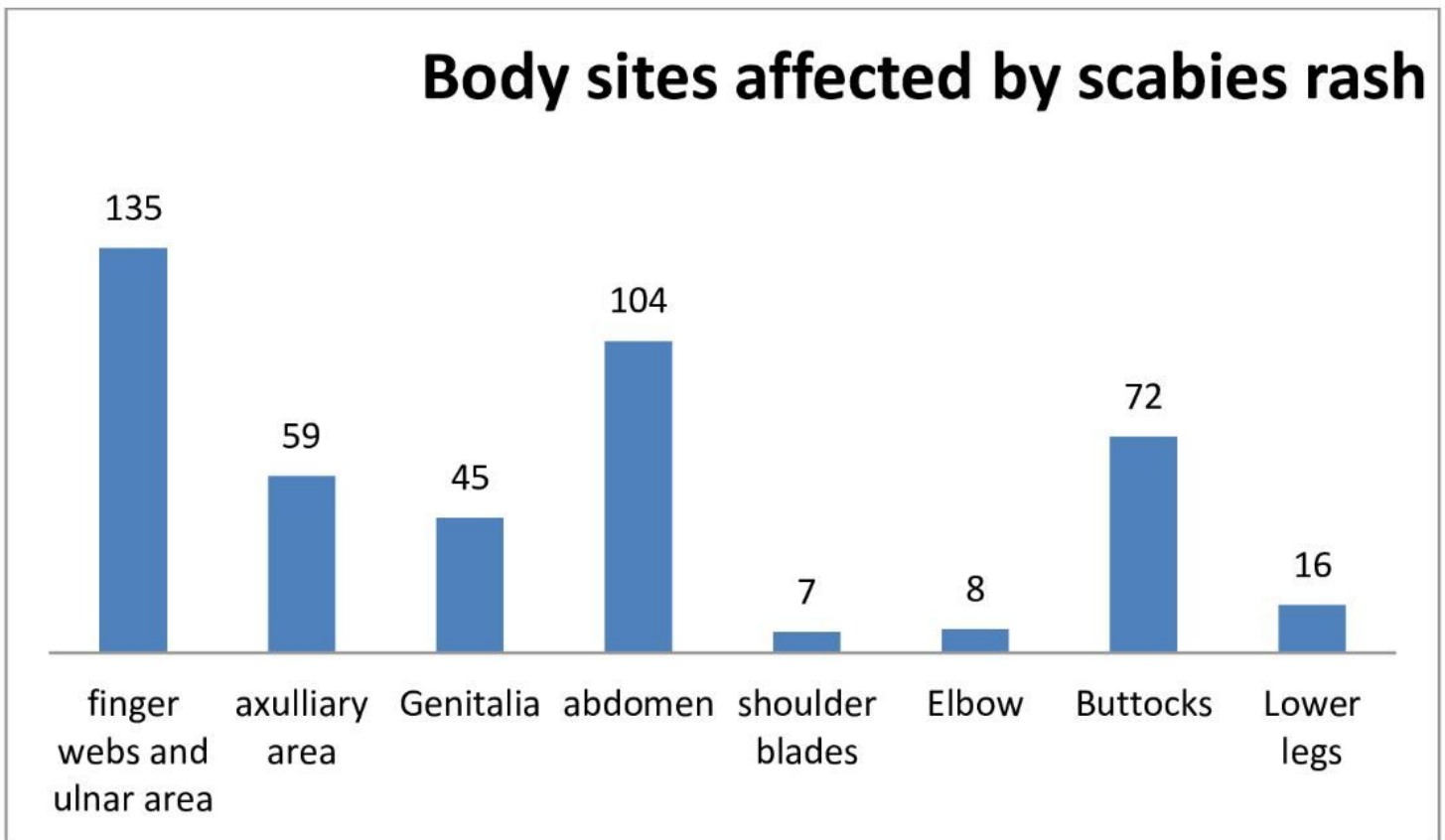


Figure 3

Objectively observed body sites affected by scabies rash among children diagnosed scabies infection in the study area, 2018; N=135.