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Head louse treatment: is there an insecticide resistance problem? letter

Goldsmid JM

Med J Aust (AUSTRALIA) Aug 20 1990, 153 (4) p233-4, ISSN 0025-729X

Journal Code: M26

Languages: ENGLISH

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07423047 90330047

Epidemiology of communicable skin diseases in school children of a rural area in North Ethiopia

Zur Epidemiologie ubertragbarer Hautkrankheiten bei Schulkindern einer landlichen Gegend Nordethiopiens.

Dagnew MB; Gunther E

Department of Community Health, Gondar College fur Medizinische Wissenschaften, Volksdemokratische Republik Athiopien.

Dermatol Monatsschr (GERMANY, EAST) 1990, 176 (4) p219-23, ISSN 0011-9083

Journal Code: E2J

Languages: GERMAN Summary Languages: ENGLISH

Document Type: English Abstract

The pupils of 5 elementary schools in the Dembia-District in Northethiopia were inspected in serial examinations. The transmissible skin diseases head lice infestation, tinea capitis, impetigo contagiosa and verrucae vulgares are very common among the unselected children (5 to 15 years old). Only 16% of all children had not any infectious skin disease. The investigations showed the unfortunate conditions of the poor hygiene those are existing in the rural areas of a developing country in the tropics.

202-994-4058

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07377097 90284097

Pediculosis.

Elgart ML

Department of Dermatology, George Washington University Medical Center, Washington, DC.

Dermatol Clin (UNITED STATES) Apr 1990, 8 (2) p219-28, ISSN 0733-8635

Journal Code: DER

Languages: ENGLISH

Document Type: Review

Pediculosis can be caused by two distinctly different organisms, the head louse and the pubic louse. Although differing anatomically, they produce equivalent disorders, with itching, bites, and nits on the hairs. The head louse causes disease of the scalp, while the pubic louse lives in short hair in the pubic regions, the body, the axillae, the eyebrows, and the eyelashes. Both can be treated with gamma isomer of hexachlorobenzene, but various mixtures of pyrethrins seem more effective. The body louse, which exactly resembles the head louse, is the only one that can transmit disease. Treatment of body louse infestation is mainly cleanliness: washing the patient and changing his clothing. (12 Refs.)