

Case Report

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF SARCOPTIC MANGE IN GOAT- CASE REPORT

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Abstract: Scabies is highly contagious disease in goats caused by a mite *Sarcoptes scabiei* var *caprae* and is mainly transmitted by close contact. The disease is characterised by alopecia and pruritic lesions specifically at paralumbar region, hind limbs, lower abdomen and face. A goat with a history of pruritus, skin thickening and alopecia was presented to the college hospital. The disease was identified by taking skin scrapping. The infested goat was treated with Ivermectin at 200µg/kg body weight along with Amitraz (Tactic® 5%) applied topically all over the body twice a week for 6 applications. Supportively vitamin A injection was given twice a week and complete recovery of skin was noticed after 20 days post treatment.

Keywords: Goat, Scabies, Ivermectin, Amitraz.

Introduction: Scabies is a contagious dermatitis of domestic animals is mainly characterized by itching, alopecia, crusts, encrustation and denudation and is caused by many species of mite. Mite infestation is more common in subtropical countries like India. Poorly nourished animals appear to be most susceptible. Scabies in goat is caused by *Sarcoptes scabiei* var *caprae* which is a rare condition. The mite causes lesions on face, ears and legs (Wall and Shearer 2001). The causative agent *S. Scabiei* has many sub species. Each subspecies is specific to a particular host species (Radostatitis *et al.* 2006). The present case report discusses the natural mite infestation of goats by *S. Scabiei* and its therapeutic management.

Materials and Methods: A goat of age one year weighing around 10-15kg was presented to Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex, Veterinary College, Shimoga, Karnataka with the history of itching and alopecia on all over the body. On detailed examination the affected area was superficially excoriated because of itching, scratching and pruritis. Also loss of hair and scabs on all over the body was observed. The lesions were predominant on head, neck, paralumbar region (Figure 1), lower abdomen and hind limbs (Figure 2).

The deep skin scrapings from paralumbar region and hind limb, in 10% KOH revealed presence of *S. Scabiei* mites (Figure 3) which was identified as rounded mouth part, short

posterior legs, empodial claws and pulvillus on first 2 pairs of legs and transverse ridges on dorsal surface of the body (Wall and Shearer 2001).

Results and Discussion: The infested goat was treated with Ivermectin (Neomec® Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Ahmadabad) S/C at 200µg/kg BW at weekly intervals along with local application of Amitraz (Tactic® 5% EC) at the dose of 4ml in one litre of water and applied all over the body. A supportive treatment like vitamin A, D₃, E combination (Vetade® 10ml) injection was administered twice a week at the dose of 25000 IU total dose I/M for epithelial regeneration. Complete elimination of infestation was observed along with improvement of skin texture i.e. disappearance of alopecia, itching, disappearance of scabs and appearance of fresh and shiny skin with hairs was noticed after 20 days of post treatment. These findings were in agreement with Kumar and Shekhar (2010).

References

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Figure 1. Alopecia and pruritic lesion on Paralumbar region

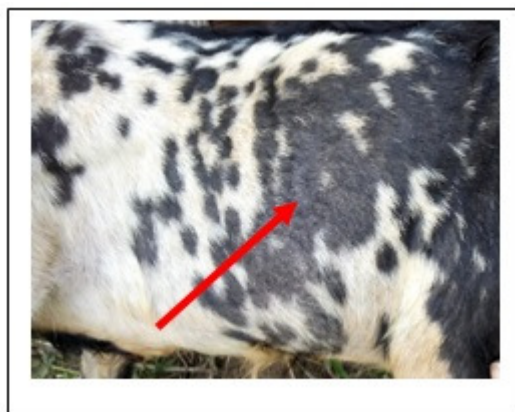


Figure 2: Alopecia and erythematous lesion on hind limbs



Figure 3. Skin Scrapings, Sarcoptic Scabeie in goat

