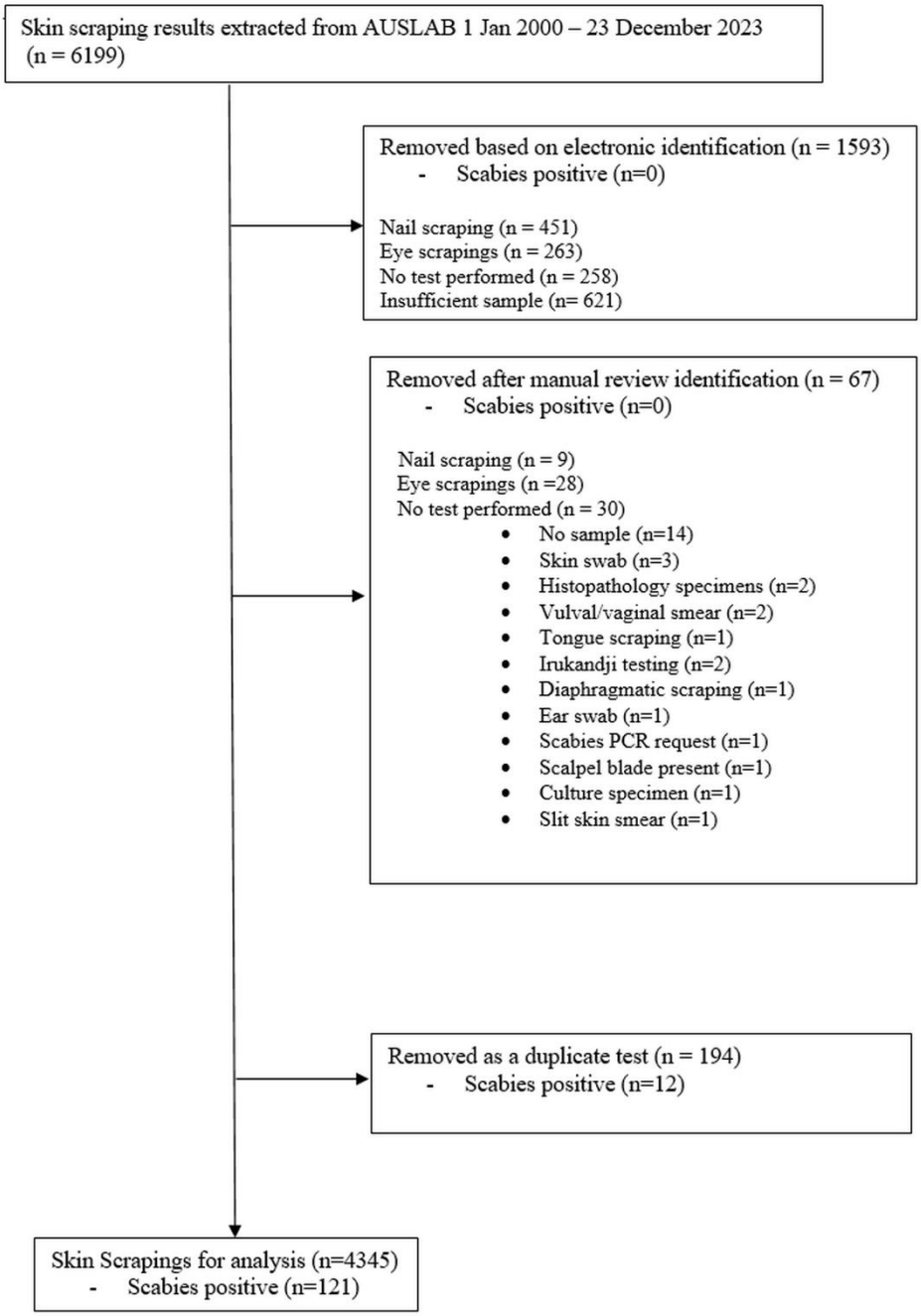
Supplementary Table and Figures

Supplementary table 1. Summary of the 2020 International Alliance for the Control of Scabies Consensus Criteria for the Diagnosis of Scabies

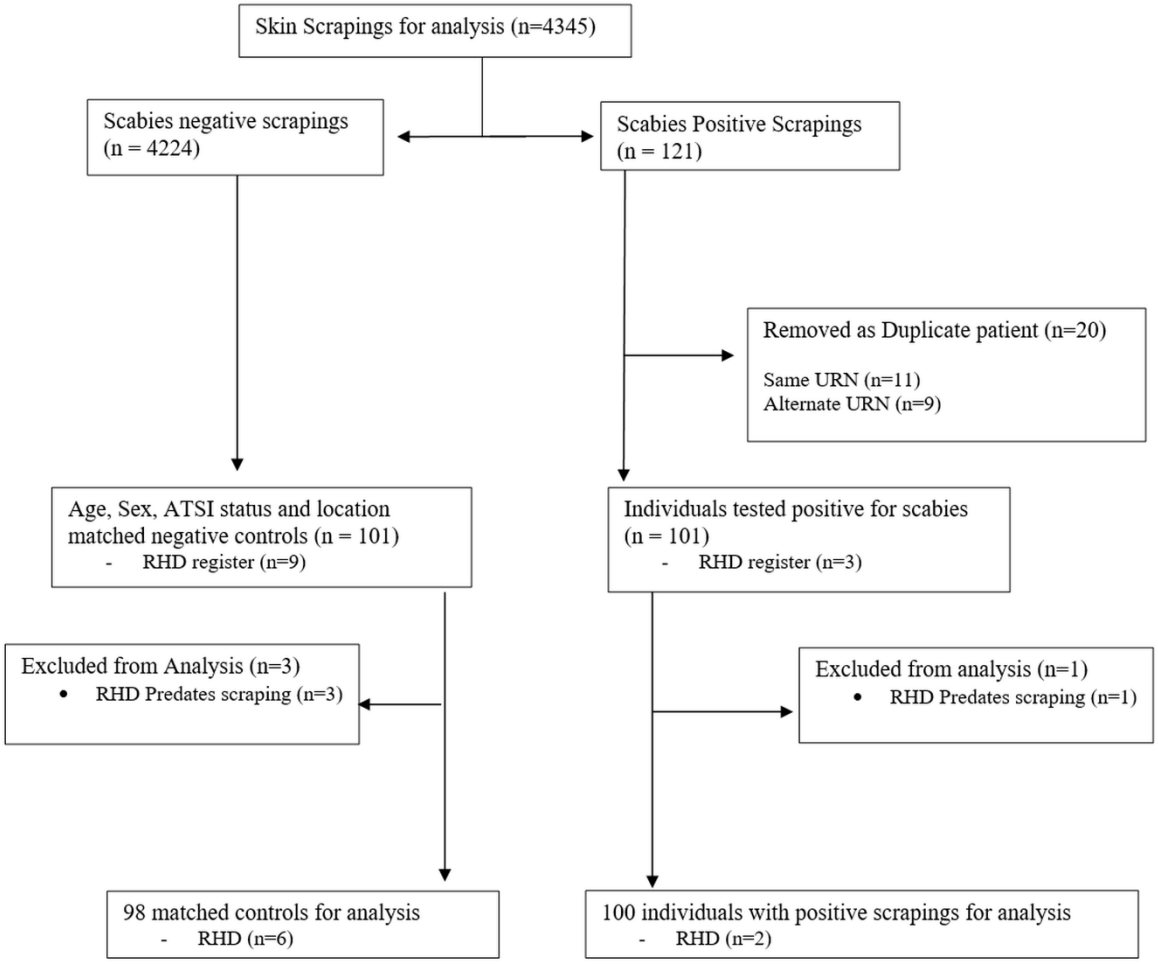
A. Confirmed scabies
At least one of:
A1: Mites, eggs or faeces on light microscopy of skin samples
A2: Mites, eggs or faeces visualized on an individual using a high-powered imaging device
A3: Mite visualized on an individual using dermoscopy
B. Clinical scabies
At least one of:
B1: Scabies burrows
B2: Typical lesions affecting male genitalia
B3: Typical lesions in a typical distribution and two history features
C. Suspected scabies
One of:
C1: Typical lesions in a typical distribution and one history feature
C2: Atypical lesions or atypical distribution and two history features
History features
H1: Itch
H2: Positive contact history

Diagnosis can be made at one of the three levels (A, B or C). A diagnosis of clinical or suspected scabies should only be made if other differential diagnoses are considered less likely than scabies.

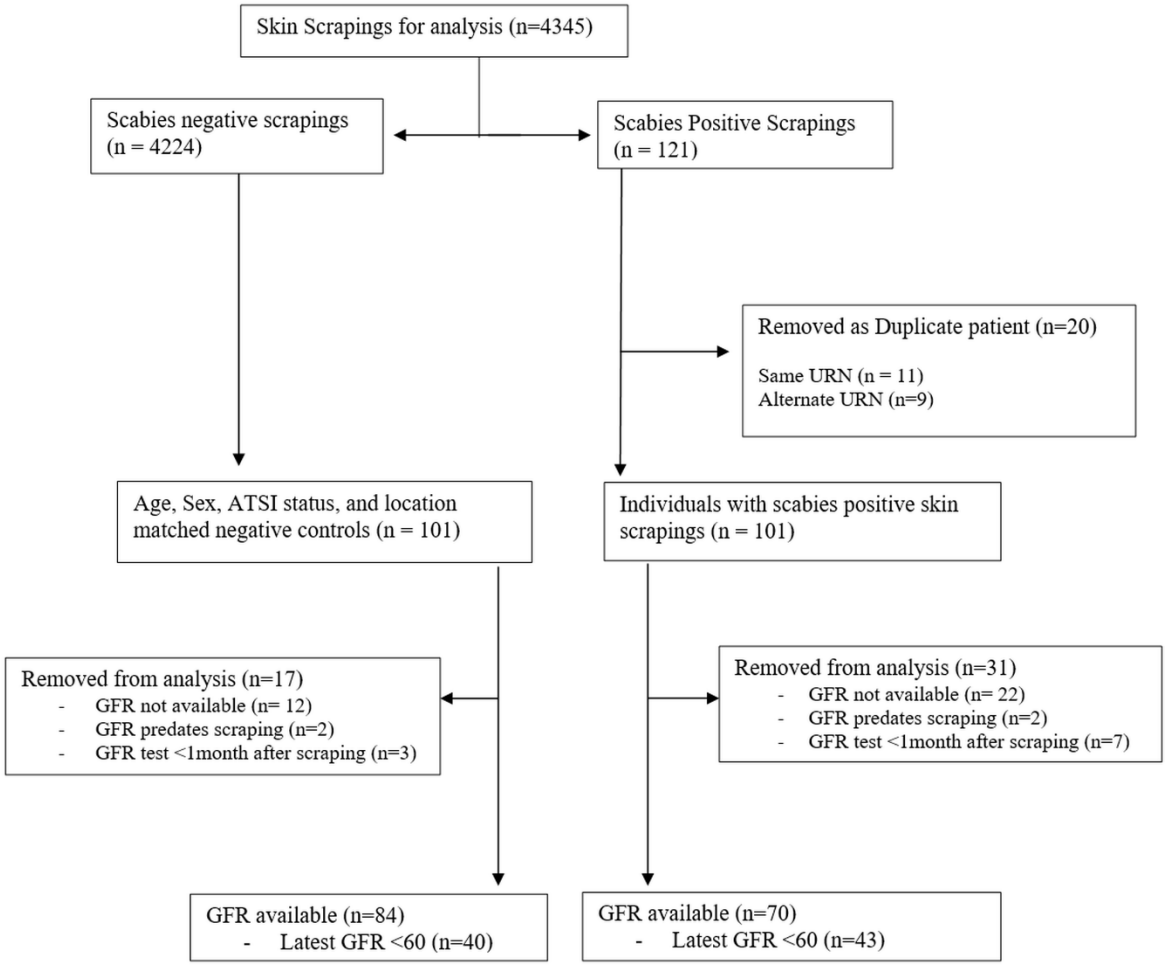
Supplementary figure 1: Flow diagram describing identification of skin scraping episodes for inclusion in the study



Supplementary figure 2: Flow diagram describing data management for the RHD analysis



Supplementary figure 3: Flow diagram describing data management for the CKD analysis



Supplementary figure 4: Flow diagram describing the presentations to Cairns Hospital Emergency Department

