

**S1 Table. Summary of the 2018 IACS criteria for the diagnosis of scabies**

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| <b><u>A: Confirmed Scabies</u></b>  |
| At least one of:<br><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Mites, eggs or faeces on light microscopy of skin samples</li><li>2. Mites, eggs or faeces on visualized on individual using high-powered imaging device</li><li>3. Mite visualized on individual using dermoscopy</li></ol> |
| <b><u>B: Clinical Scabies</u></b>   |
| At least one of:<br><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Scabies burrows</li><li>2. Typical lesions affecting male genitalia</li><li>3. Typical lesions in a typical distribution and two history features</li></ol>  |
| <b><u>C: Suspected Scabies</u></b>  |
| One of:<br><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Typical lesions in a typical distribution and one history feature</li><li>2. Atypical lesions or atypical distribution and two history features</li></ol>   |
| <b><u>History features</u></b>  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. H1: Itch</li><li>2. H2: Close contact with an individual who has itch or typical lesions in a typical distribution</li></ol>   |

*Notes:*

1. These criteria should be used in conjunction with the full explanatory notes and definitions (in preparation).
2. Diagnosis can be made at one of the three levels (A, B and C).
3. A diagnosis of Clinical and Suspected scabies should only be made if other differential diagnoses are considered less likely than scabies.