# Diagnostic implications of the cross reactivity among scabies and hypersensitivity (IgE) to house dust and storage mites in the dog

## Santiago Cerrato<sup>\*</sup>, Anna Puigdemont<sup>+</sup>, Pilar Brazís<sup>\*</sup>, Lluís Ferrer <sup>‡</sup>

- <sup>\*</sup> Laboratorios LETI, S.L.U. Barcelona, Spain
- Department of Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Toxicology, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
- \* Department of Animal Medicine and Surgery, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

#### INTRODUCTION

Some of the proteins contained in Sarcoptes scabiei exhibit

### **RFSULT**

Fifteen of the 20 dogs (75%) with positive scabies IgG serologic

increased antibody binding to proteins with similar molecular weights in house dust mite extracts. Cross-reactivity between scabies and house dust and storage mites has been already reported in humans and dogs<sup>1-3</sup>.

#### **OBJECTIVE**

The aim of this study was to further explore the cross reactivity of antibodies against *Sarcoptes* and of antibodies against house dust and storage mites in the dog, and the diagnostic implications of this cross reactivity.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Sera of 20 dogs clinically diagnosed with scabies and with positive IgG serologic test (Afosa GmbH, Germany), were tested for the presence of specific IgEs (Greer Laboratories, USA) against D. farinae, D. pteronyssinus and T. putrescentiae.

Similarly, sera of 20 dogs with a sound clinical diagnosis of atopic dermatitis and serum positive results against the same mites (specific IgE, Greer), were tested for anti-Sarcoptes scabiei IgG antibodies.

test were also positive to the tested allergy mites. However, in healthy dogs without scabies only nine of 20 dogs (45%) were positive against mites.

Dogs (n=20) with clinical diagnosis of atopic dermatitis and compatible serology and healthy dogs (n=20) without IgE against allergy mites, were negative for anti-Sarcoptes scabiei IgG antibodies.



Finally, sera of 20 healthy dogs without presence of IgEs specific against D.farinae, D.pteronyssinus and T.putrescentiae were tested for the presence of IgGs against S. scabiei.

Table 1: IgG reactivity to S. scabiei and IgE reactivity to D. farinae, D. pteronyssinus and *T.putrescentiae* in dogs with diagnosis of scabies (A), atopic dermatitis (B) and control dogs (A' and B'). Values were expressed in Elisa Units (EU).



	T.putresc	D.pteron	S. scabiei	
4	3985	282	neg	ך ר
•	196	331	neg	
}	167	87	neg	
8	2622	328	neg	
9	2750	641	neg	
3	2406	131	neg	
4	3548	96	neg	
8	3555	1194	neg	
9	3344	3437	neg	00/
3	3669	3485	neg	<b>└ 0% +</b>
)	1534	1427	neg	
	417	736	neg	
7	3224	2261	neg	
4	3659	3685	neg	
)	3509	594	neg	

Figure 1. IgE and IgG reactivity to D. farinae and S. scabiei var. canis, respectively. Dotted lines show cut-off levels for both tests at 150 EU.

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

(1) The detection of specific lgEs for house dust/storage mites should not be used as a diagnostic test for atopic dermatitis. (2) The IgE test should not be performed until scabies have been completely ruled out and the dog has been clinically diagnosed with atopic dermatitis. (3) The used test to detect IgGs antibodies against *Sarcoptes* is a useful and specific tool to diagnose scabies in, even in

atopic dogs.

**House dust/storage mite cut-off** (positive ≥150) **Sarcoptes cut-off** (positive >150; inconclusive 100-150; negative <100)

#### References

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