

Demodex

- Commonly seen in skin biopsies, especially those from sebaceous areas
- *D. folliculorum* – long and thin, aggregate in hair follicle infundibulum
- *D. brevis* – smaller, found singly in deeper sebaceous glands
- Common in hair follicles of the face

Tick Bites

- Chitinous body attached to skin, mouth parts embedded in dermis
- Dense superficial perivascular and interstitial mixed inflammatory infiltrate, can extend deep into subcutis

Scabies

- Mites, eggs, and larva found in burrows of stratum corneum
- Superficial and deep perivascular eosinophilic inflammatory infiltrate
- Common in interdigital and flexural sites

Spider Bites

- Dermal edema and hemorrhage
- Necrosis of blood vessel walls, thrombosis, and ulceration
- Variable superficial and deep perivascular lymphoid infiltrate with occasional eosinophils and neutrophils



Fig. 4.1 Demodex. Located in the ostium of the hair follicle demodex mites are among the smallest of arthropods. These mites usually do not cause symptoms

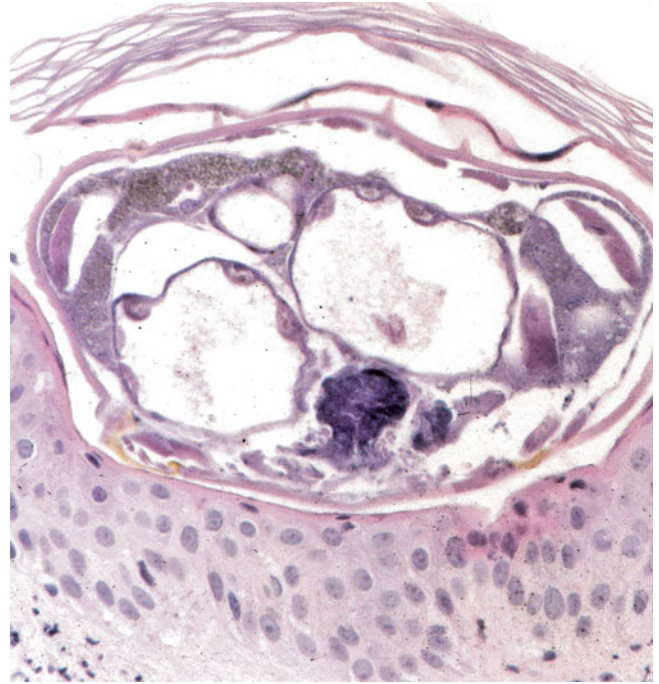


Fig. 4.3 Scabietic mite. The mite *Sarcoptes Scabiei* burrows under the stratum corneum and causes intense itching



Fig. 4.2 Tick. The chitinous body of the tick hovers over the epidermis



Fig. 4.4 Brown recluse spider. Also known as the fiddleback spider, *Loxosceles reclusa* range from 6 to 20 mm and have a characteristic violin shaped marking on their dorsal cephalothorax (Image by Dr. Irwin Roth)