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The Global Epidemiology, Public Health Outcomes, Prevention of Re-Emerging Ectoparasitic Diseases

[James Herry. Diaz](#)¹⁾

1) Program in Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences, School of Health Sciences Center, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center

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Abstract: The ancient ectoparasitic diseases share many features in emerging infectious diseases, such as Lyme disease, including hyper agents afforded selective advantages by changing ecological or social origination as zoonoses; transmission by competent arthropod vectors to new, susceptible host populations. Many ectoparasites are also developing resistance to medical therapies, including the safest insecticides. Over the past few decades there have been several reports of outbreaks of ectoparasitic diseases such as scabies, and tungiasis, both in regional communities and in travelers in developing nations. Today ectoparasitic diseases infest not only ex-

returning from travel to developed and developing nations, but also in immunocompromised by advancing age and institutionalization, chronic malignant disease, malnutrition and homelessness. Ectoparasitic diseases infestations of children and socioeconomically disadvantaged populations in developing countries; they have re-emerged as unusual, but not uncommon, infections worldwide.

Key words: [Ectoparasites](#), [Infestations](#), [arthropod](#), [Infectious diseases](#), [emerging](#).

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