

**A NOTE ON SUPATOX AGAINST
SARCOPTES SCABEI**

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No side effects such as transitory irritation or delayed toxicity attributable to spraying were observed.

Mange in Sudanese goats appears to be very common.

During December, 1977 *Sarcoptes Scabei* caused mange lesions in 25 out of 126 foreign and local goats at Kuku dairy improvement centre.

This paper reports the efficacy of residual spraying with supatox for the control of sarcoptic mange in goats. This acaricide is in common use in tick control but its efficacy against mange mites was not studied.

The herd involved consisted of British and Nubian breeds of both sexes and various ages. Twenty five animals with active mange lesions were classified according to the extent of the lesion as low, face and ears, medium face, ears and the flank, and high involving the face, ears, flank, sternum and the lower abdomen. The rest of the herd (101) showed no obvious lesions but nevertheless included in the treatment trial.

Animals were sprayed with a watery emulsion of Supatox applied at 1:300 concentration using a basket pump. The spray nozzle was held about one foot from the skin of the animals and approximately one pint of the emulsion was sprayed on each adult animal and proportionately less on young animals.

After treatment, no mange mites were recovered from the twenty five infested animals. The lesions regressed progressively and the hair became normal in appearance within a period of a month.

The rest of the treated herd did not show any mange lesions during a period of observation which extended for 8 weeks.

Supatox (1:300) conferred a 100% cure in goats infested with sarcoptic mange and prevented further spread of the disease.