Pityriasis Versicolor

- Tinea Versicolor
- A superficial mycotic infection caused by a lipophilic yeast named Malassezia furfur which is a normal inhabitant of the skin.
- Site of infection: chest,abdomen,upper arms,neck,and less frequent in areas such as wrist,forearms,though and face.
- Lesions are maculopapulare and different in size and dispersion , in different individuals seen in different colors as like as brown,black,white,pink,green,red and others.
- Malassezia species are saprophytic on normal skin of the trunk, head and neck.
- There are at least 14 different Malassezia spp. recognized only recently.

Clinical features

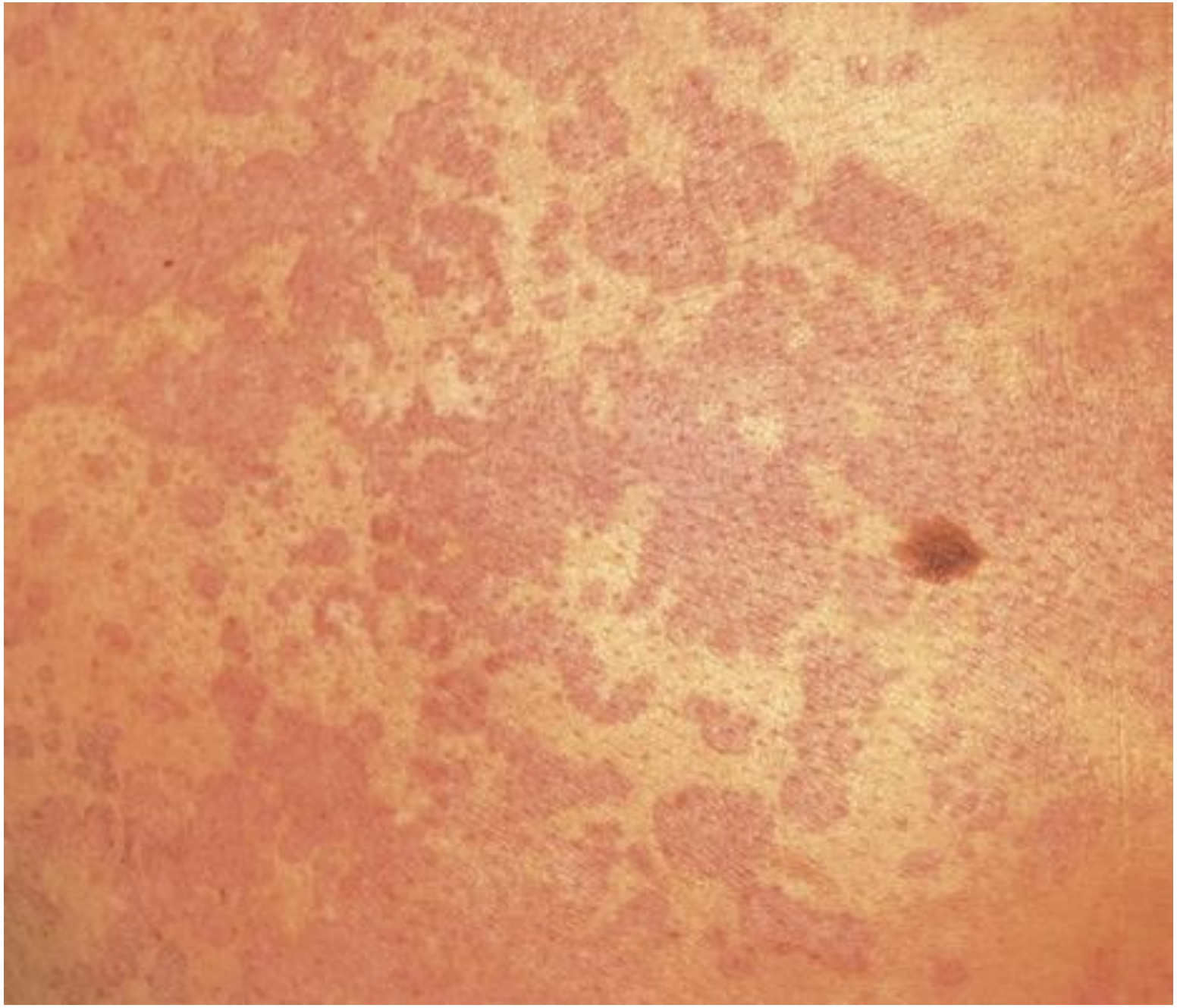
- The lesions of pityriasis versicolor are small ***hypopigmented*** or ***hyperpigmented*** macules.

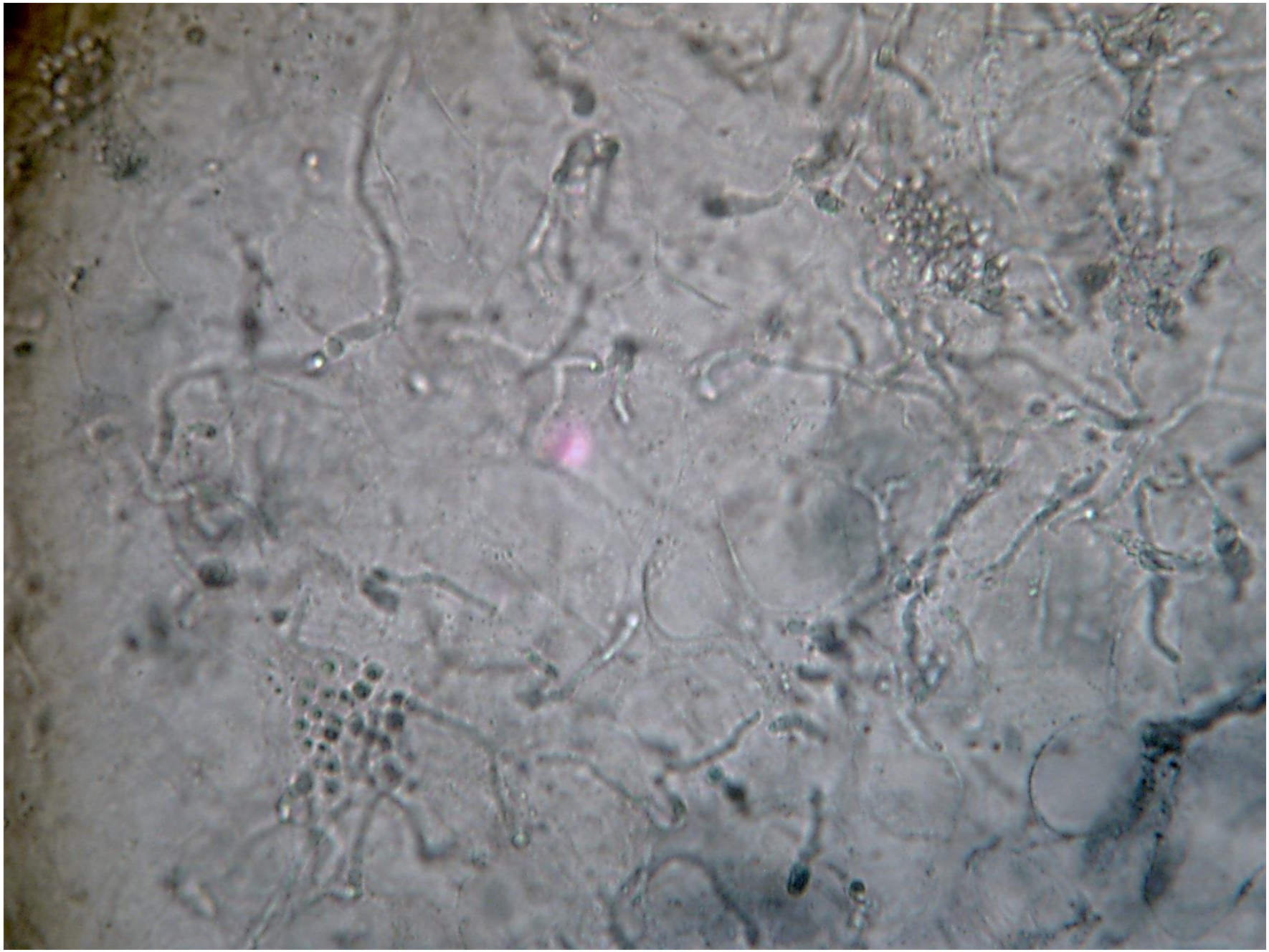
- **Scaling** is rarely prominent, but its presence may be established by scratching affected areas, a clinical sign that may serve to distinguish this infection from vitiligo.

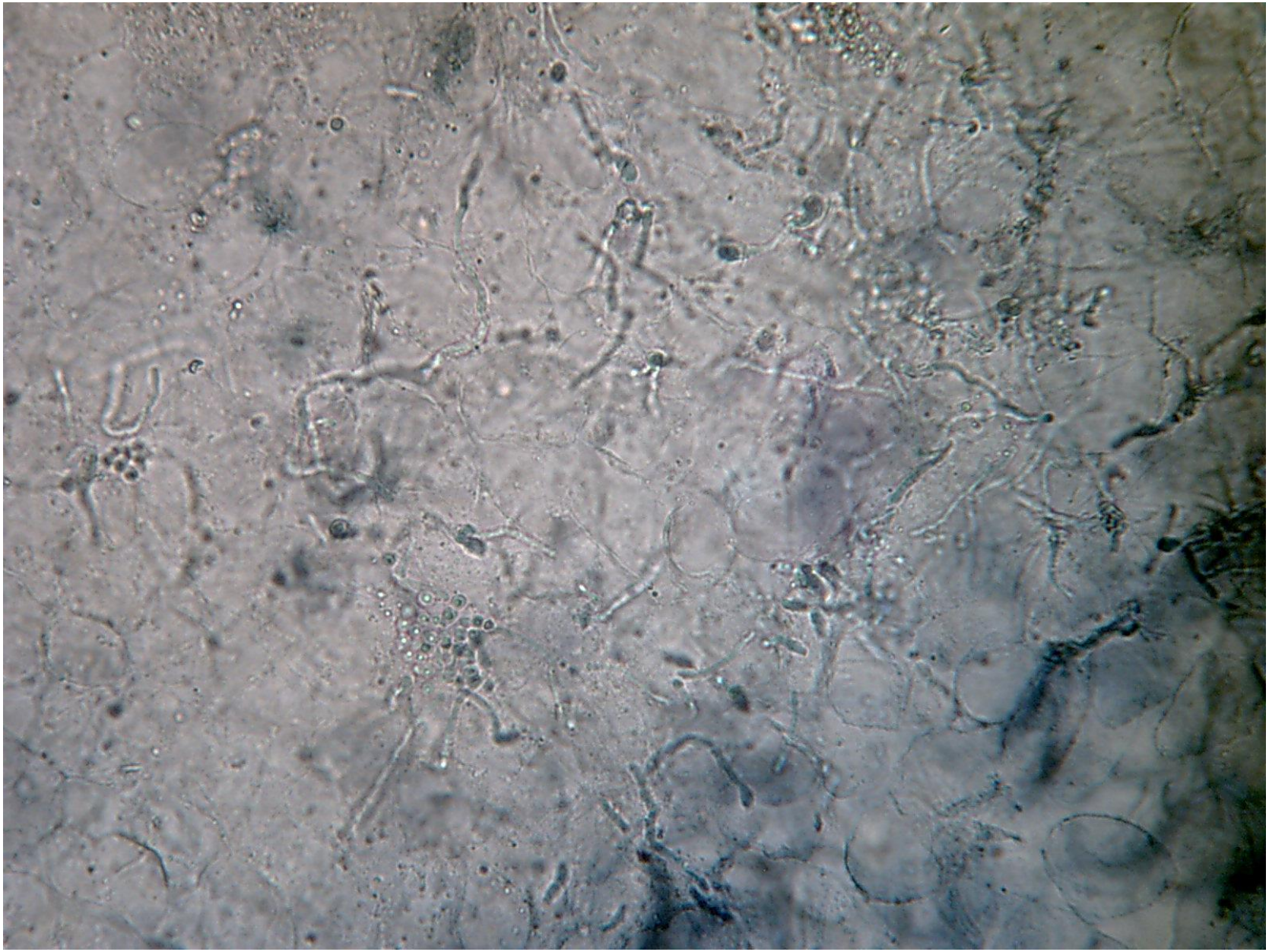
- The areas most commonly infected are the upper trunk,neck, and upper arms, although the infection may spread to affect the face, abdomen, lower arms, and groin.

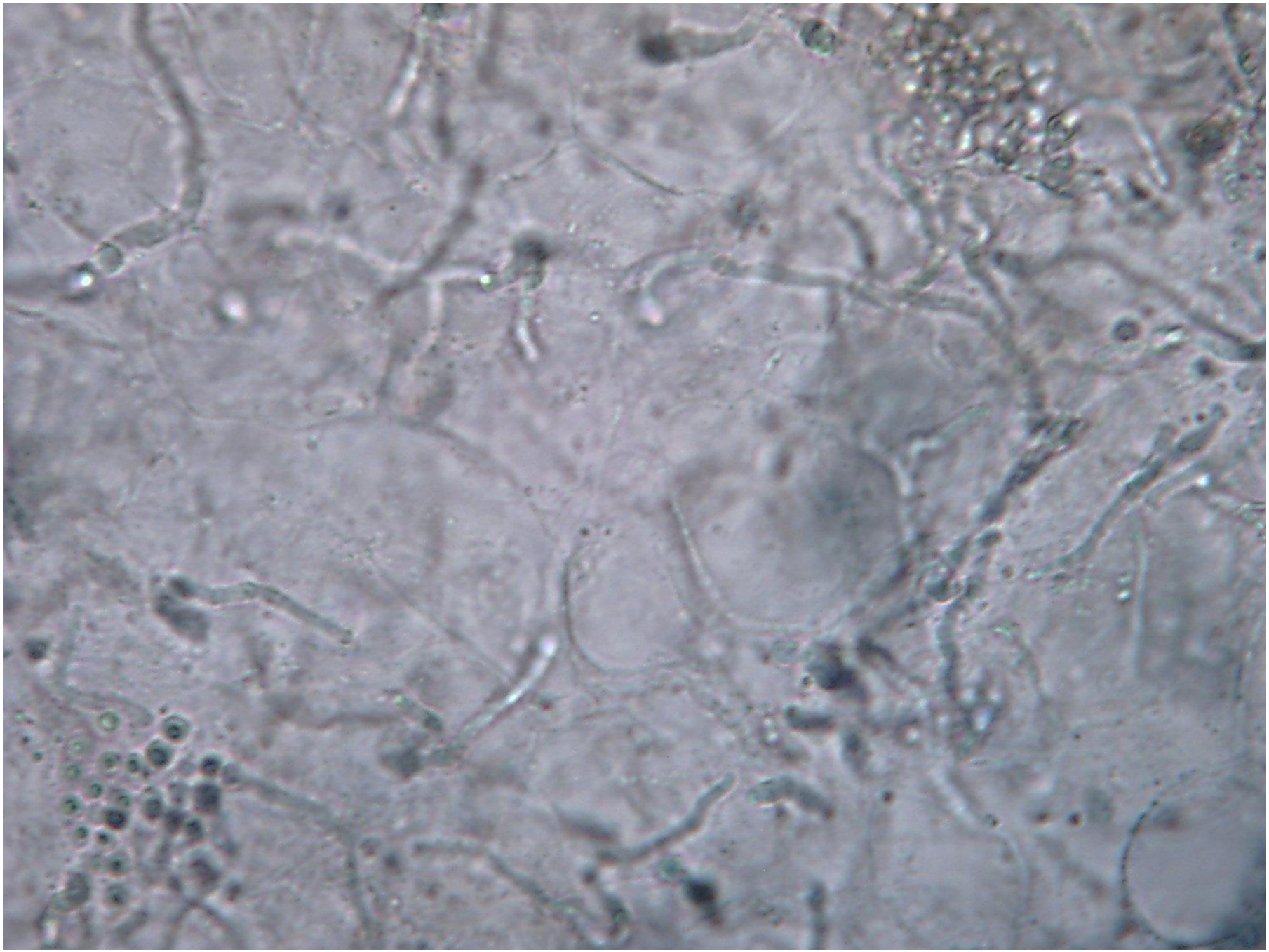
- Lesions fluoresce with a yellowish color under filtered ultraviolet (Wood's) light, although this sign is variable.

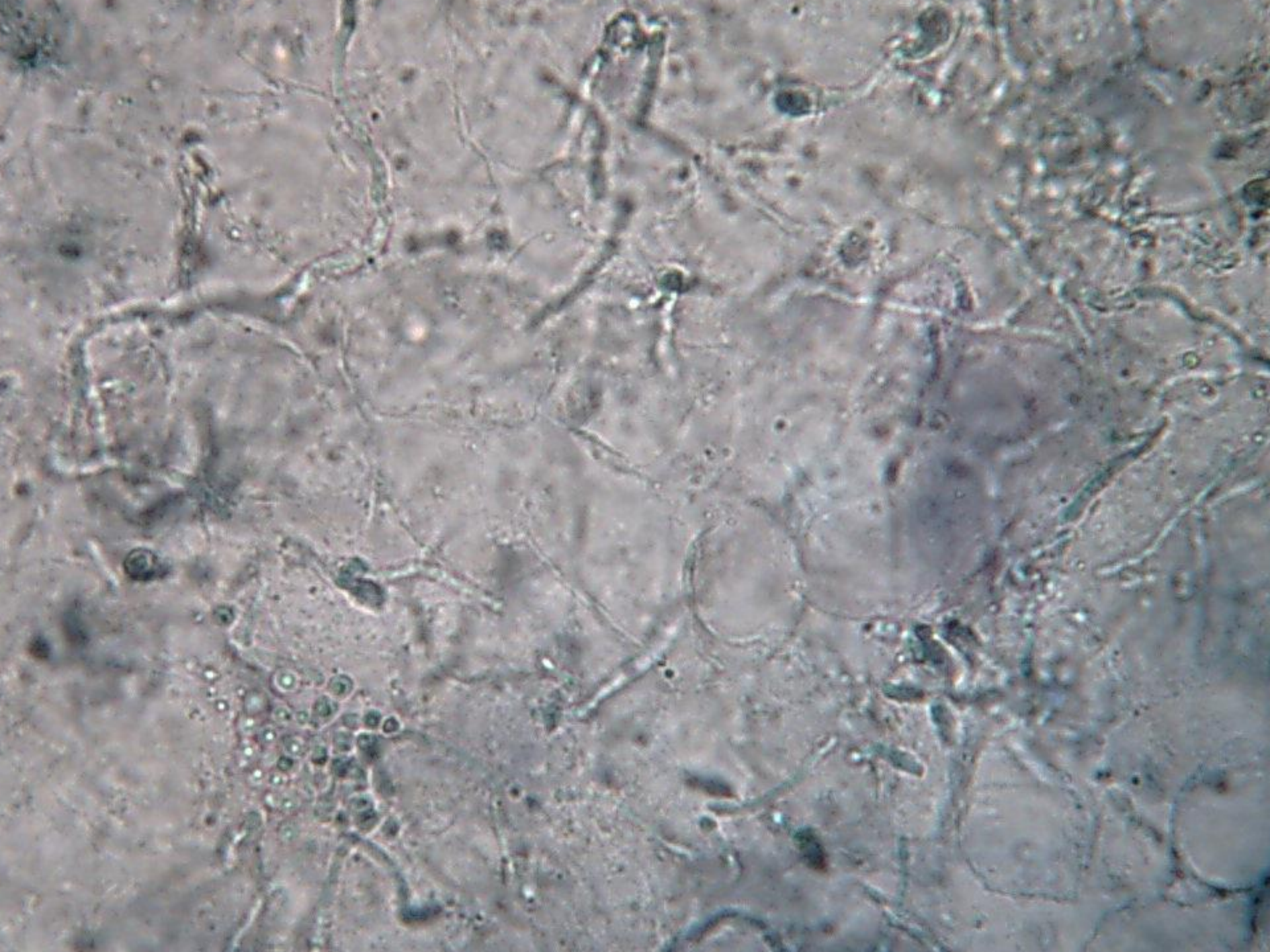

Copyright Trustees of Boston University 1997

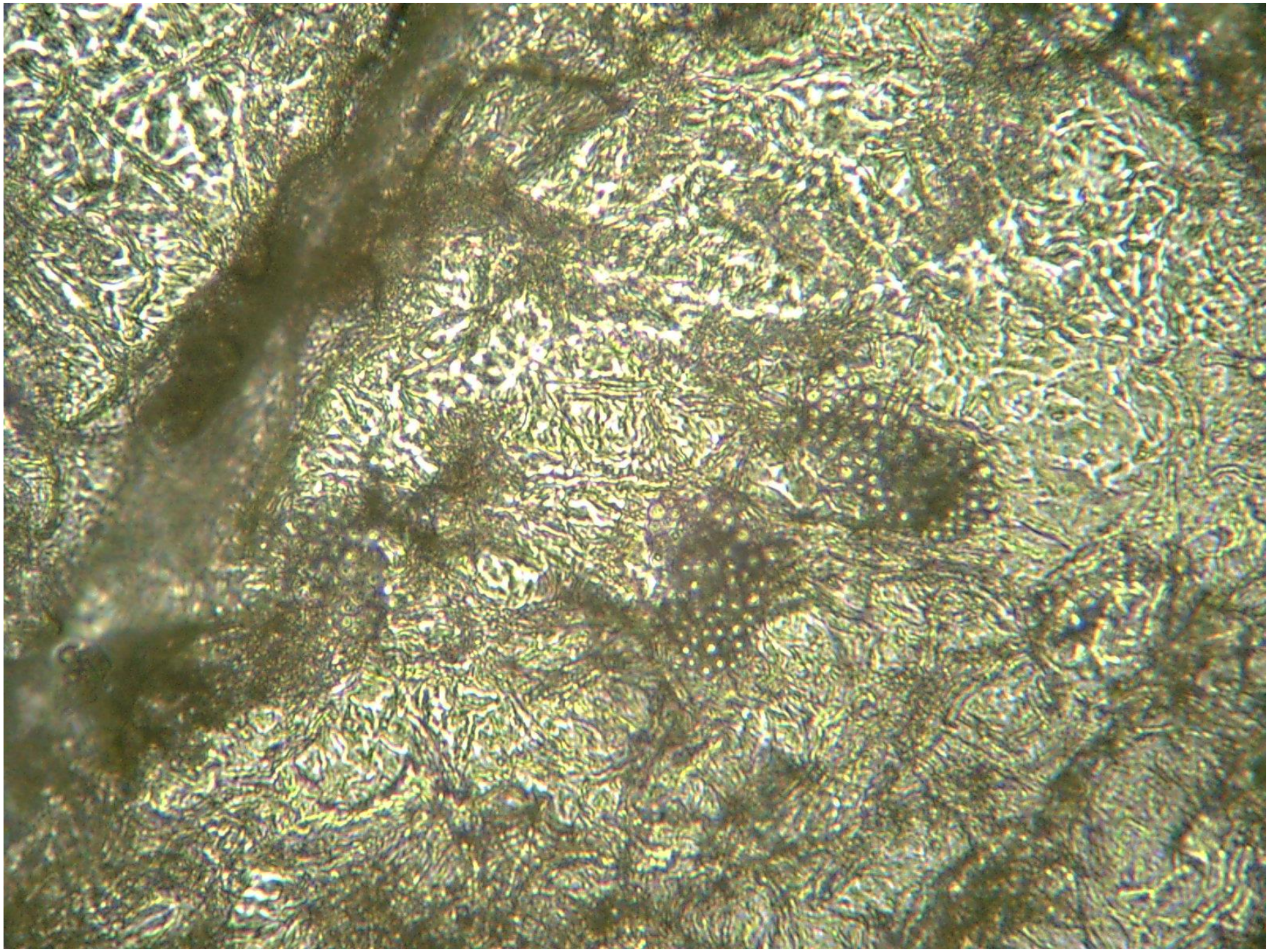



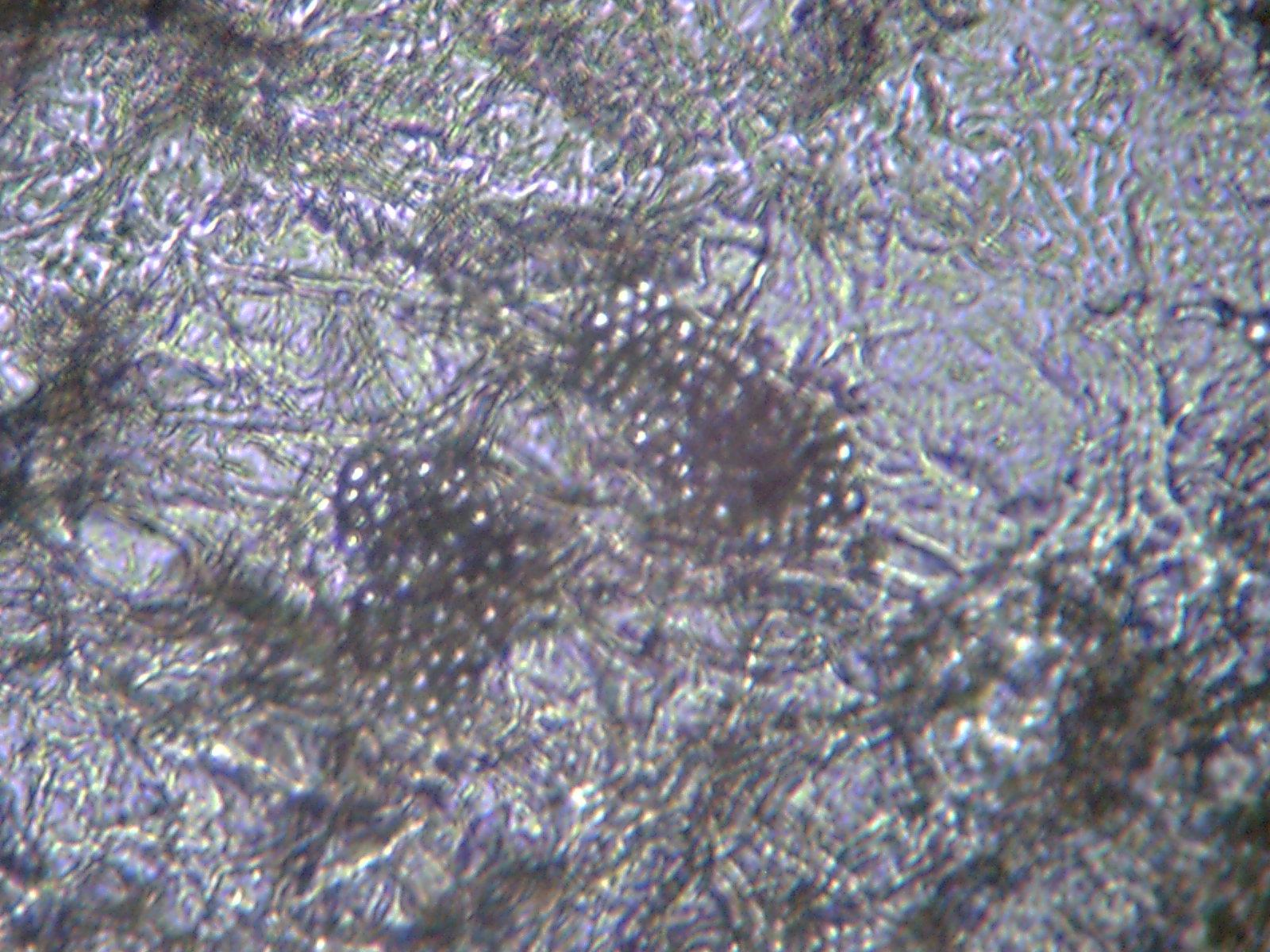






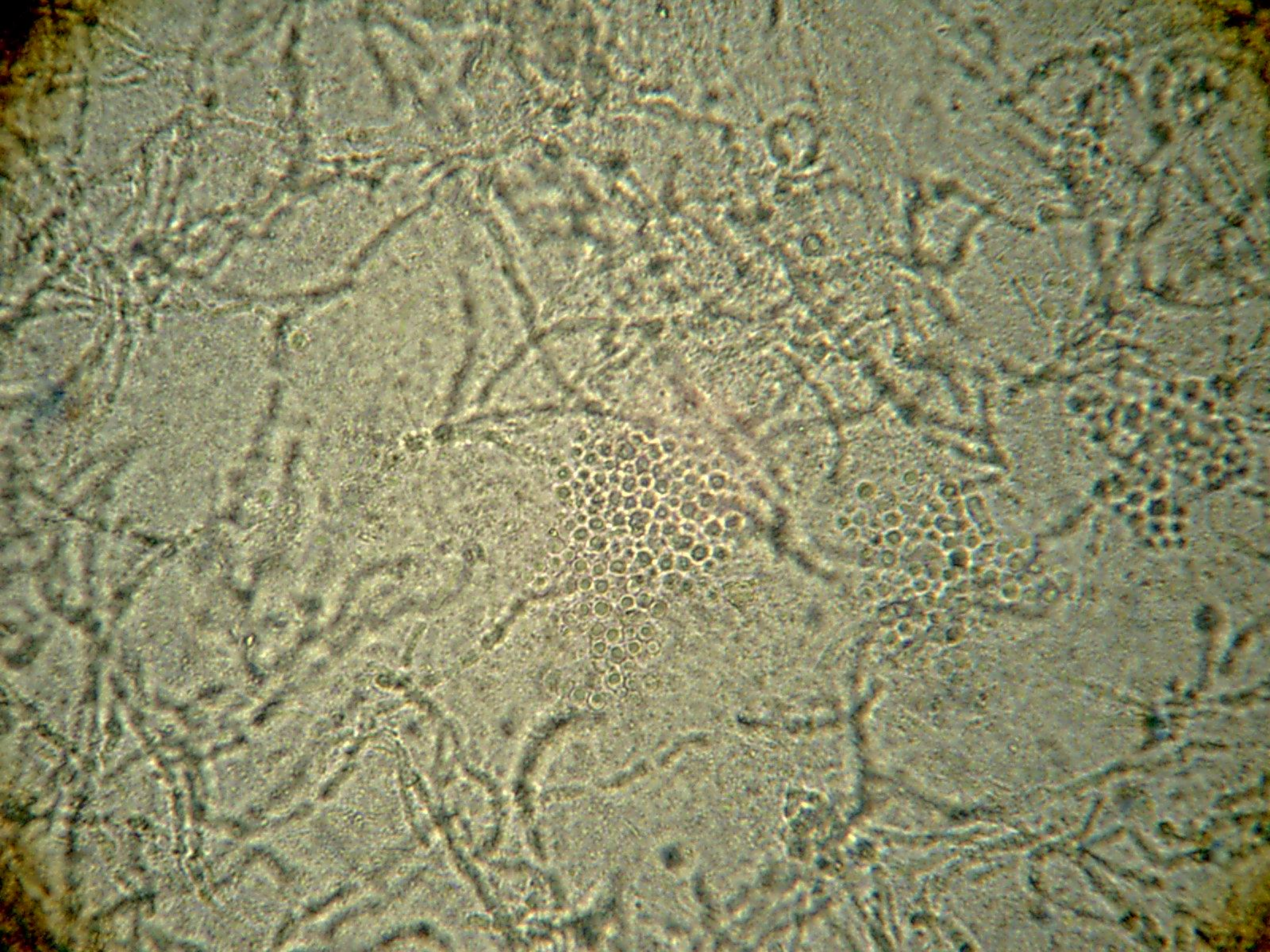


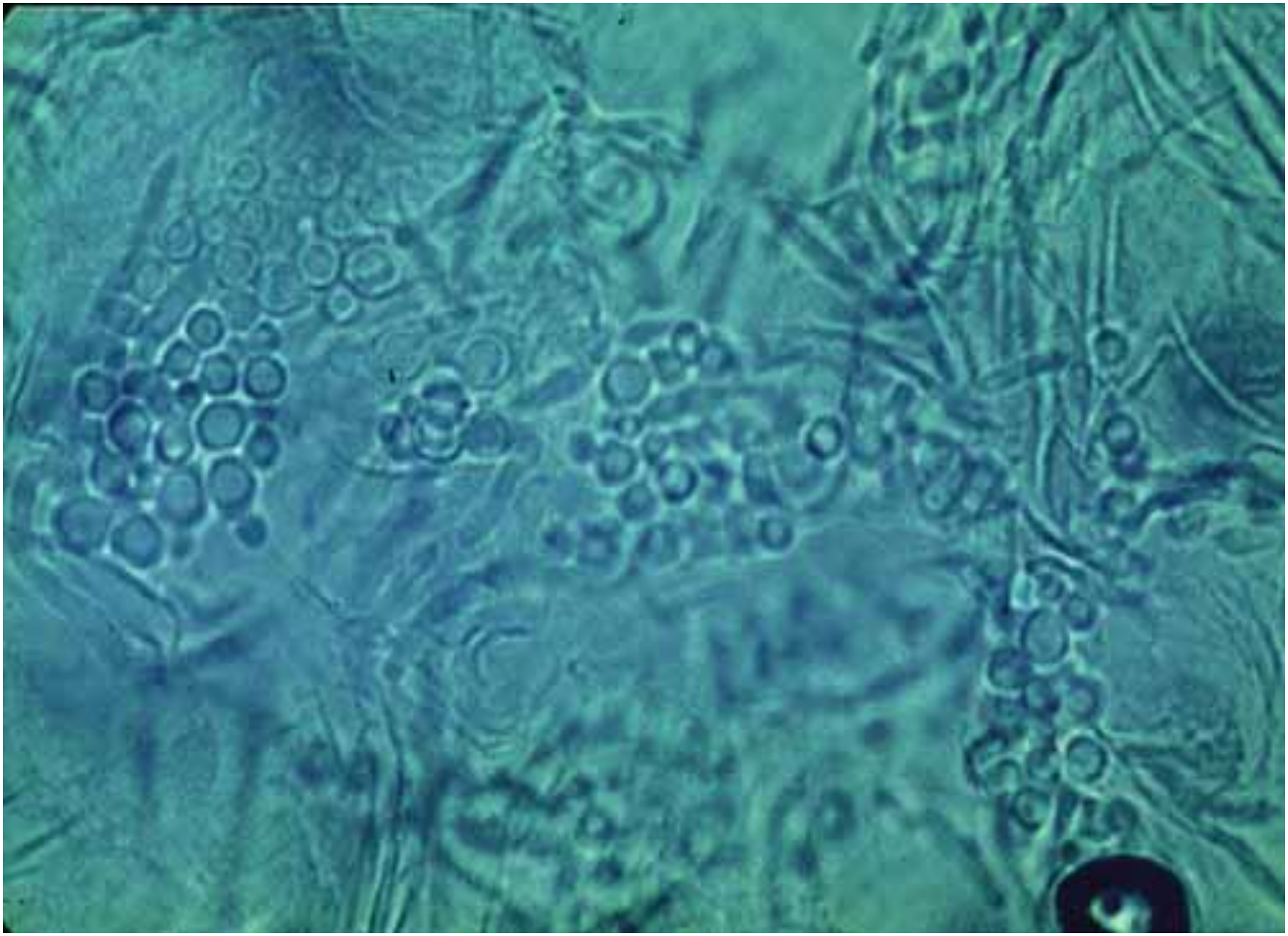


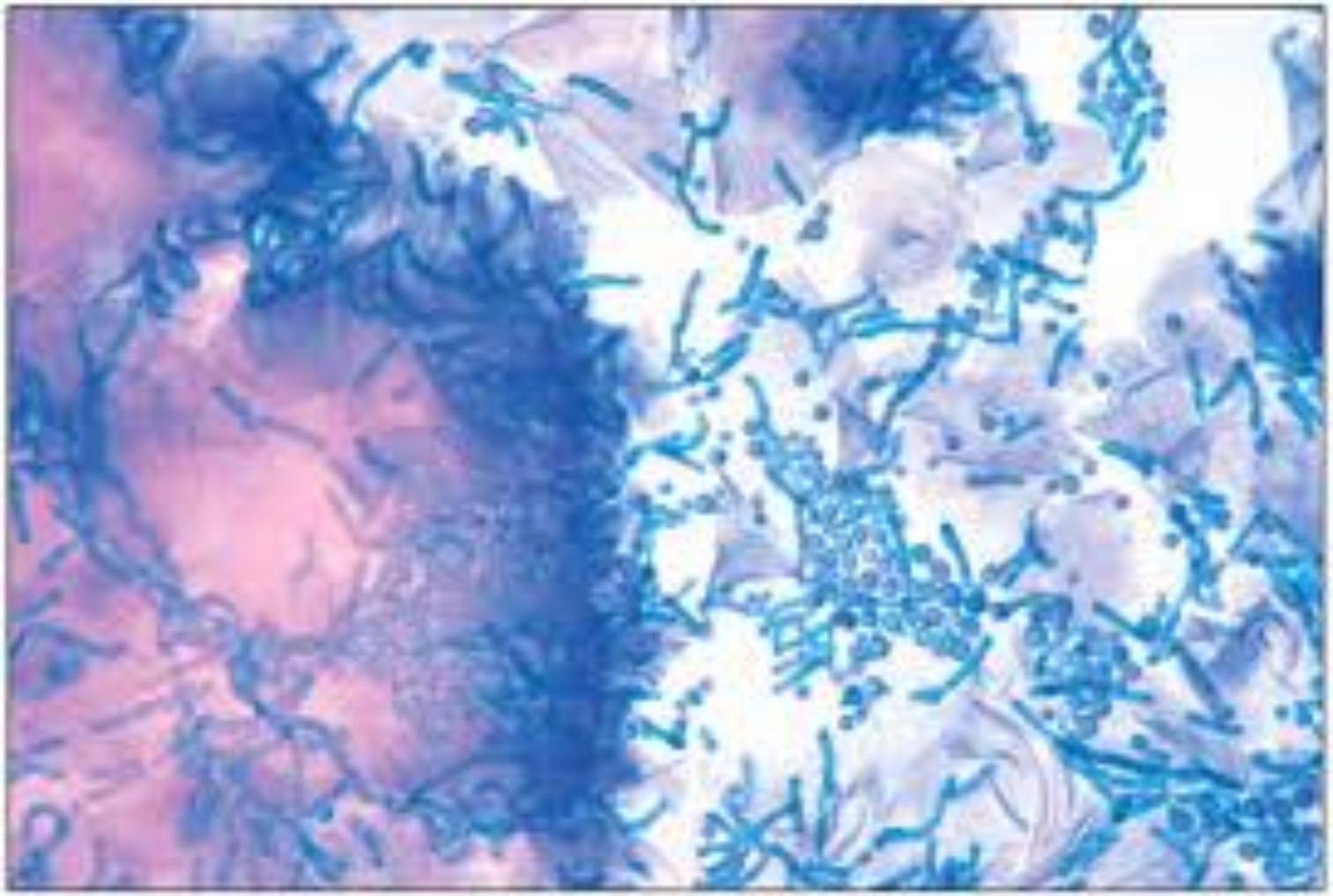


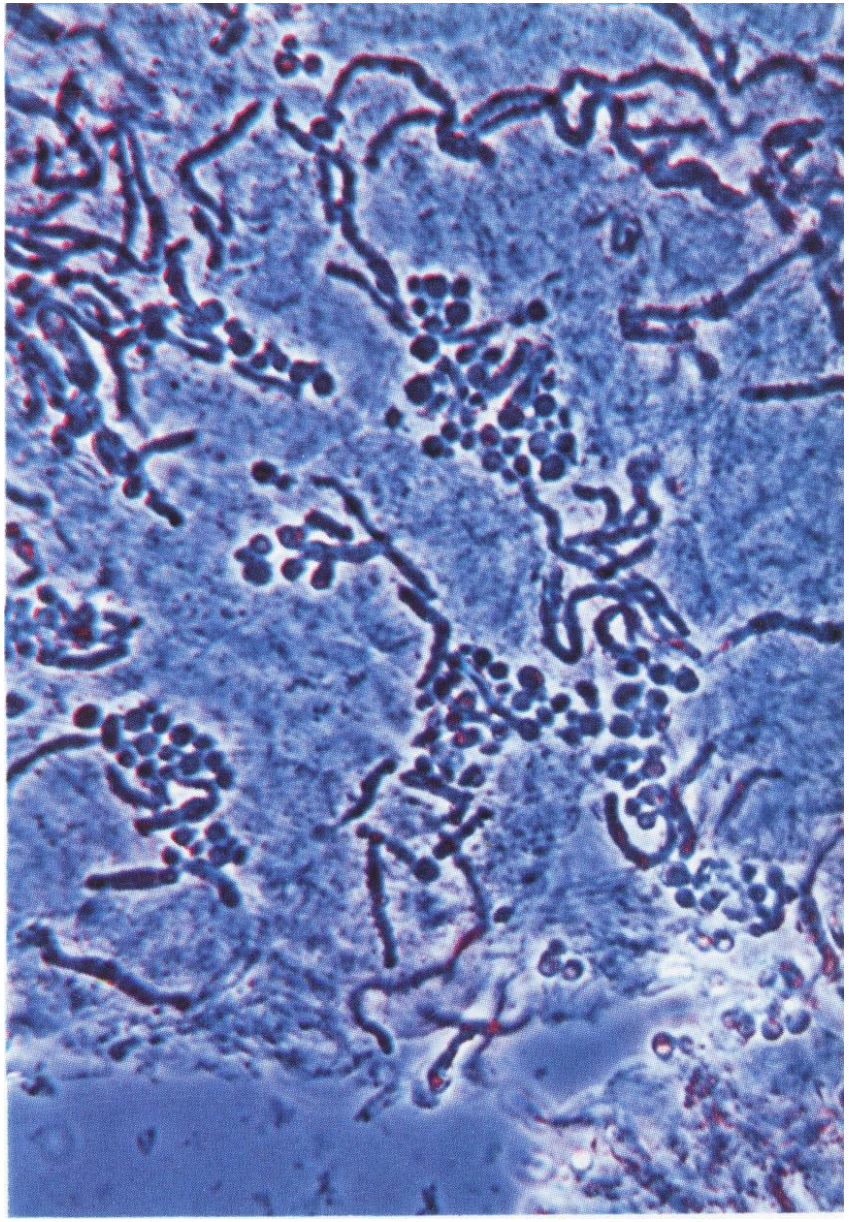

Copyright © 2000. All Rights Reserved.
UBC Dermatology http://www.derm.ubc.ca

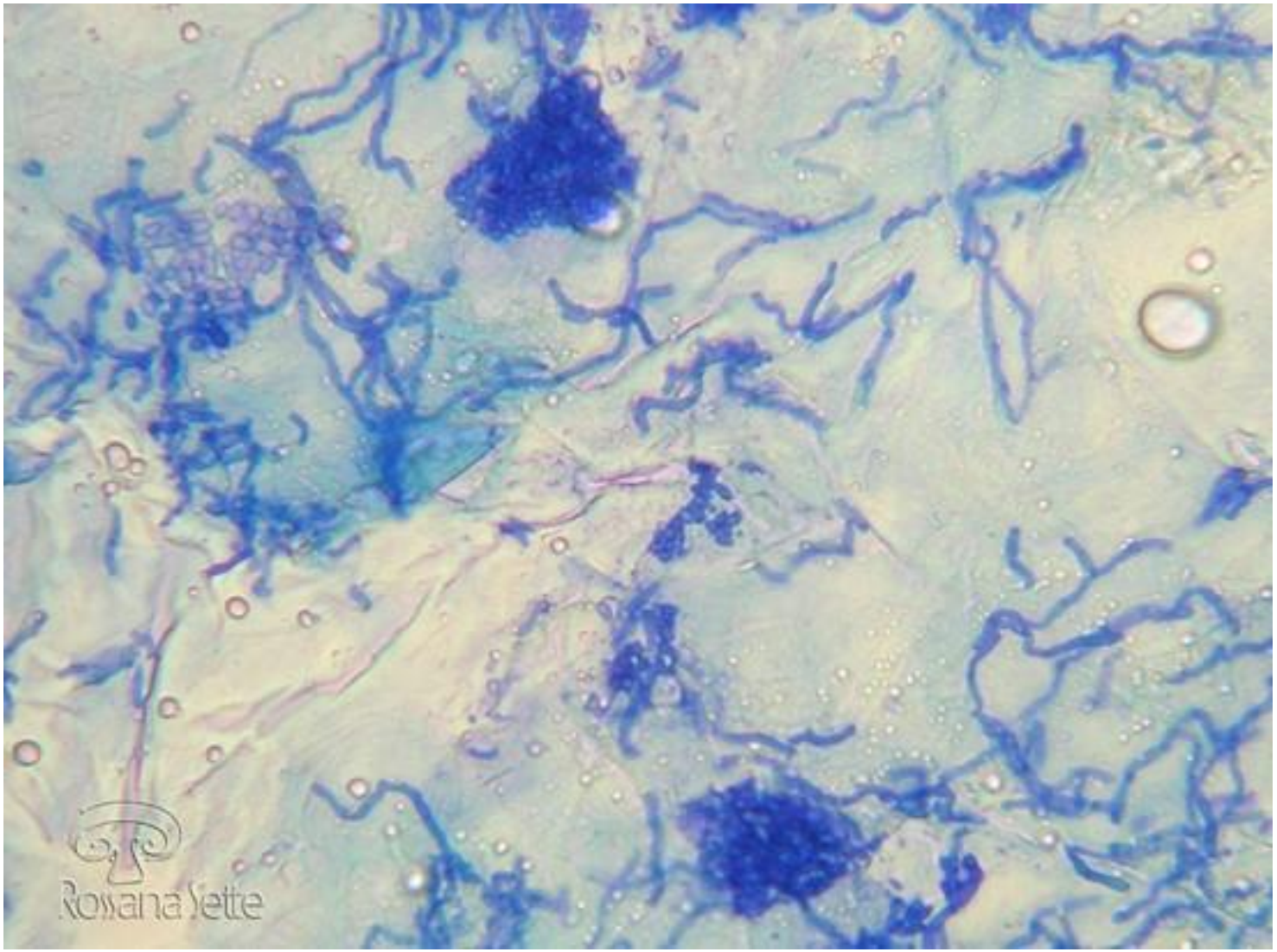

Copyright © 2000 Doctorfungus Corporation

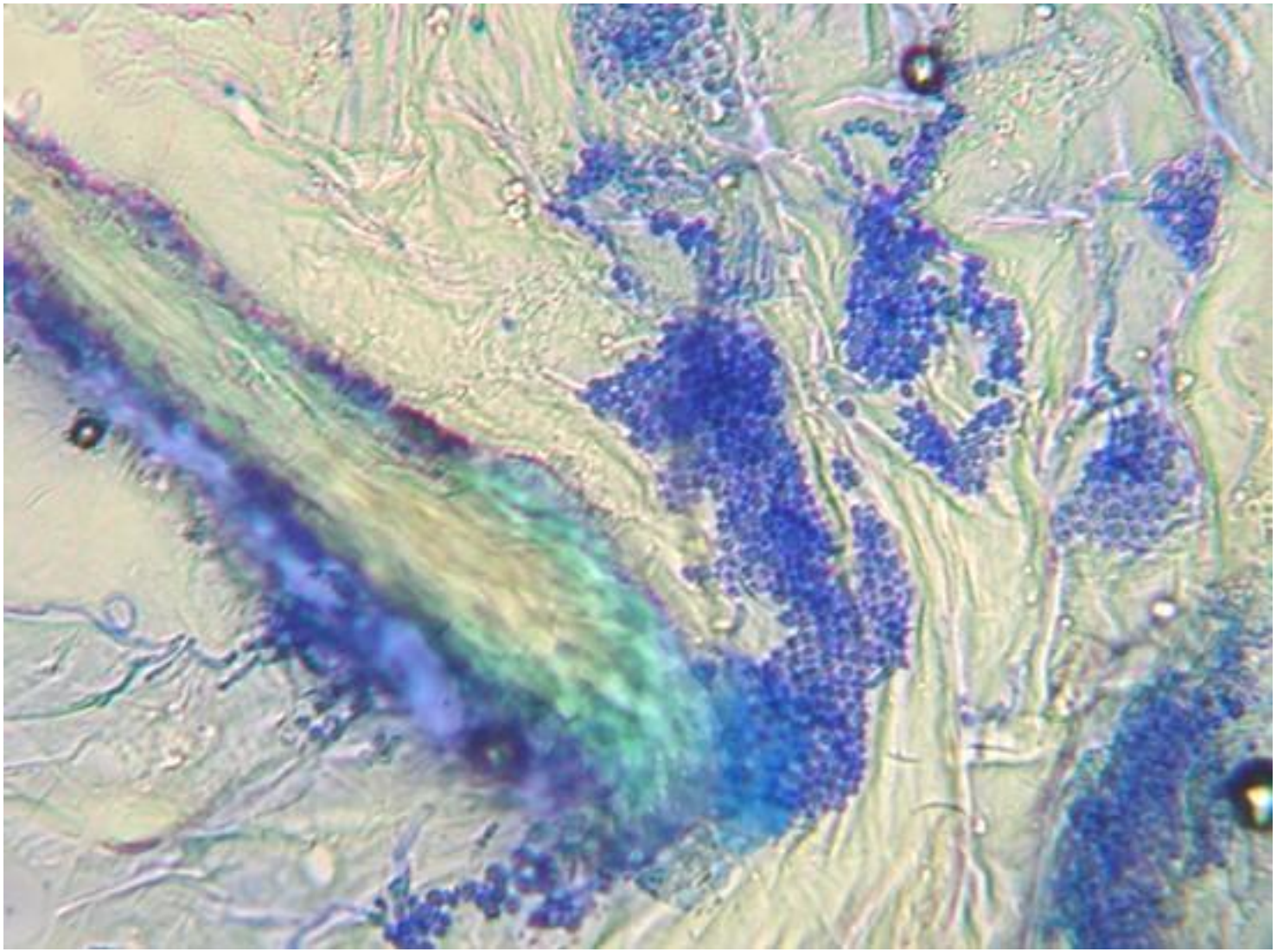


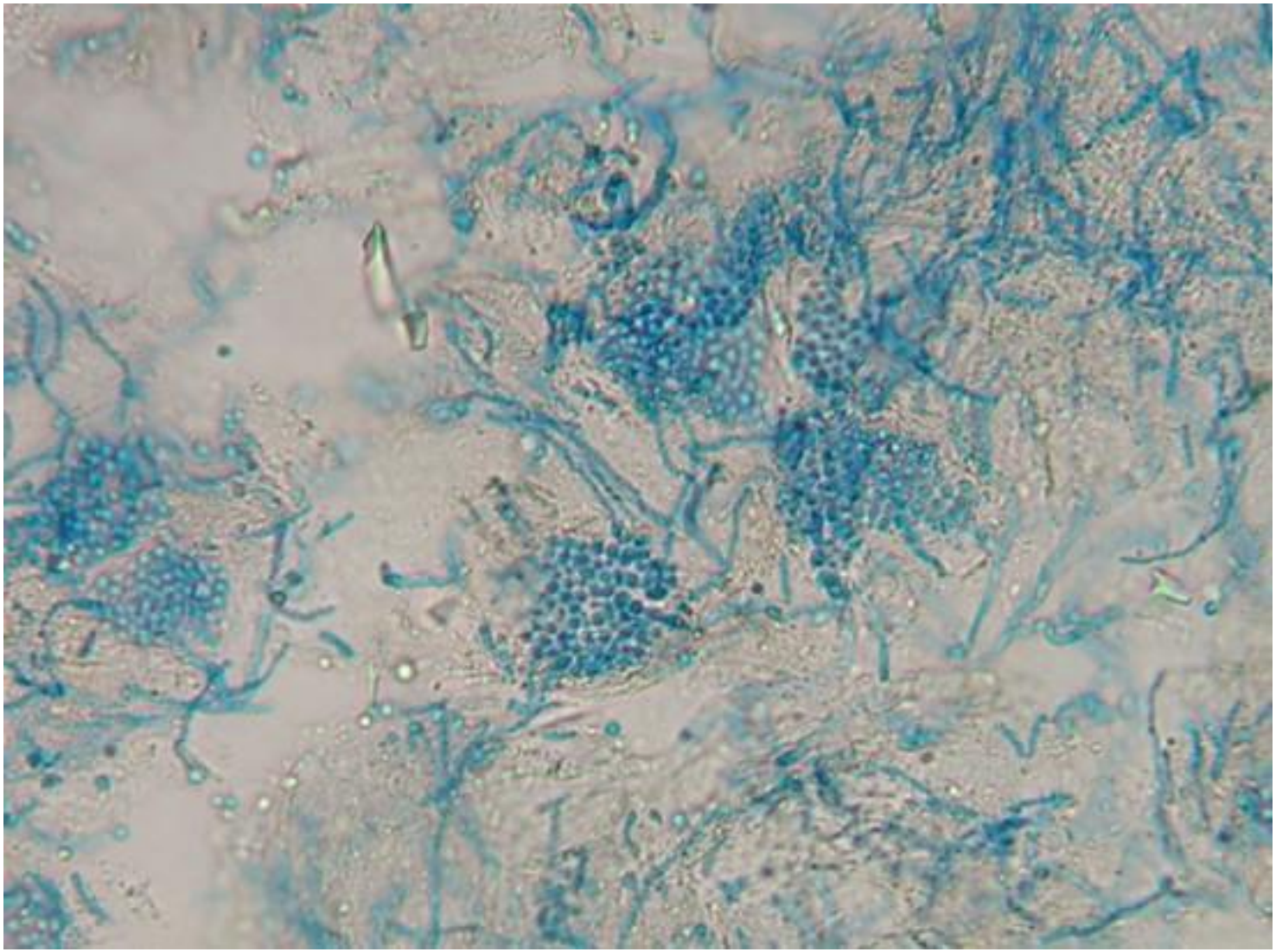


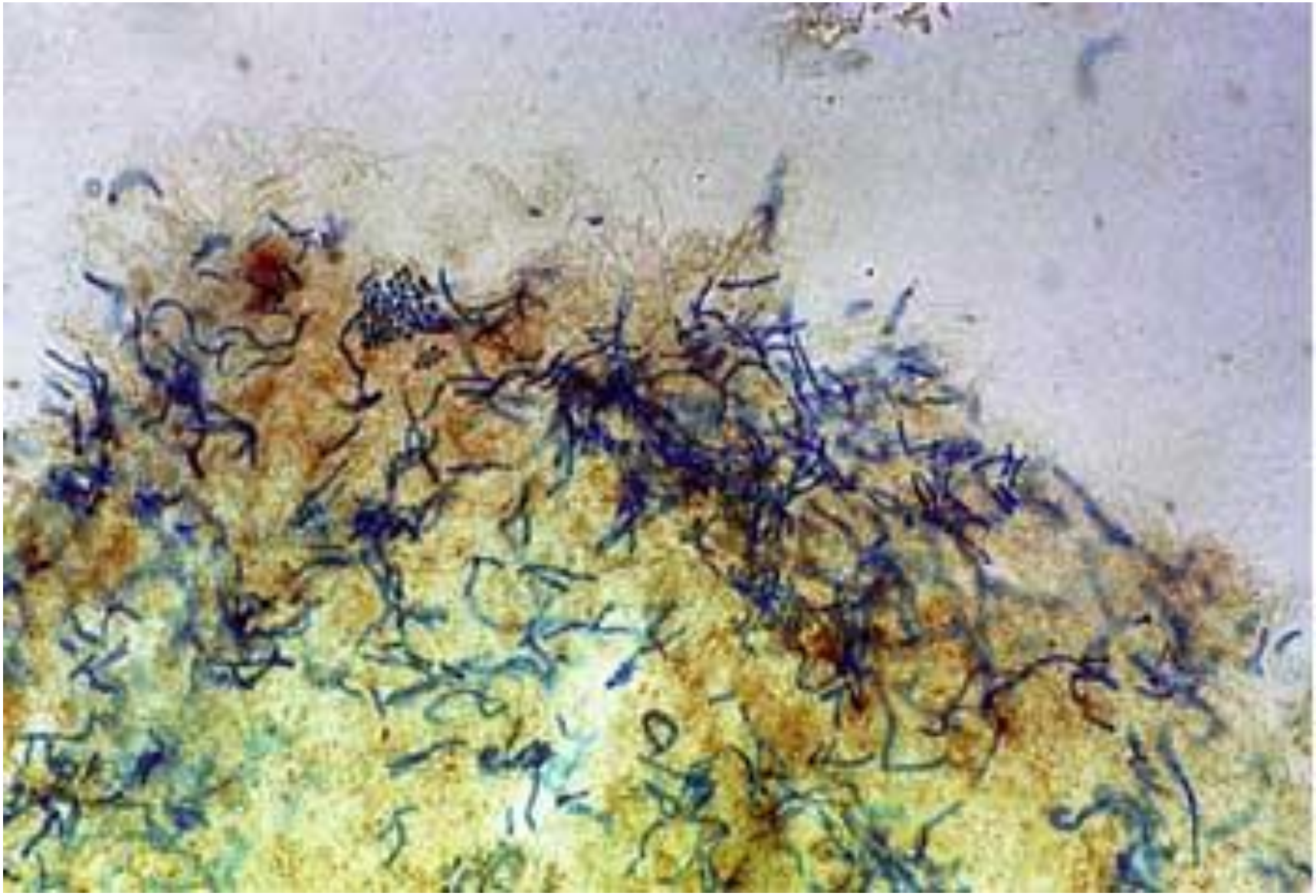


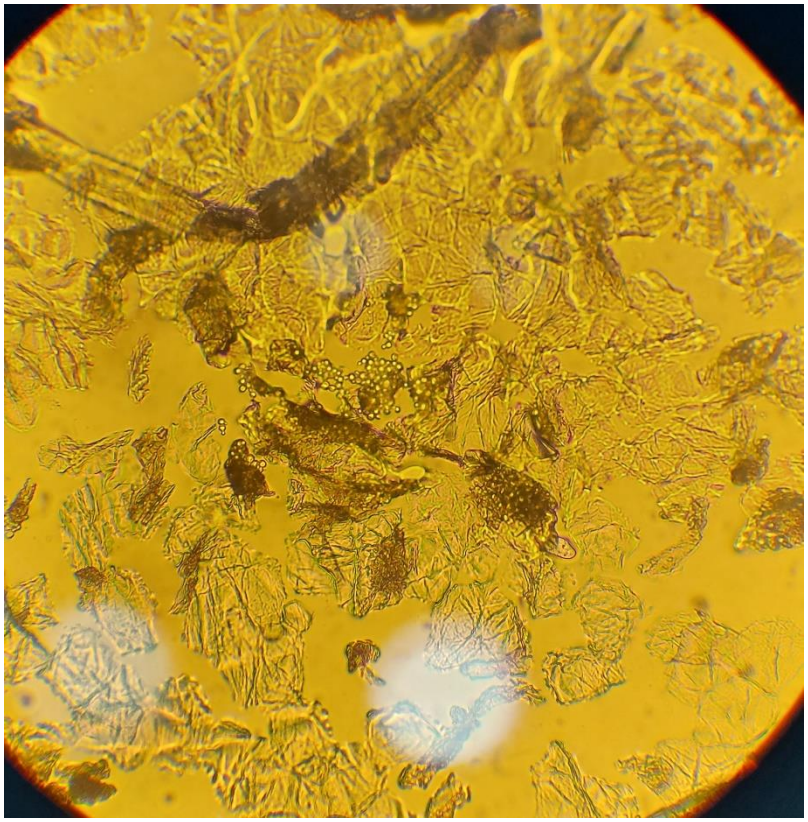


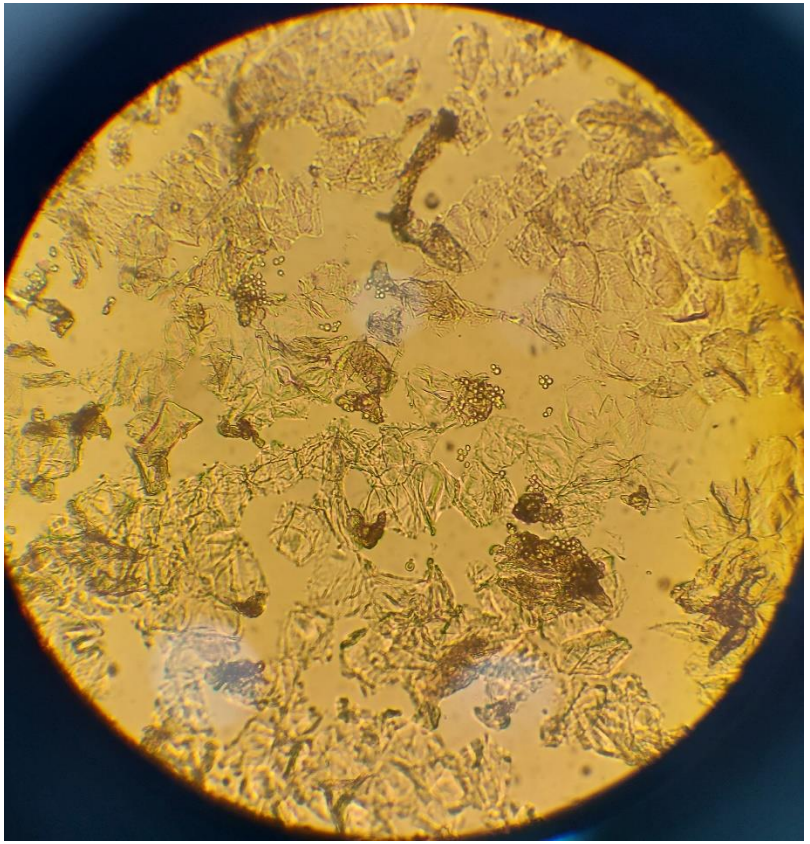

Rossana Vette

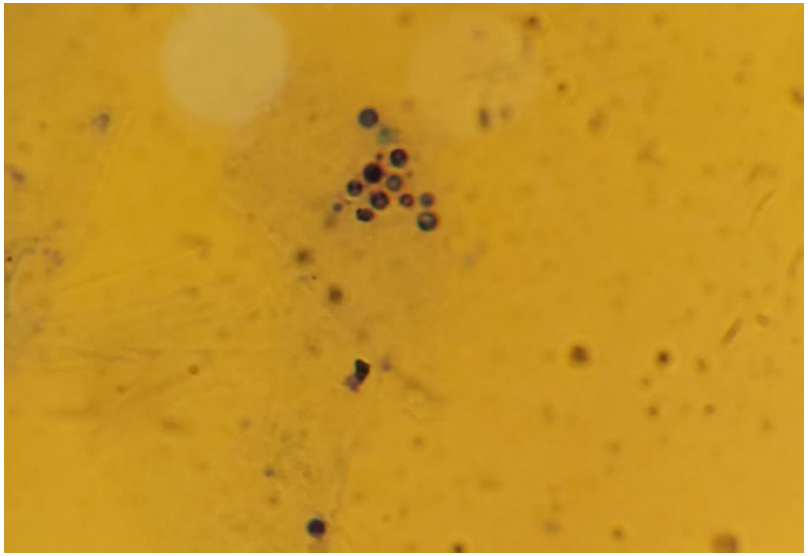


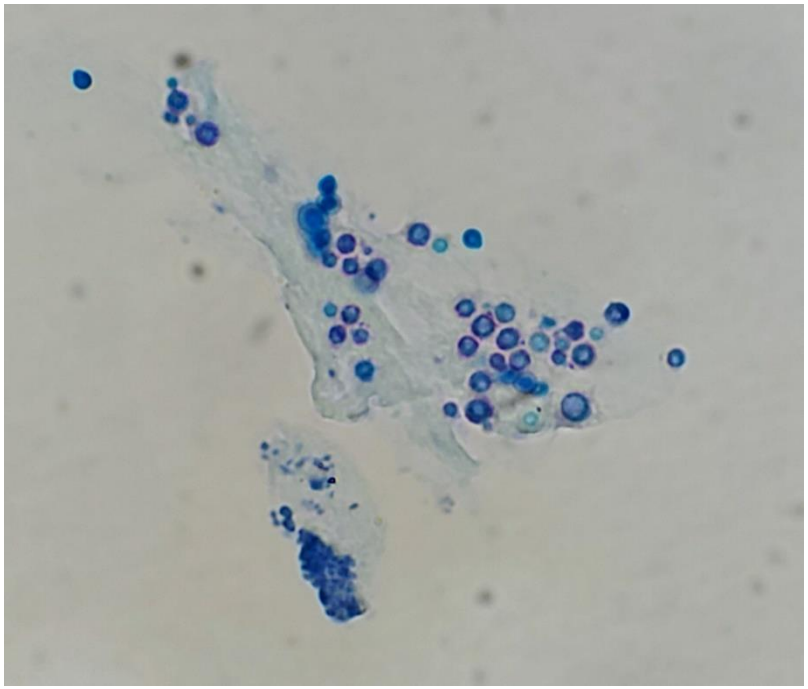


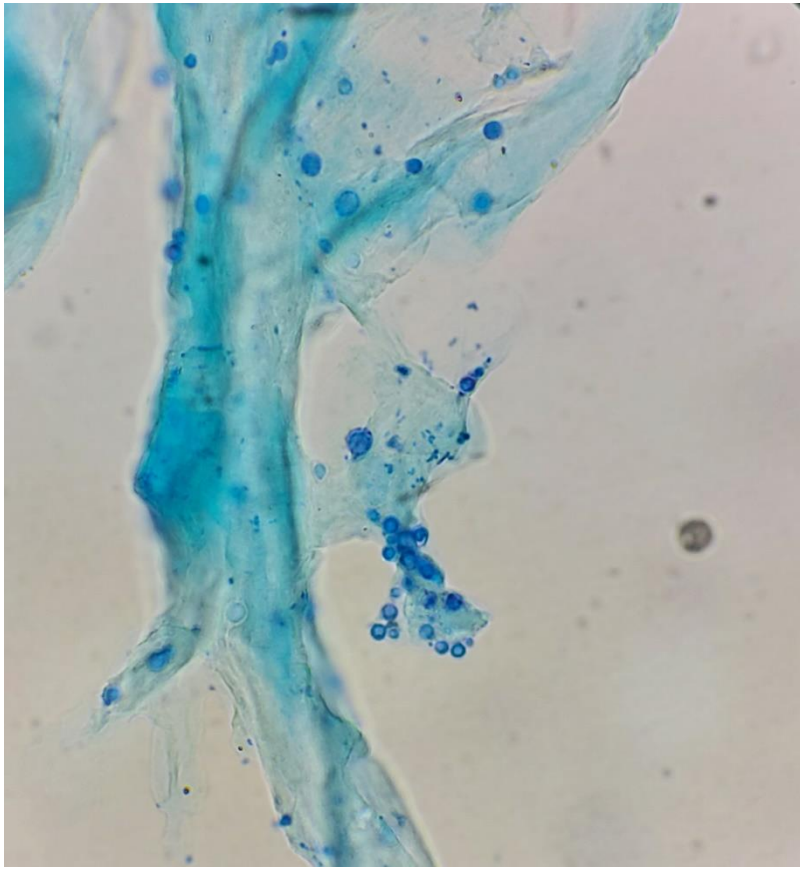


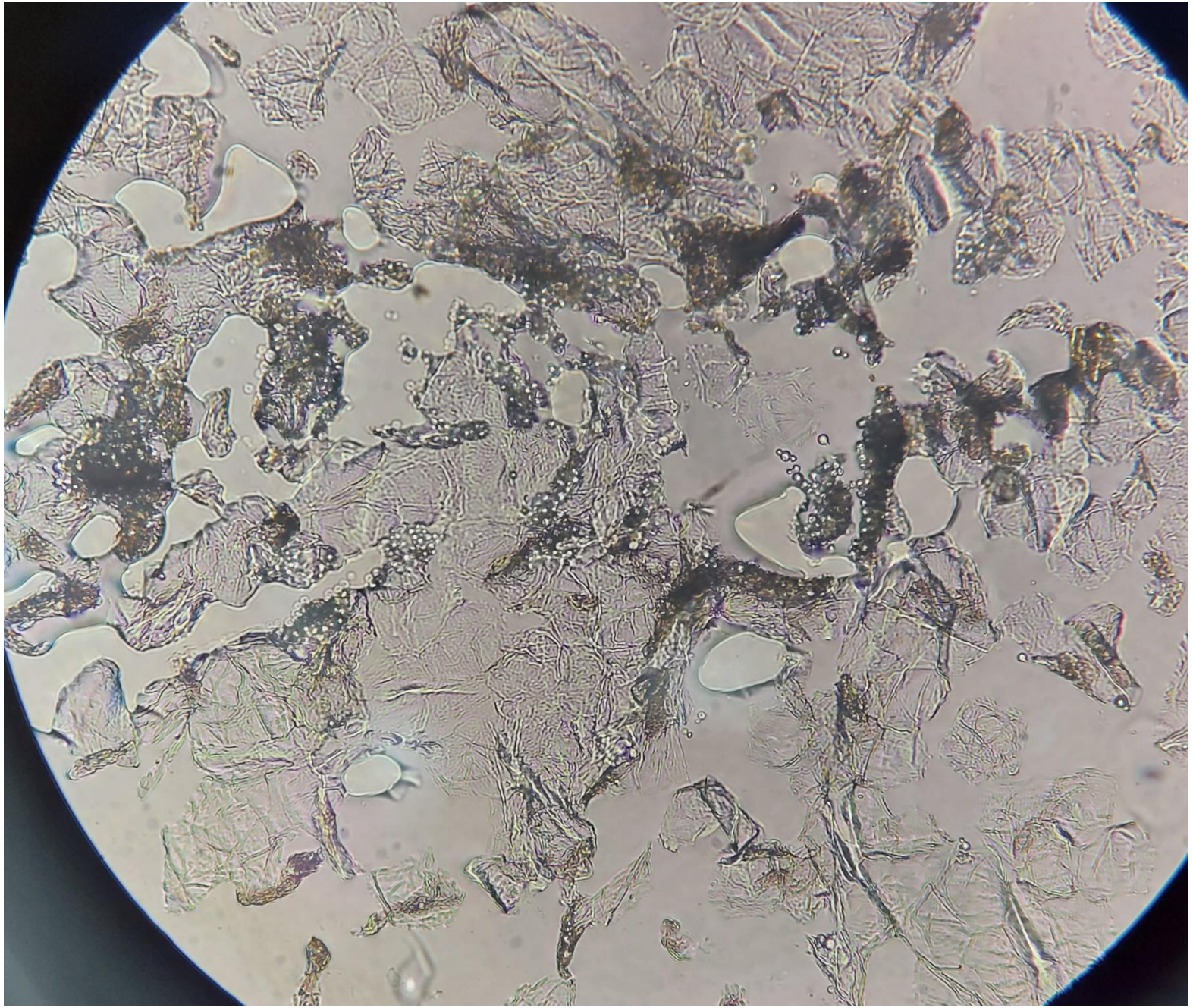


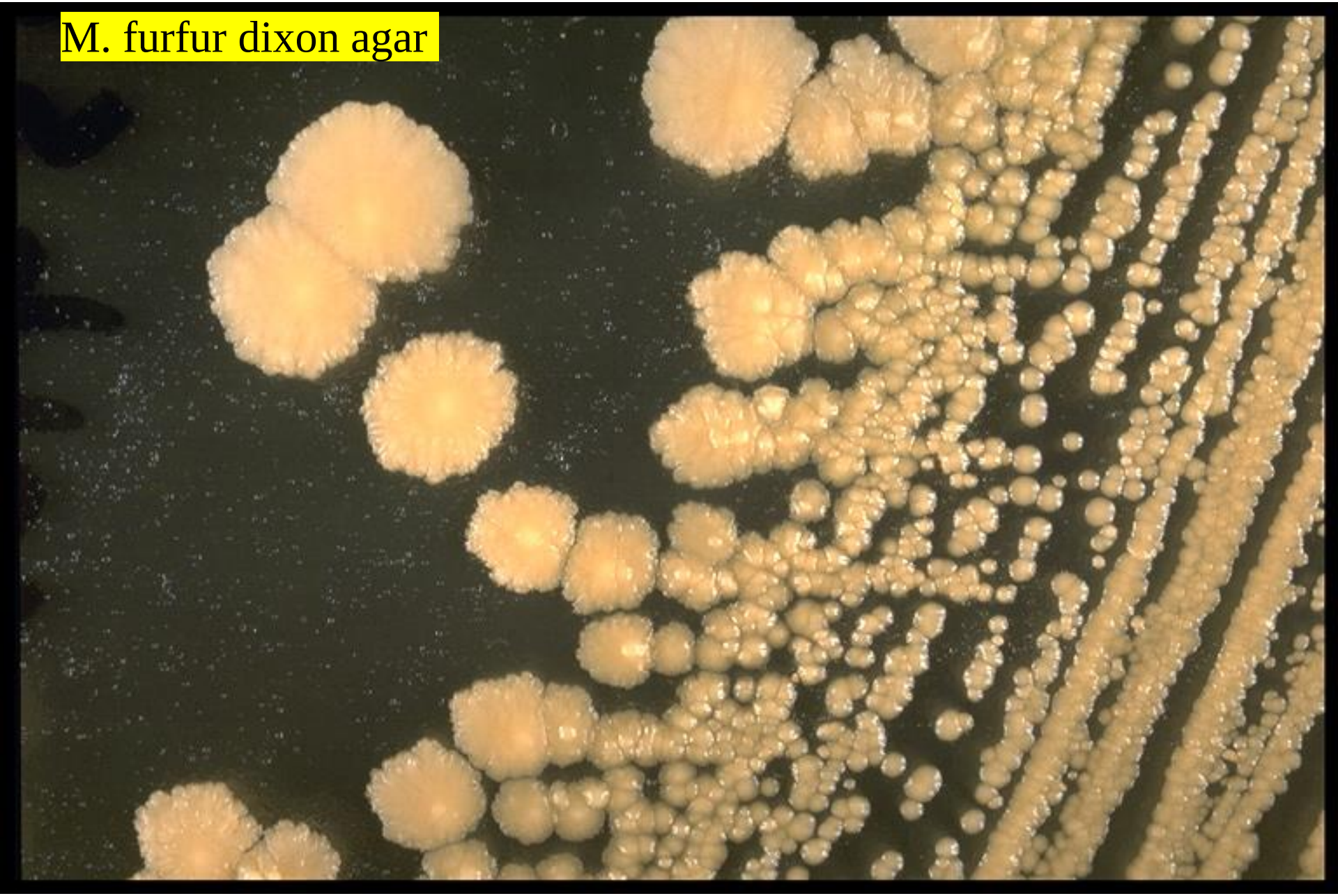


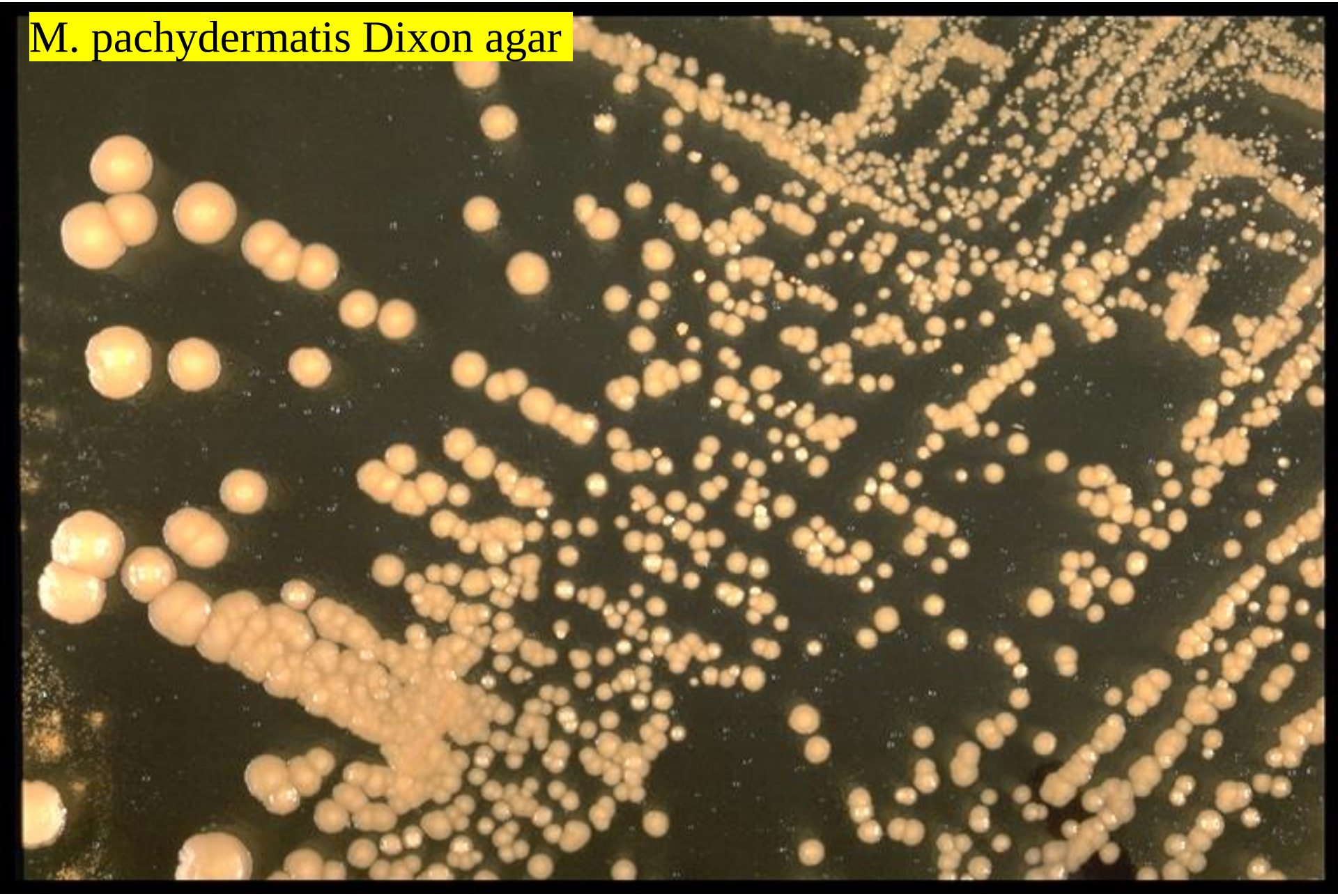




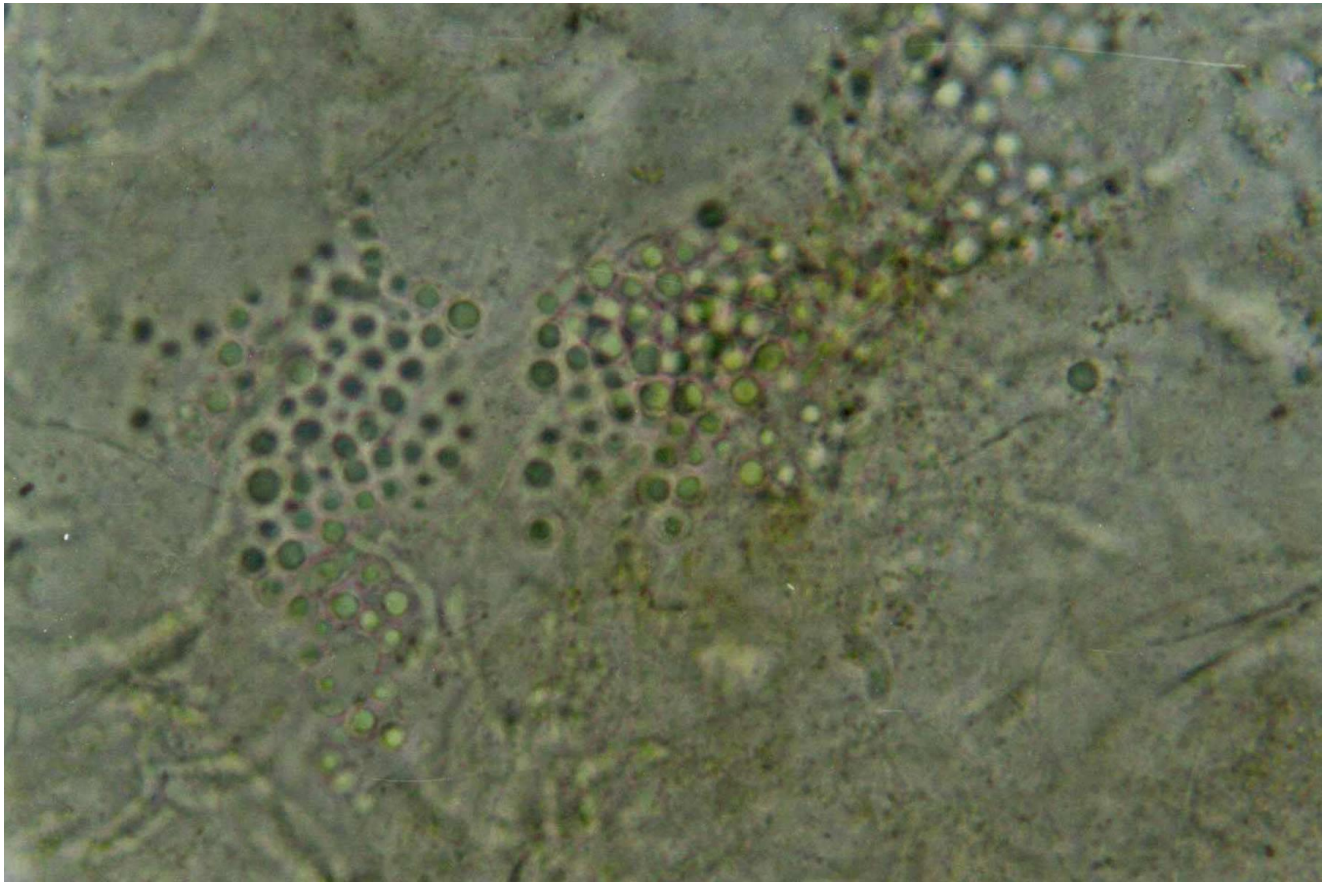





M. furfur dixon agar

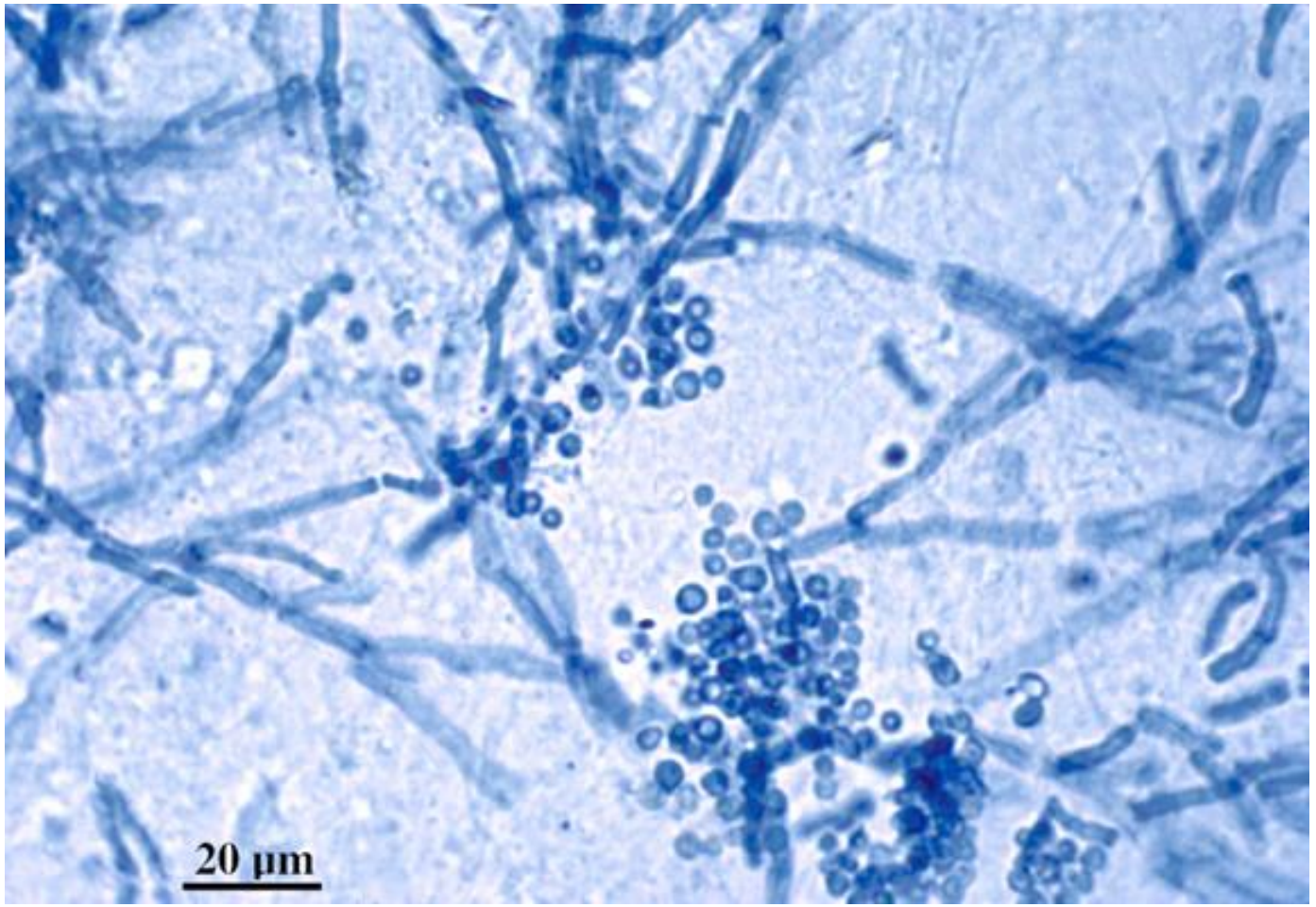

M. pachydermatis Dixon agar

direct smear (pityrosporosis versicolor)



scotch tape without staining

direct smear (pityrosporosis versicolor)



methylen blue staining , spaghetti and meat ball

direct smear report

correct report :

- **Malassezia sp**

Or:

- **Malassezia furfur complex**

do not report :

- Malassezia furfur
- Malassezia ovale

Direct Microscopy: Blue de methylen staining: Malassezia spp. is present.

OR: Malassezia furfur complex is present.

why we need PCR identification?

- Variations in susceptibility to anti-fungal drugs have been documented according to the different Malassezia species (Hammer et al. 2000; Nakamura et al. 2000).

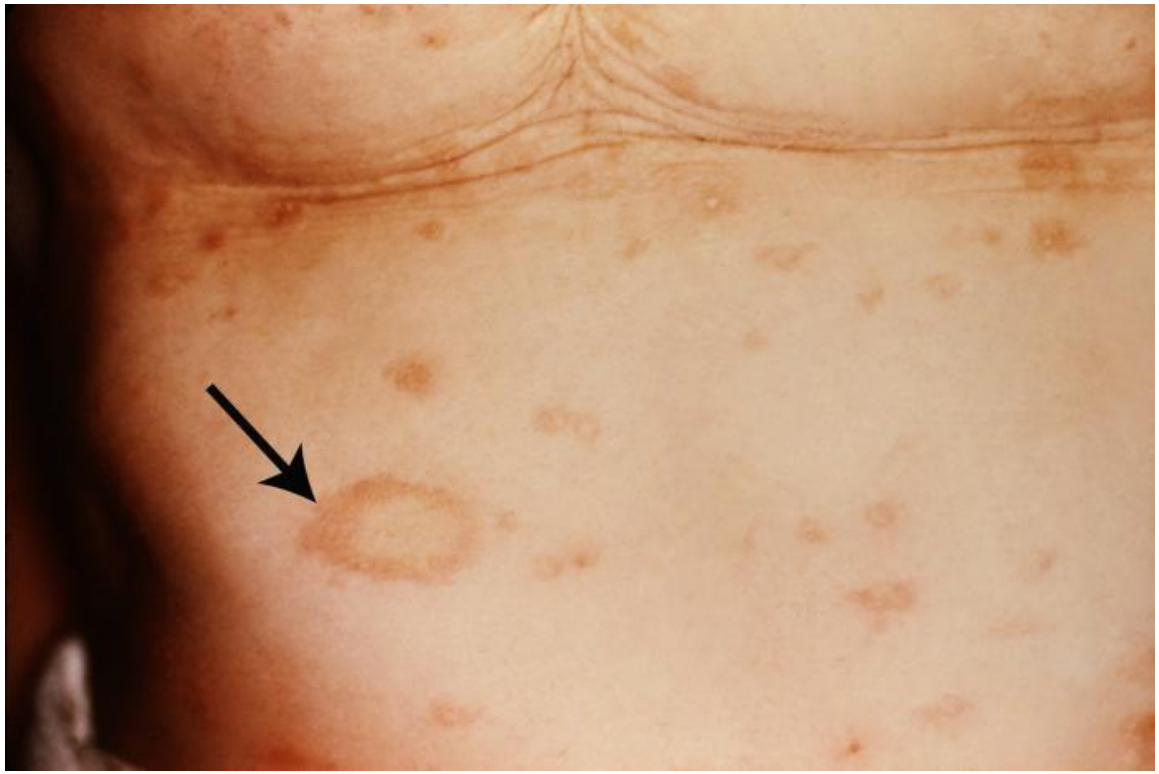
- The absence of rapid and simple identification methods may have serious implications for the administration of prompt and appropriate therapy, especially when Malassezia yeasts are responsible for nosocomial bloodstream infections (Marcon and Powell 1992; Chang et al. 1998). Gupta et al. (2000)

Differential Diagnosis

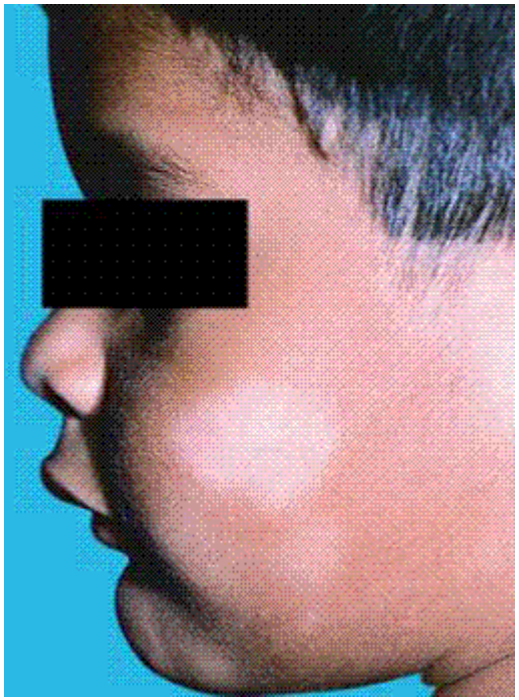
Pityriasis-Rosea


© 1996, Dermatology, University of Iowa


© 1997, Dermatology, University of Iowa



Pityriasis alba




SFS

vitiligo