

Cutaneous mycosis

Dermatophytosis

(Ring worm or Tinea)

- Definition: The cutaneous mycoses by some keratinophilic fungi.
- Caused by: Dermatophytes:
Microsporum,
Trichophyton,
Epidermophyton

Clinical manifestation

- Tinea capitis
- Tinea corporis
- Tinea pedis
- Tinea manuum
- Tinea cruris
- Tinea unguium
- Tinea barbae

Tinea Capitis

- Ectothrix (Gray patch)
- Endothrix (black dots)
- Favus

Ectothrix

- Gray patch tinea capitis is an infection of the hair and scalp.
- Caused by: Genus *Microsporum*
- *M.canis*
- *M.audouinii*
- *M.ferroginum*
- *M.gypseum*





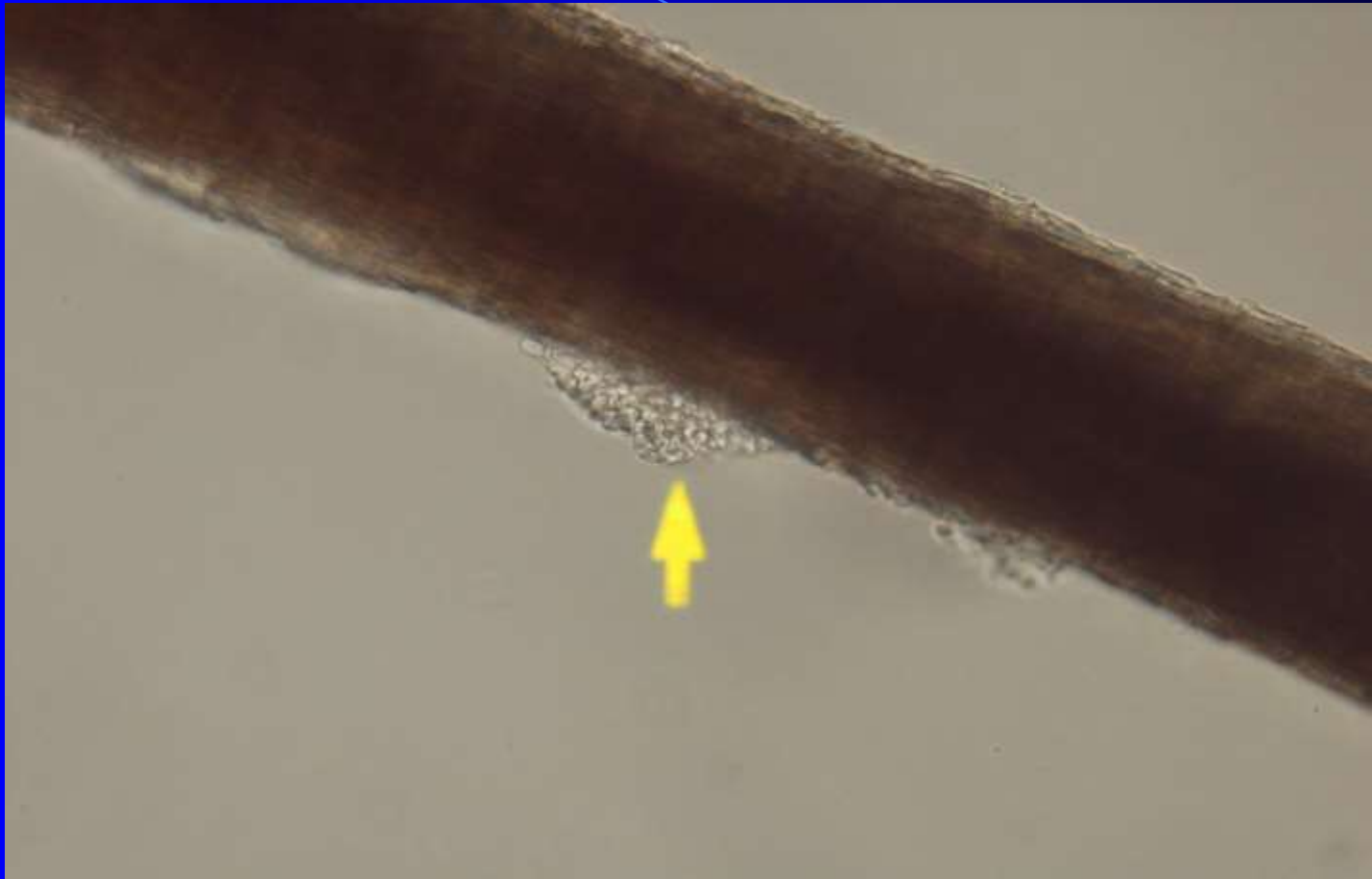


Clinical manifestation

- Patches; Small, slightly erythematous Configuration; polycyclic and Scales; Hair; Loose covered proximally with a white sheath, break off 2-3mm above surface.
- Kerion; dermatophytic abscess with pus and yellow crust.

Mycological Diagnosis

- **Direct examination:**
KOH 10-20% method or lacto phenol mount shows; The hair shaft to be evolved by a mosaic sheath composed of thousands of small spores . Septate vegetative hyphae can be demonstrated.
- **Culture:** S,S.c and S.c.c Fungal media are inoculated and incubated for 1-3 weeks.





Endothrix

- **Black dot** tinea capitis is an infection of hair and scalp with Bald patch.
- Cause:
Some species of the genus Trichophyton that belonging to anthropophilics.



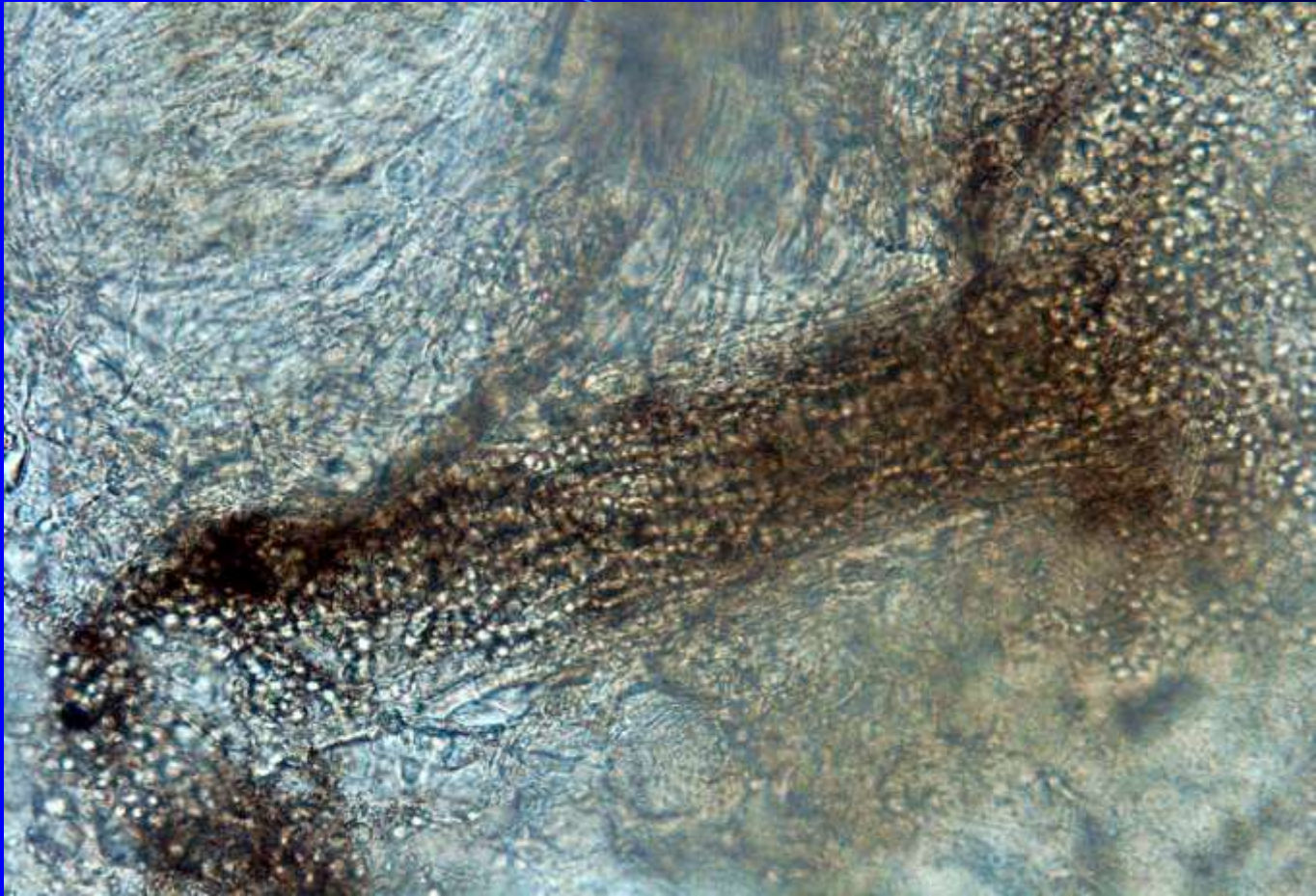


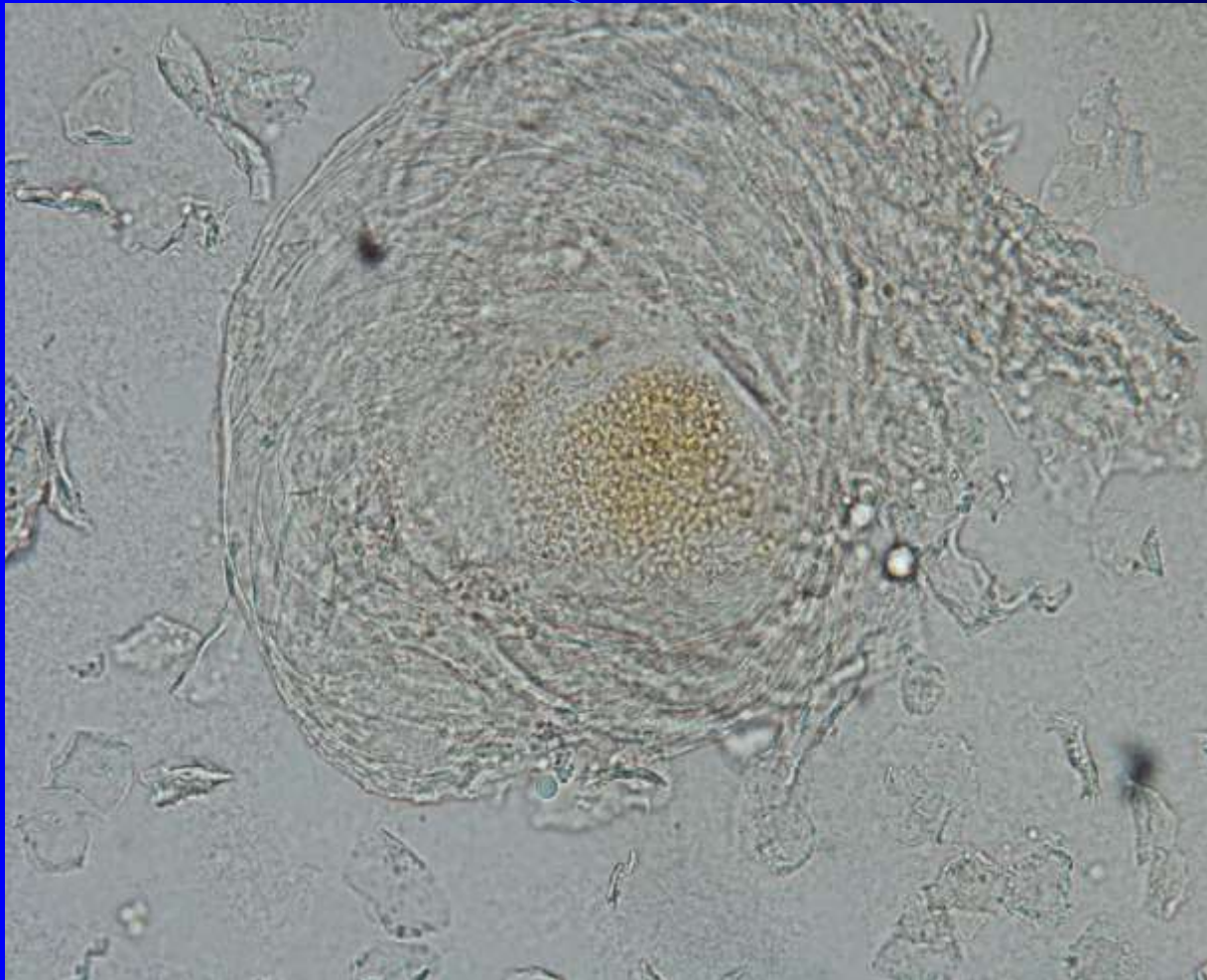
Clinical manifestation

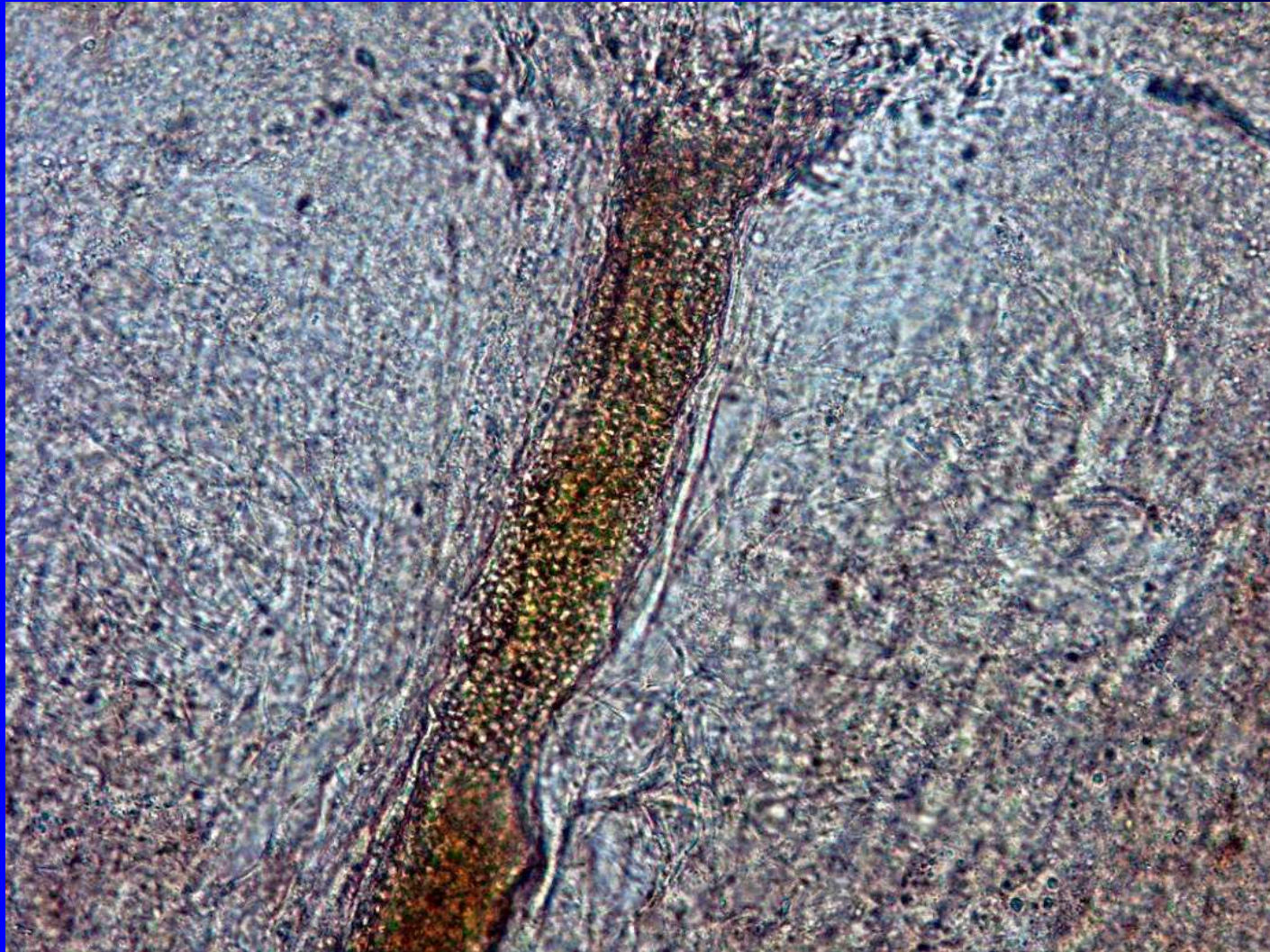
- Skin: Erythematous and scaly patches
- Hair: Lusterless, twist, break off below the surface of scalp, alopecia usually without varying degree of inflammation.

Mycological Diagnosis

- Use of a sterile Scalpel or Toothbrush to collect scale
- Use of a pans to collect hairs
- KOH examination of skin shows septate hyphae and arthrospores.
- Examination of hair by lacto phenol shows, large spores are produced within the hair sheat.







Favus

- Favus is type of hair infection and scalp, it manifest as distinctive yellow cup-shaped crusts known as scutula or godet.
-
- Cause: *Trichophyton schoenleini*



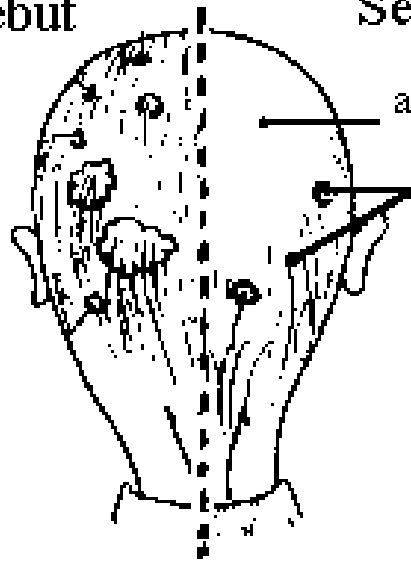


Mycological diagnosis

- Direct examination: Non diagnostic septate hyphae can be seen in KOH preparation of skin. Hyphae grow in chains within the hair and air spaces.
- Culture: Inoculation on S and Scc ,Incubation for 1-3 weeks and then preparing the teased mount or slide culture.

Teigne favique ou Favus

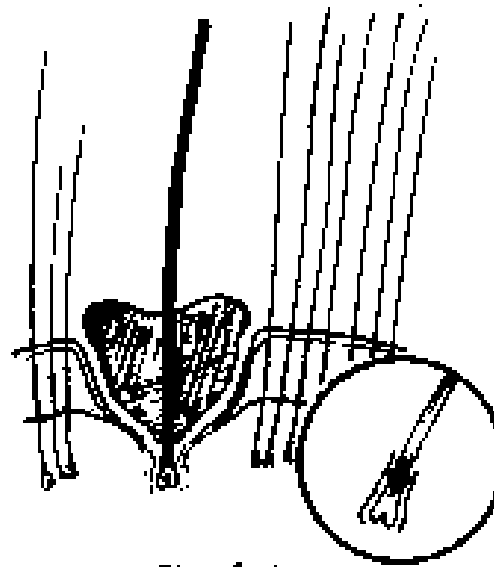
Début



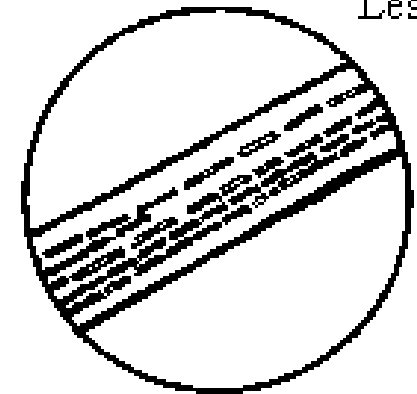
Séquelles

alopécie

couronne
en lisière



Godet



Lésion pileaire
endothrix

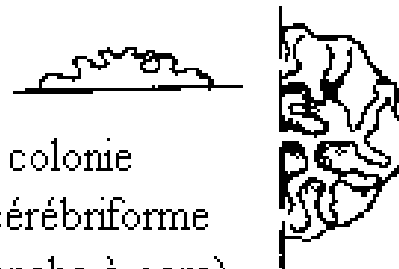
pas de
spores

fluorescence UV

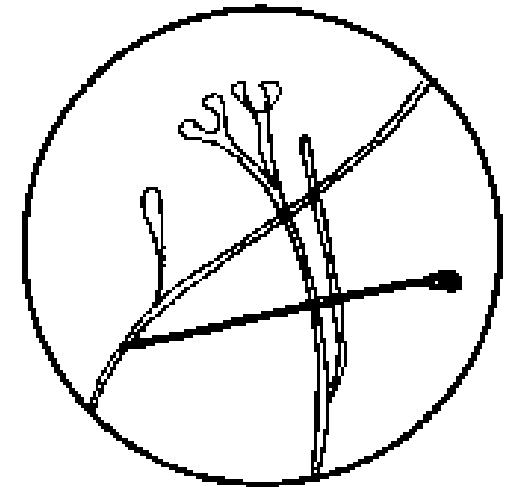
faible

Agent pathogène:

Trichophyton schoenleinii



colonie
cérébriforme
(blanche à ocre)









Tinea Corporis

- Dermatophytosis of body ,Ring worm and circinata.
- Cause:
Trichophyton rubrum,
T.mentagrophytis var.mentagrophytis
T.verrucosum.
- Manifestation: Patchy scaly, an Annular lesion with central clearing but erythematous border.





















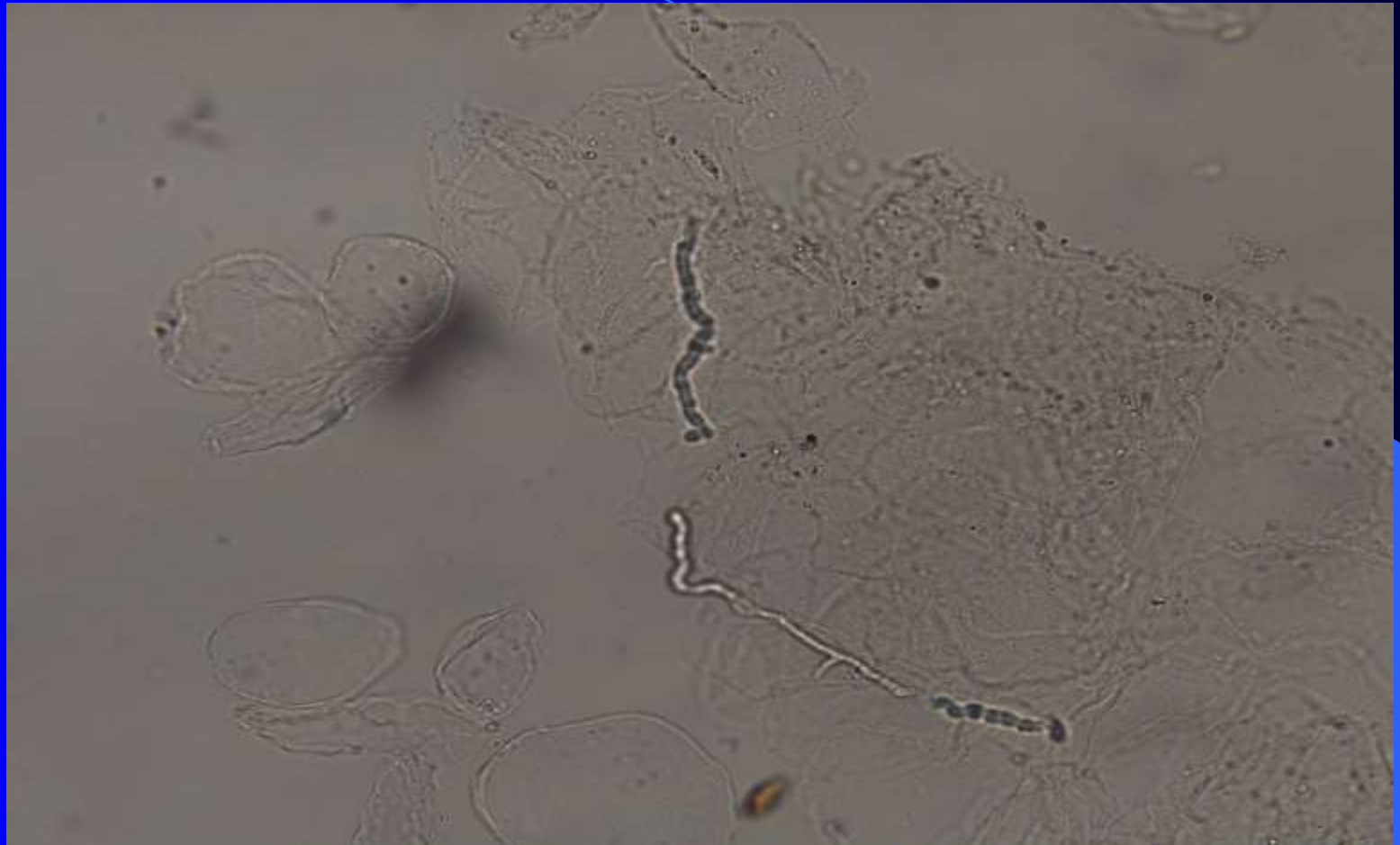




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Tinea Unguium

- Dermatophytosis of nail
- Cause:
T.rubrum, T.shoenleinii, T.mentagrophytis
- Clinical manifestation:
Invasive distal, proximal or subungual infection of nail
Superficial onychomycosis by T.menta.

















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History of

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سمپاشی حشرات و جوندگان

باضمانت نامه کتابی و مجوز رسمی

(نفايندگی در کلیه مناطق)

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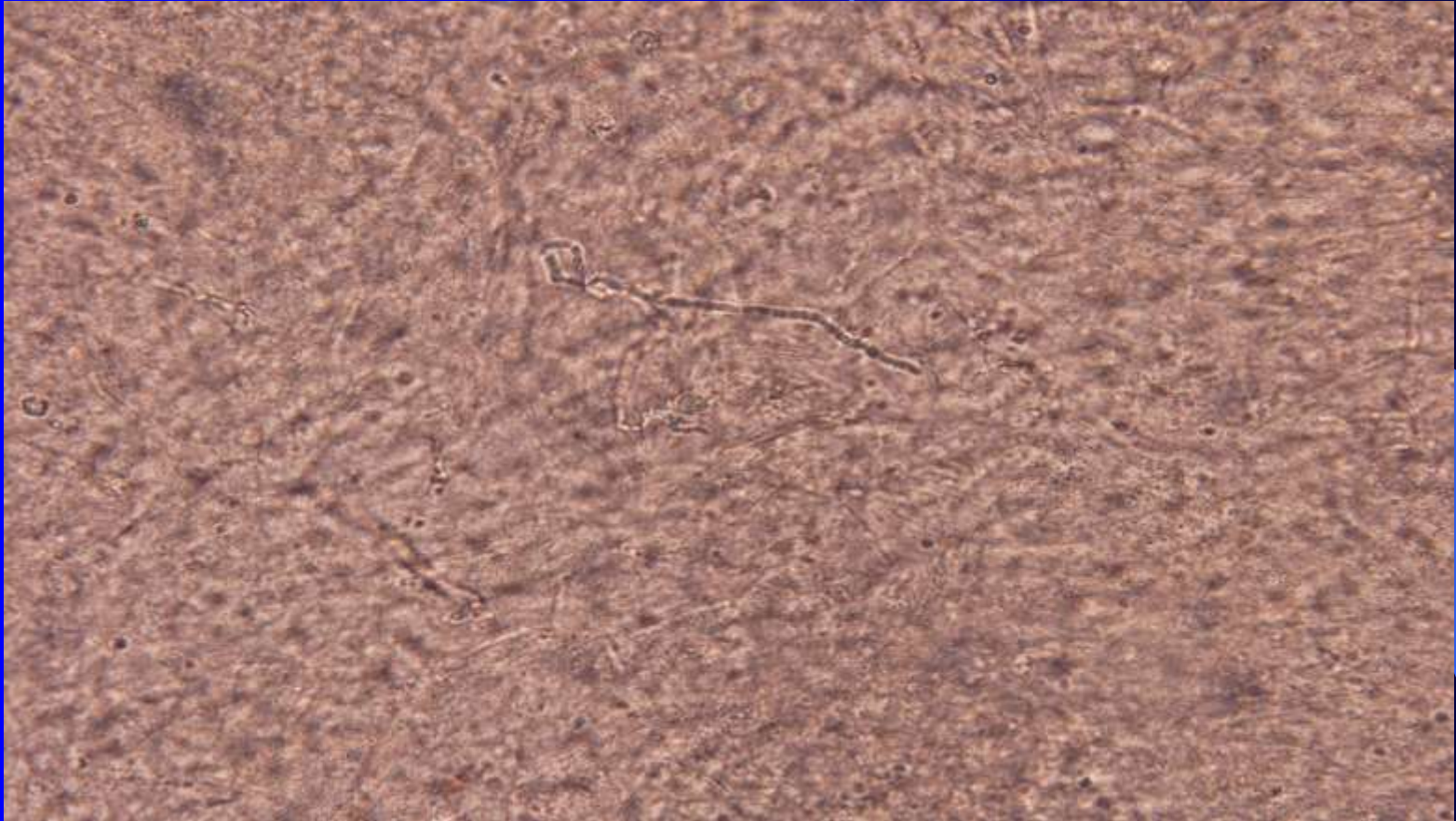


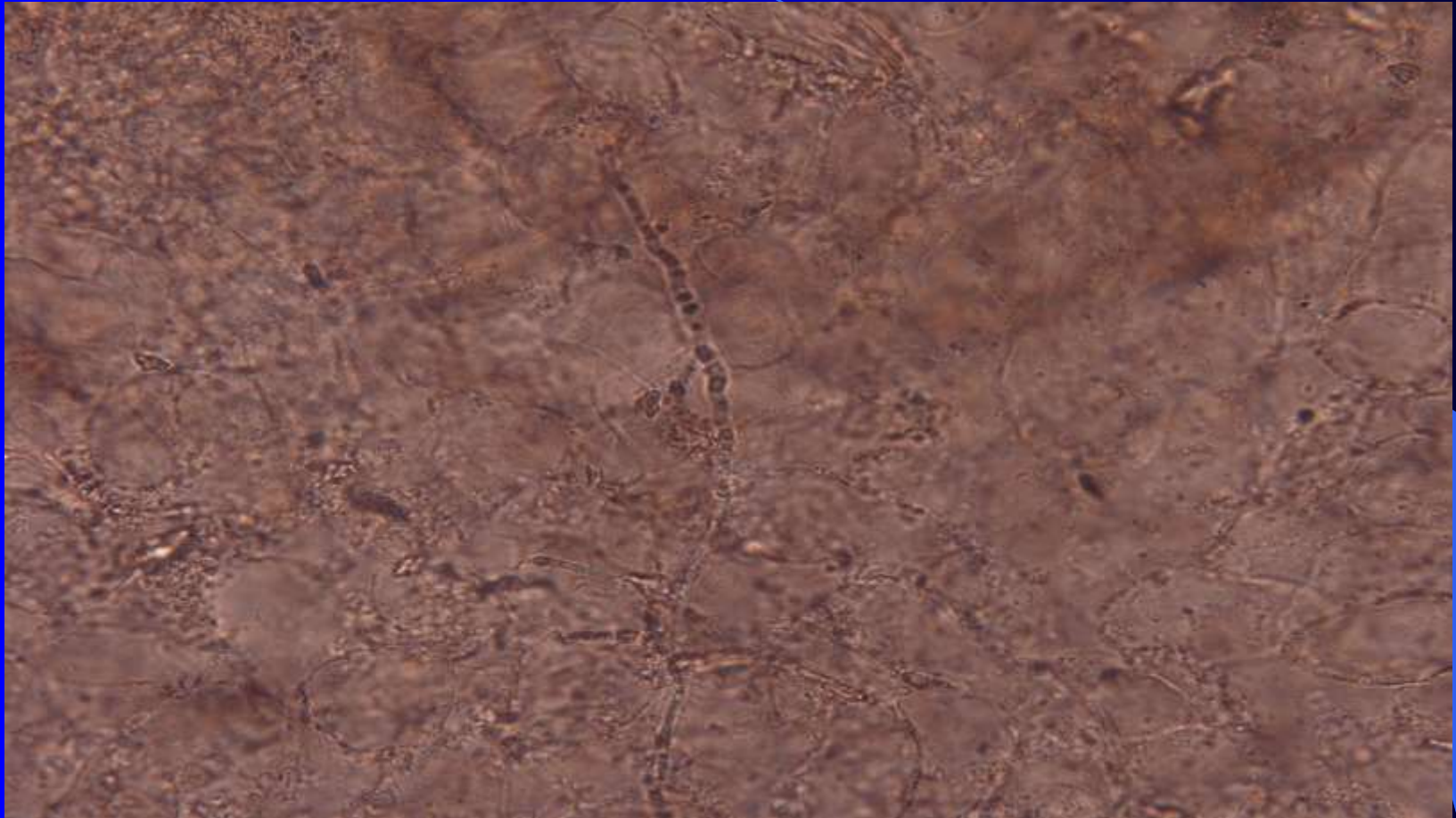
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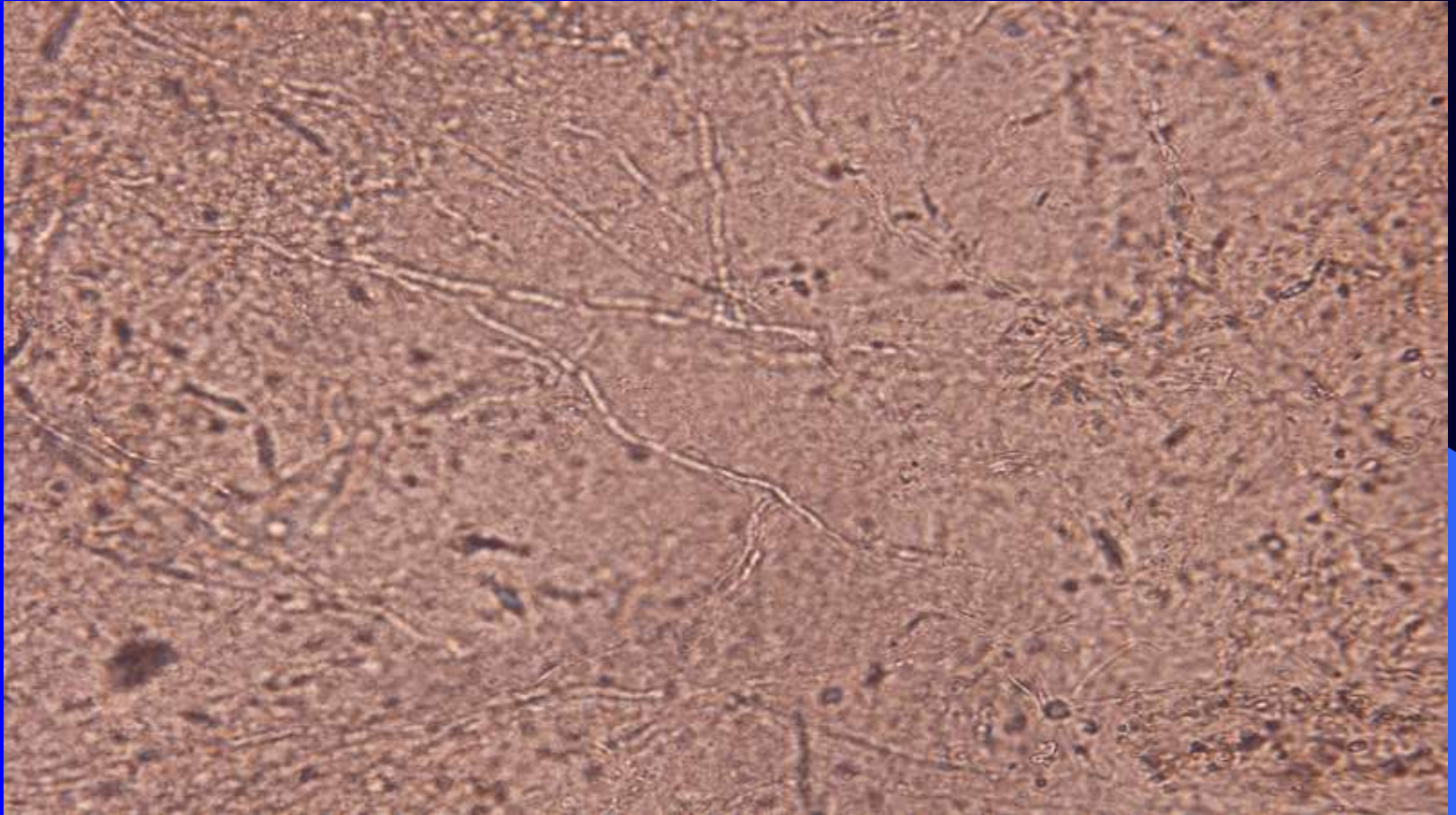


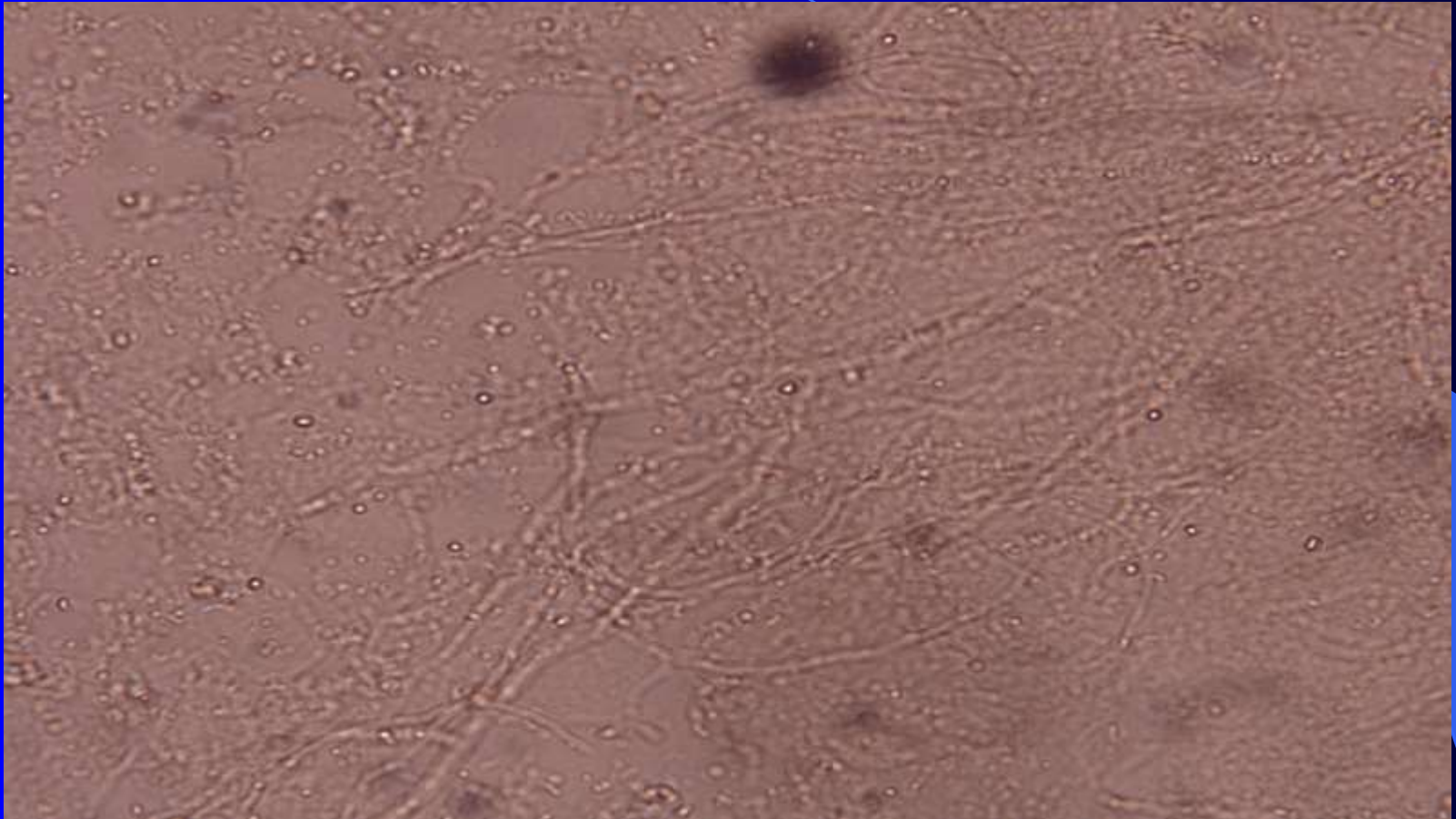


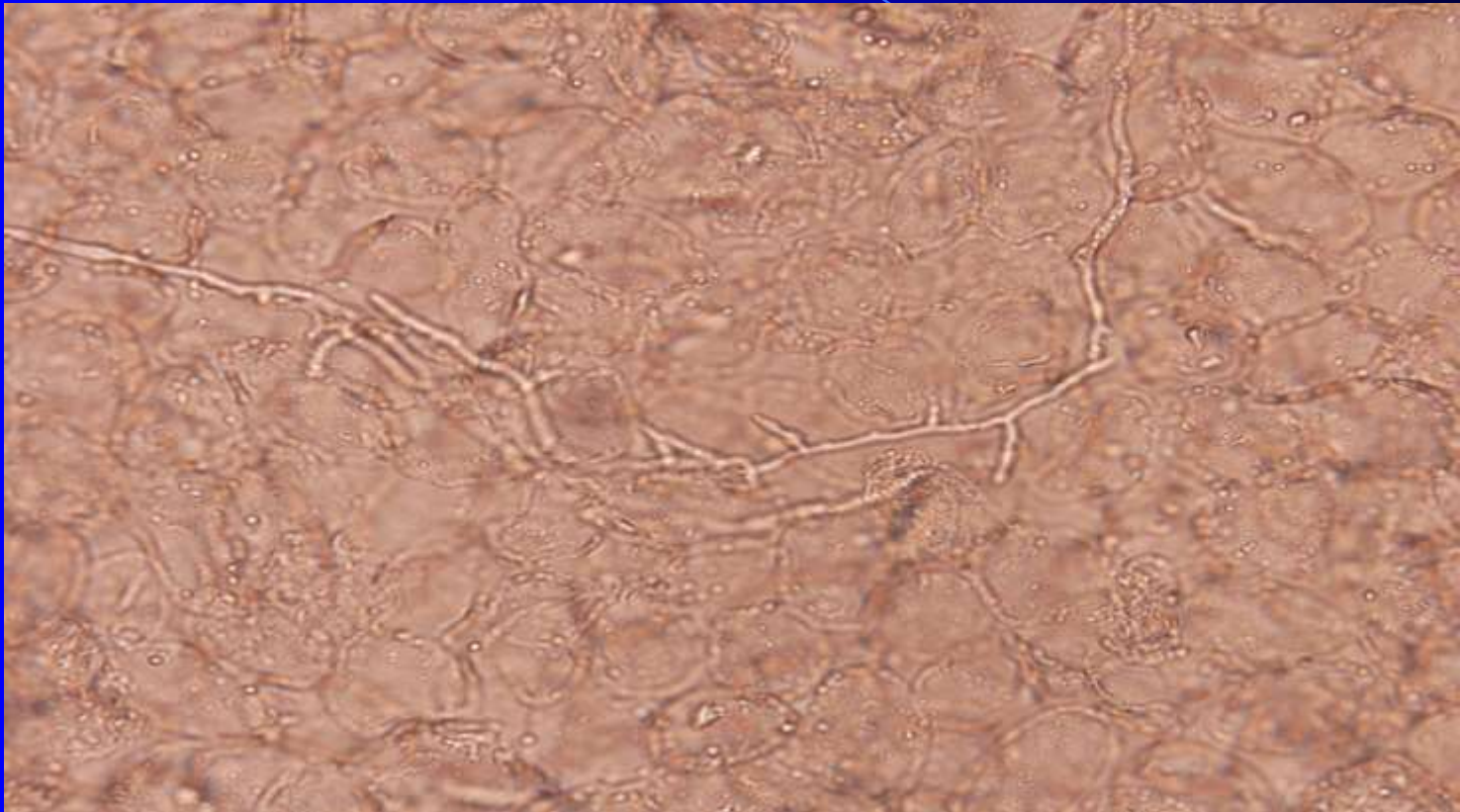


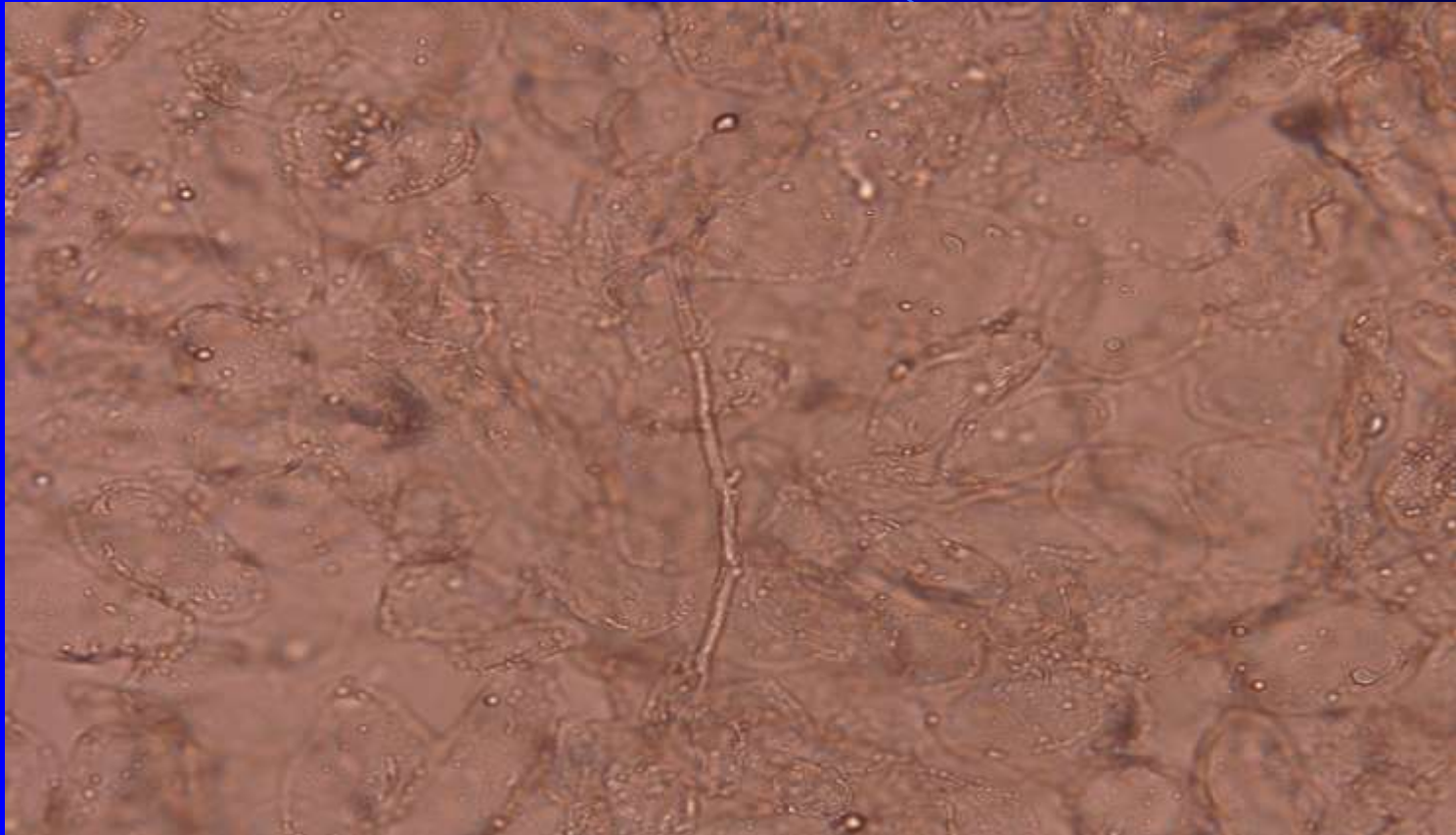














Tinea pedis

- Dermatophytosis of foot, Athlete's foot
- Cause:
T.rubrum,
T.ment.interdigital
E.floccosum

Clinical manifestation

- Chronic inter triginous
- Chronic hyper keratotic papulosquamous
- Sub acute and vesicular
- Acute and pustular
- Asymptomatic







Image Courtesy of M. McGinnis
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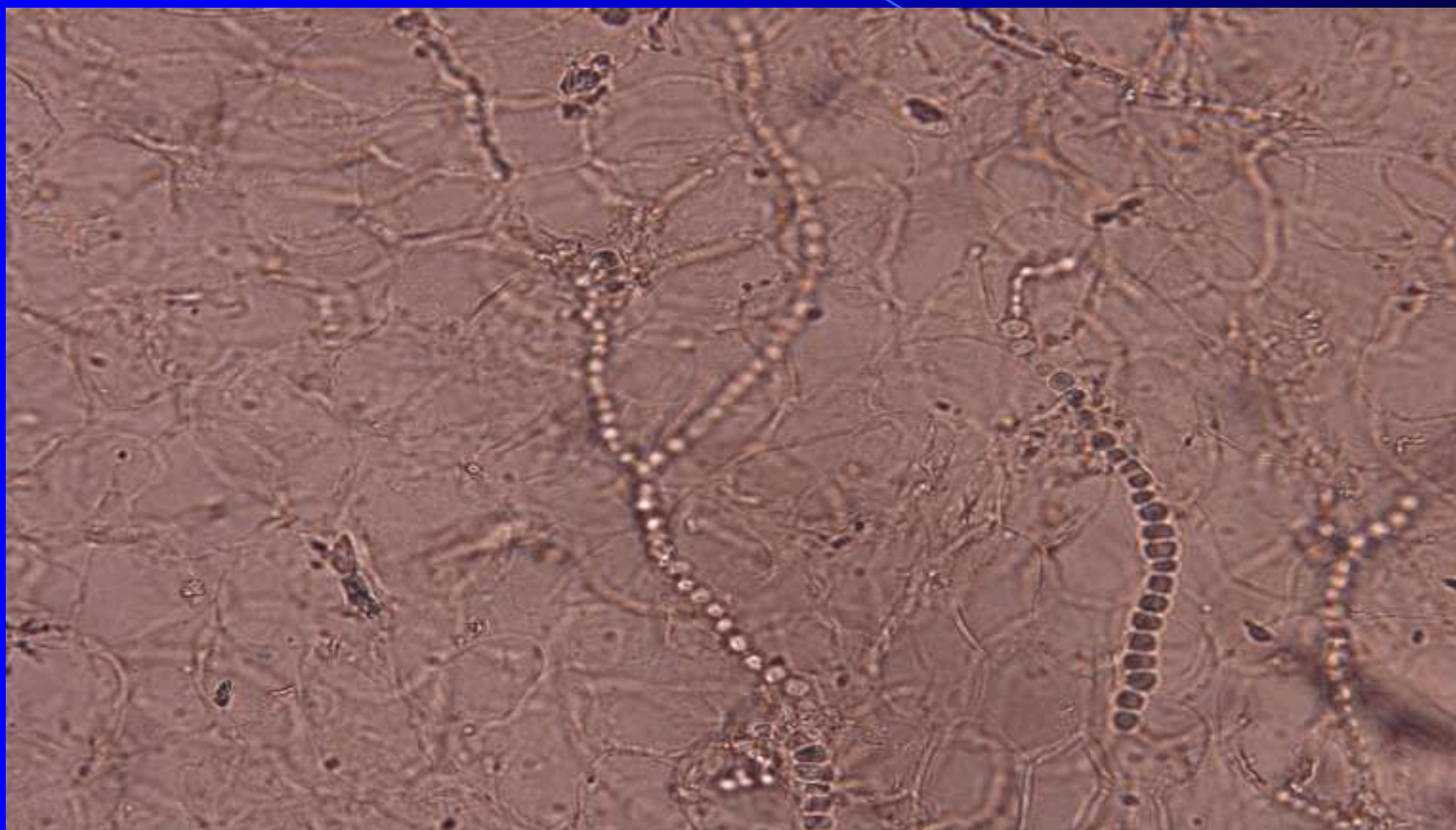


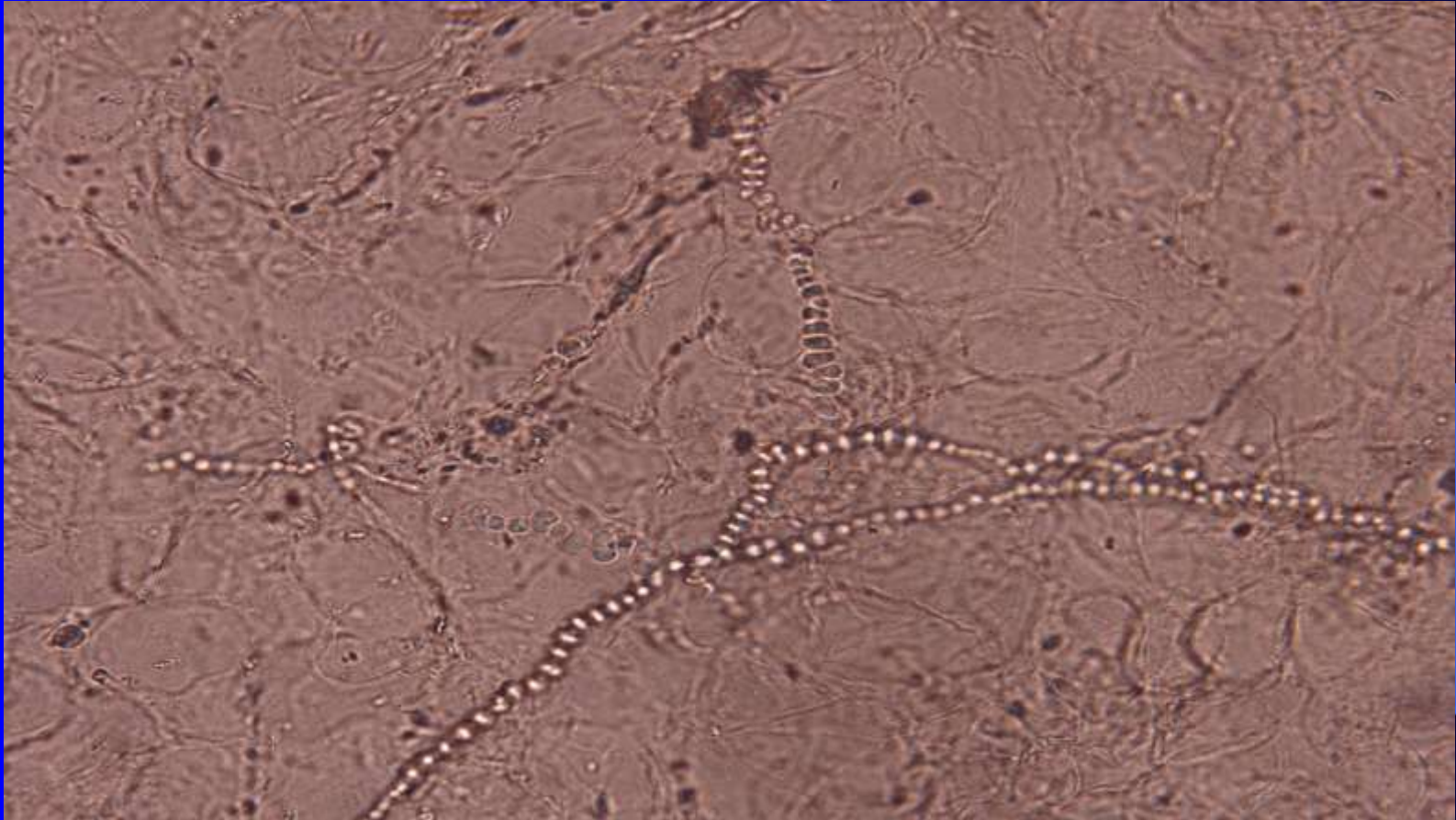


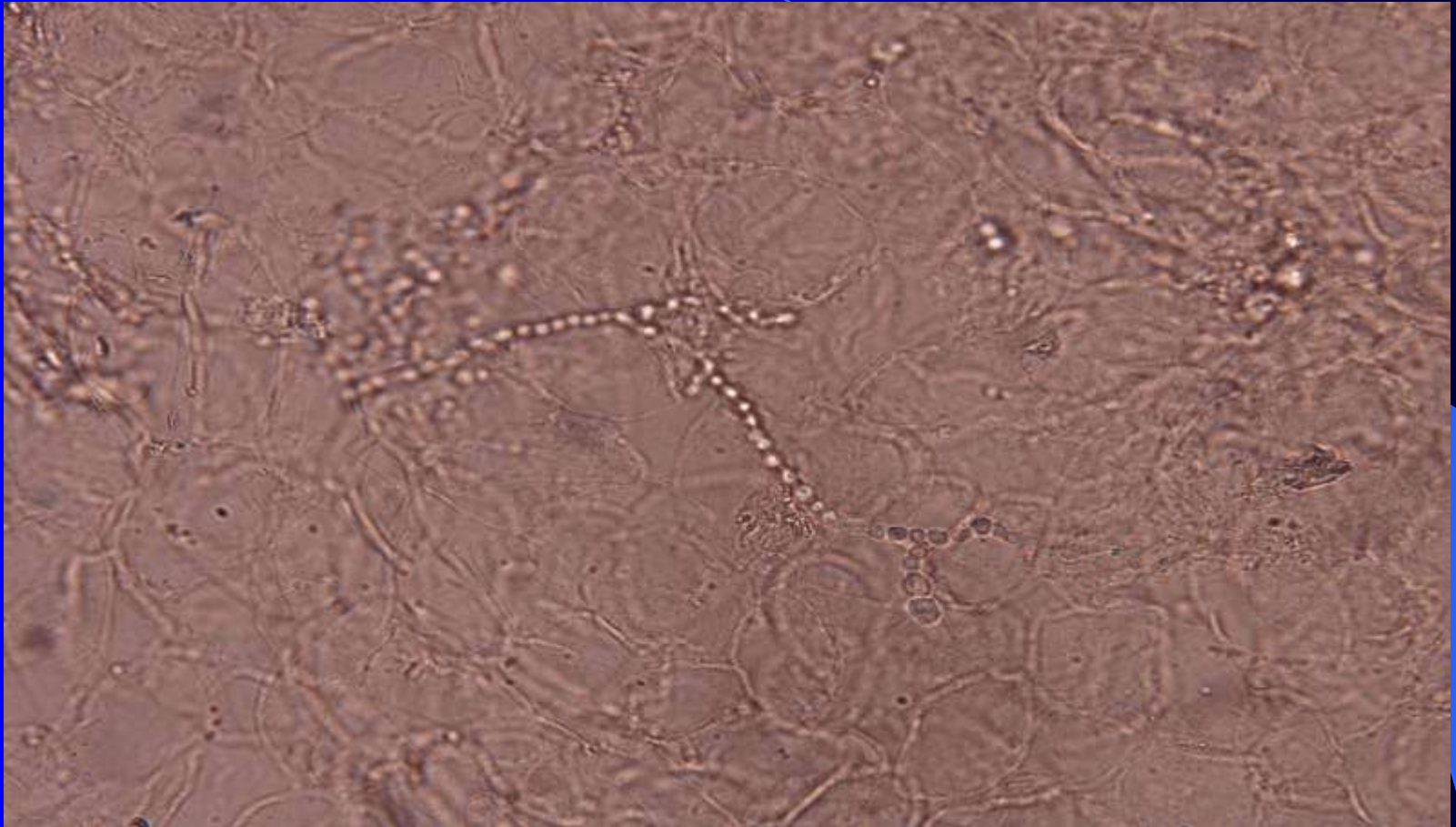












Tinea Cruris

- Dermatophytosis of groin, A special form of tinea corporis.
- Cause:
Epidermophyton floccosum
T.mentagrophytis
t.rubrum

Clinical manifestation

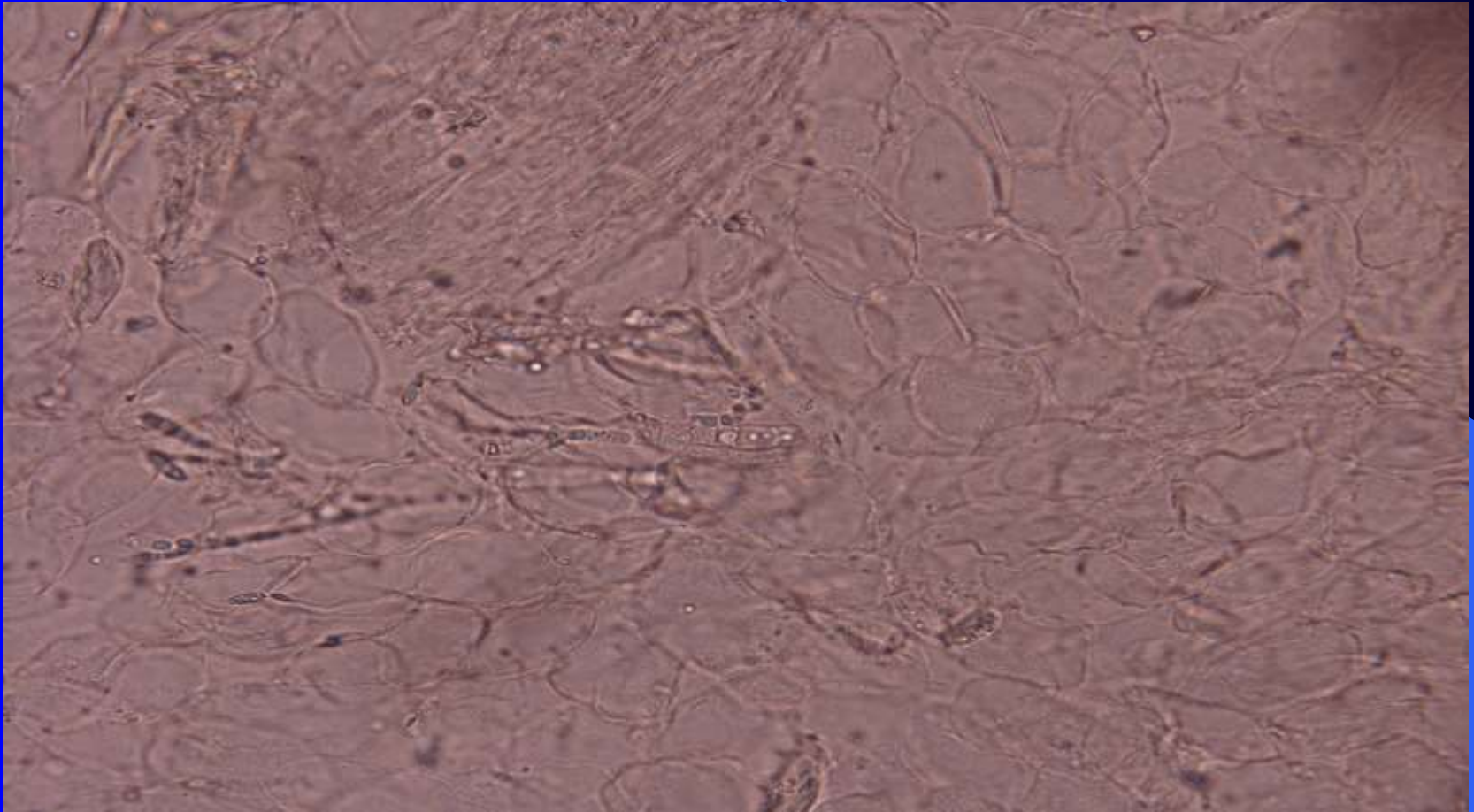
- Annular lesions with central clearing
- Raised , erythematous border
- Tendency to spread to the perineum
- Interglutial areas onto buttocks public area

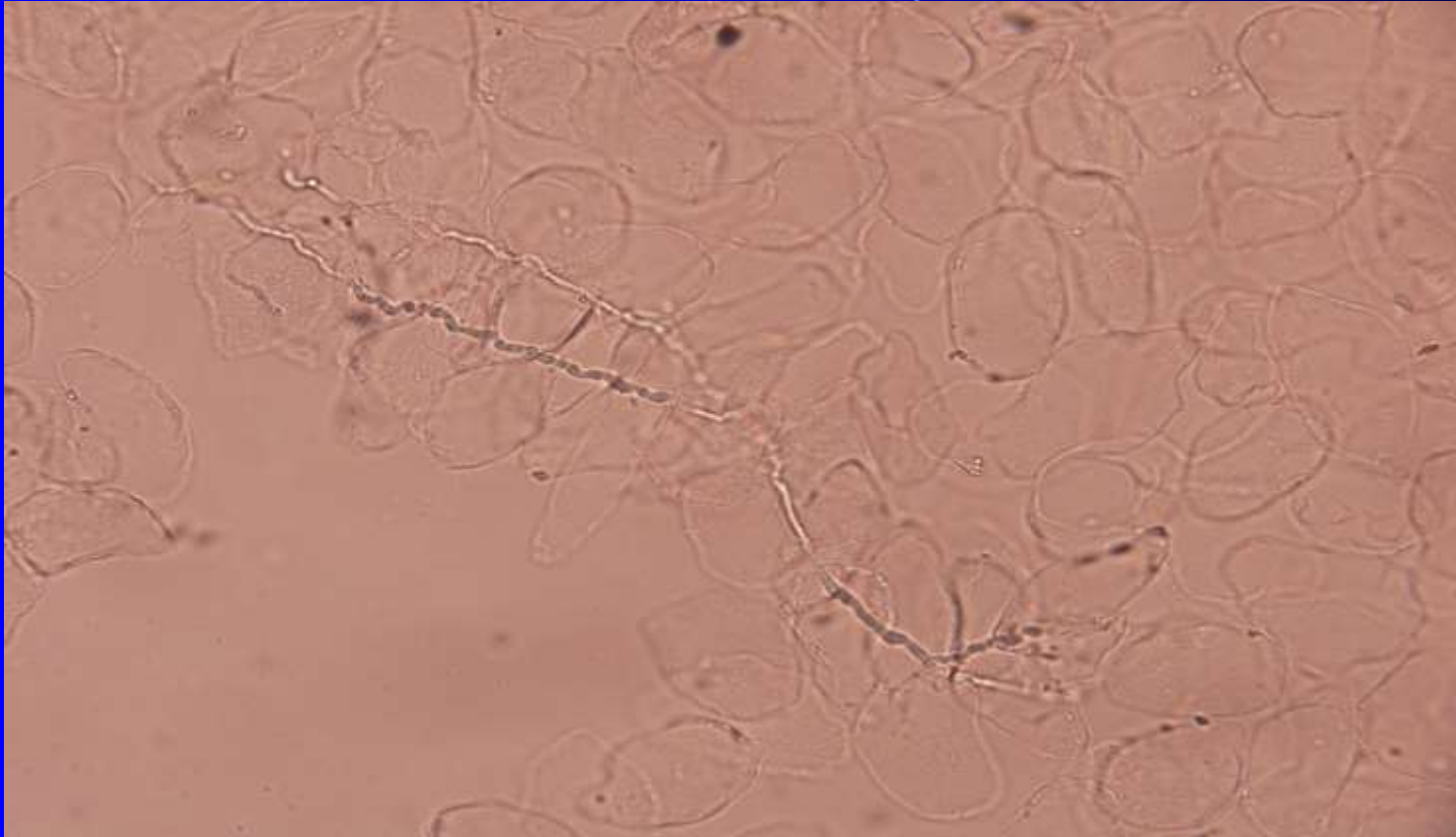












Tinea Barbae







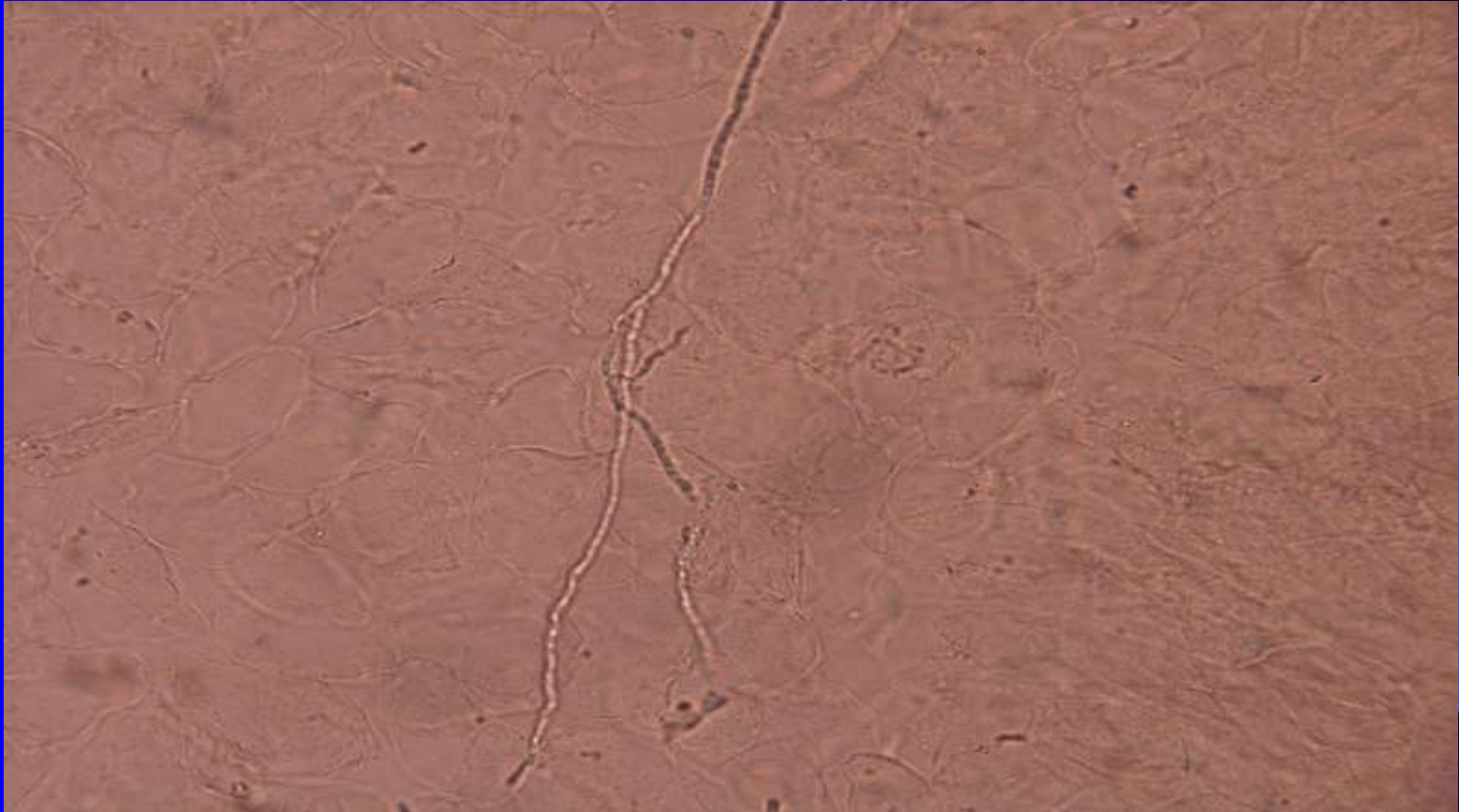
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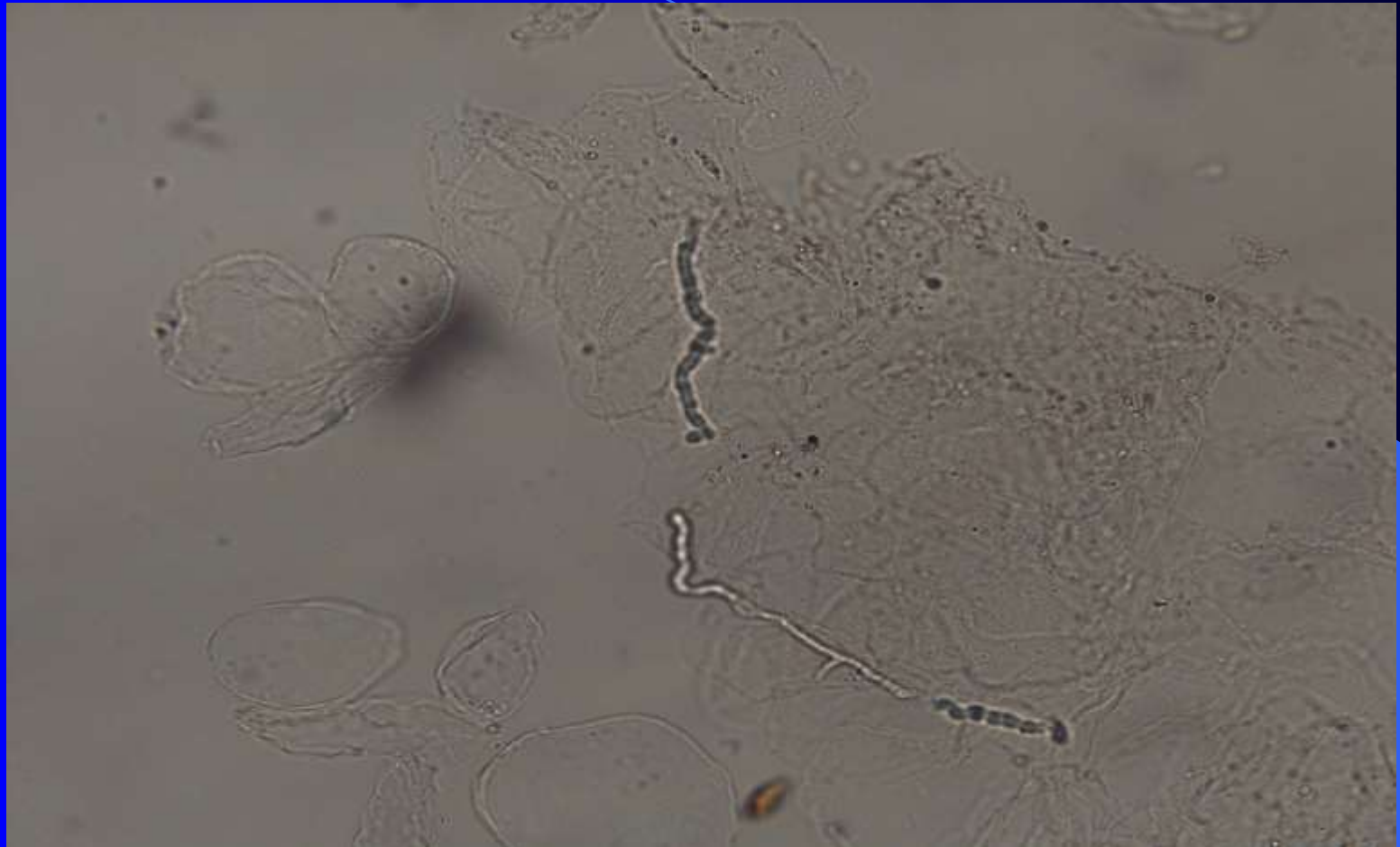












Tinea manuum



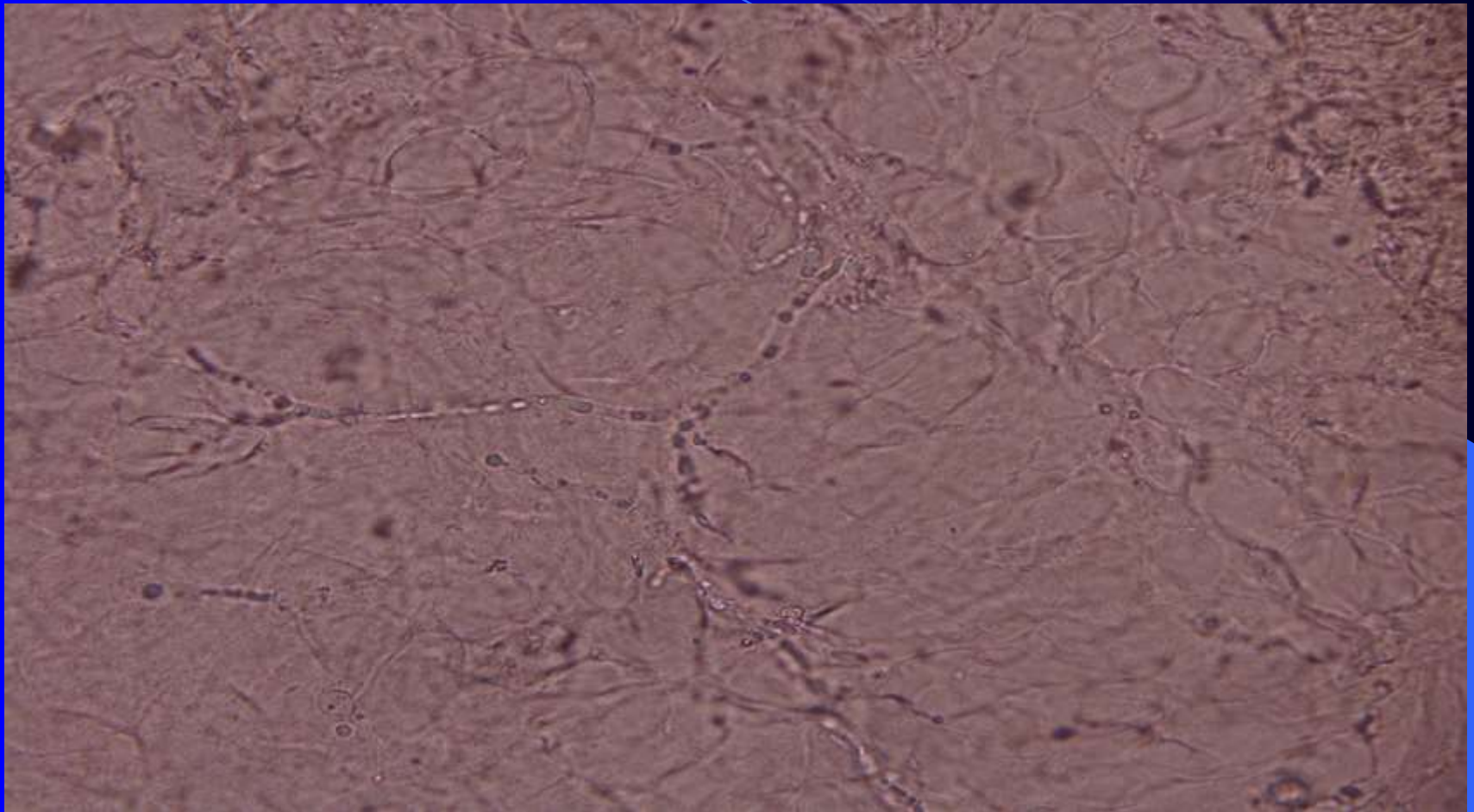


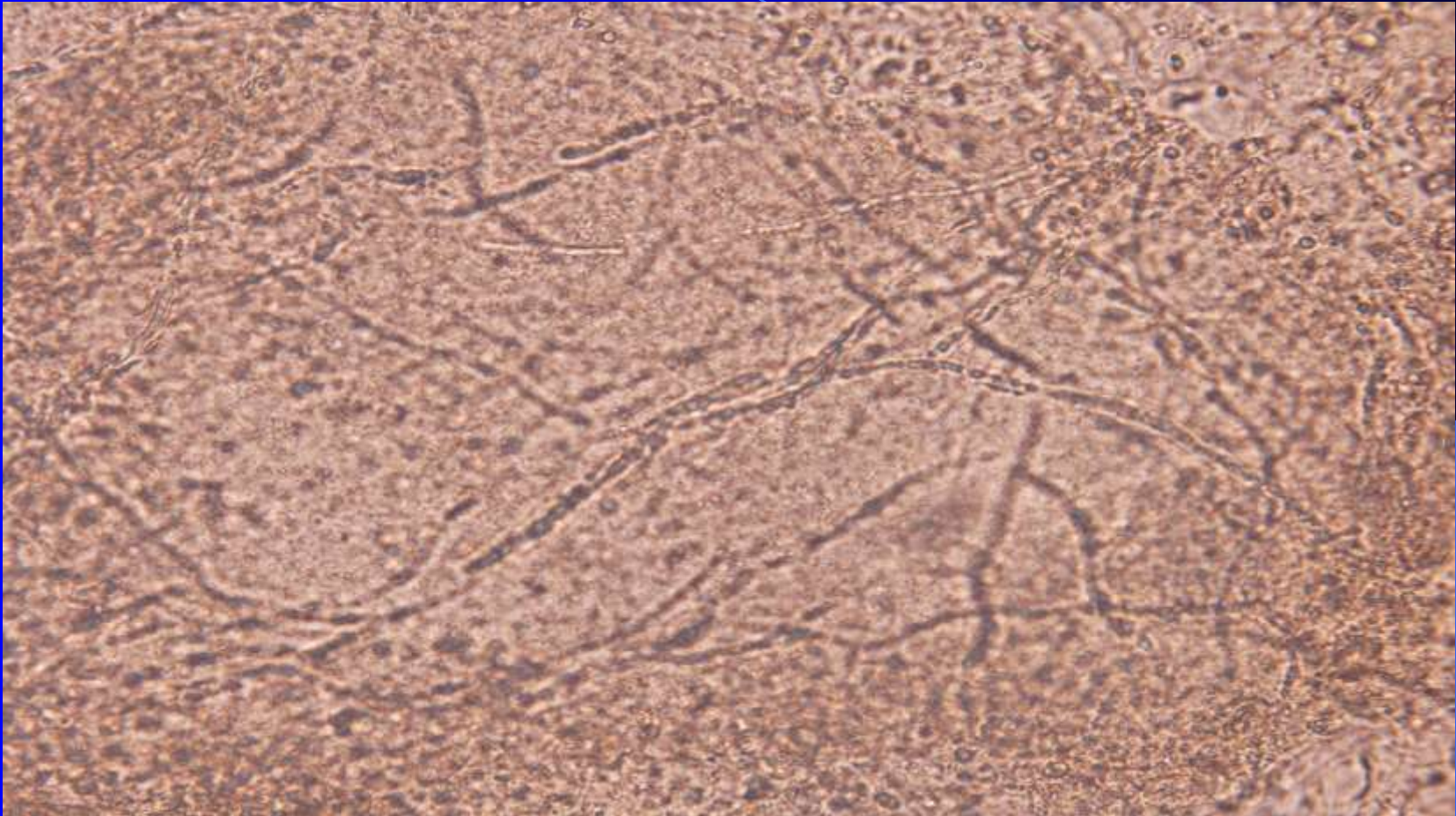


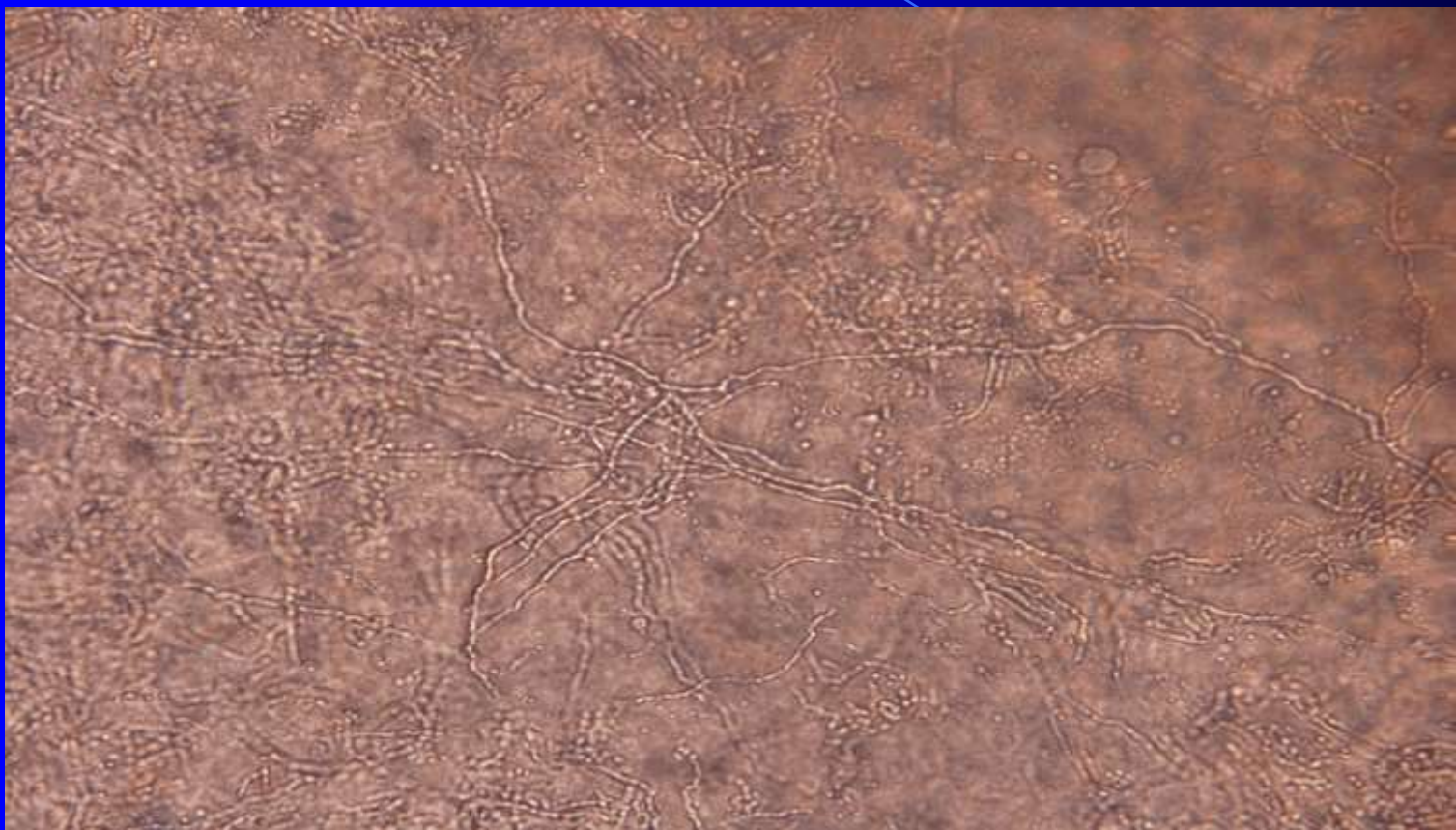


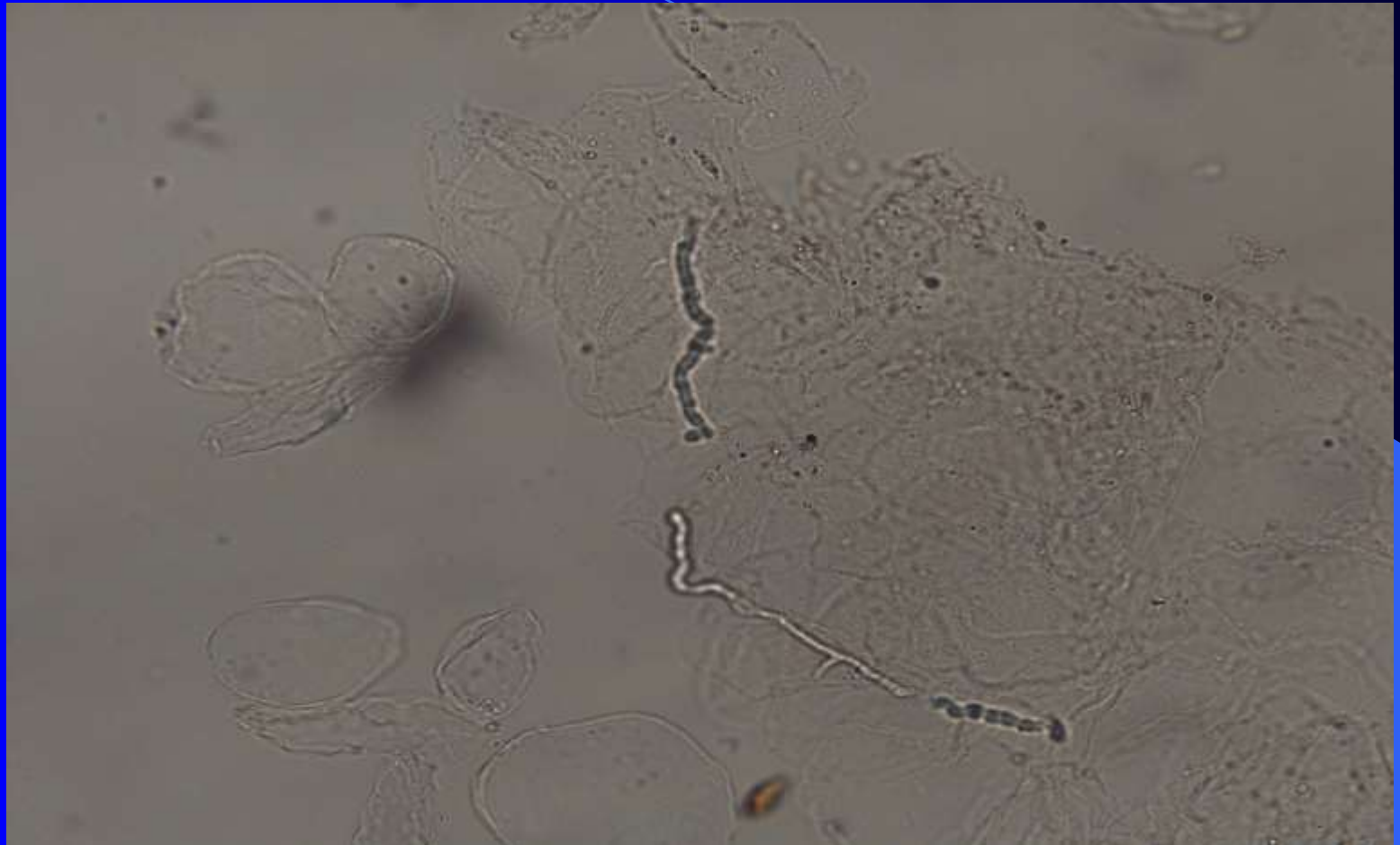












Microscopical Diagnosis

- *Microsporum canis*
- *M. audouinii*
- *M. ferroginum*
- *M. nanum*
- *M. gypseum*
- *Epidermophyton floccosum*
- *Trichophyton rubrum*
- *T. mentagrophytis*
- *T. verrucsum*
- *T. shoenleinii*
- *T. violaceum*
- *T. tonsurans*

Trichophyton mentagrophytes



Trichophyton mentagrophytes



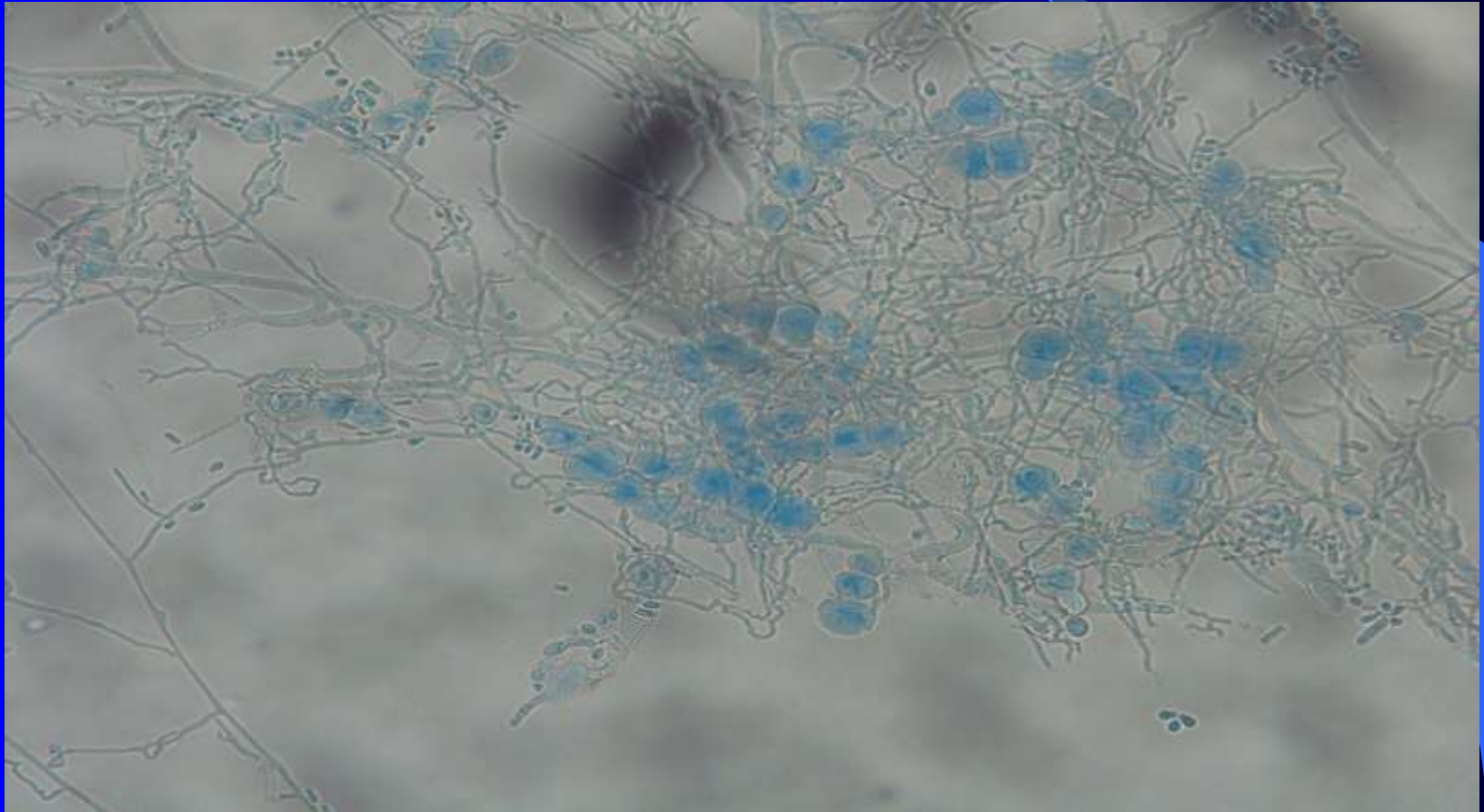
Trichophyton mentagrophytes



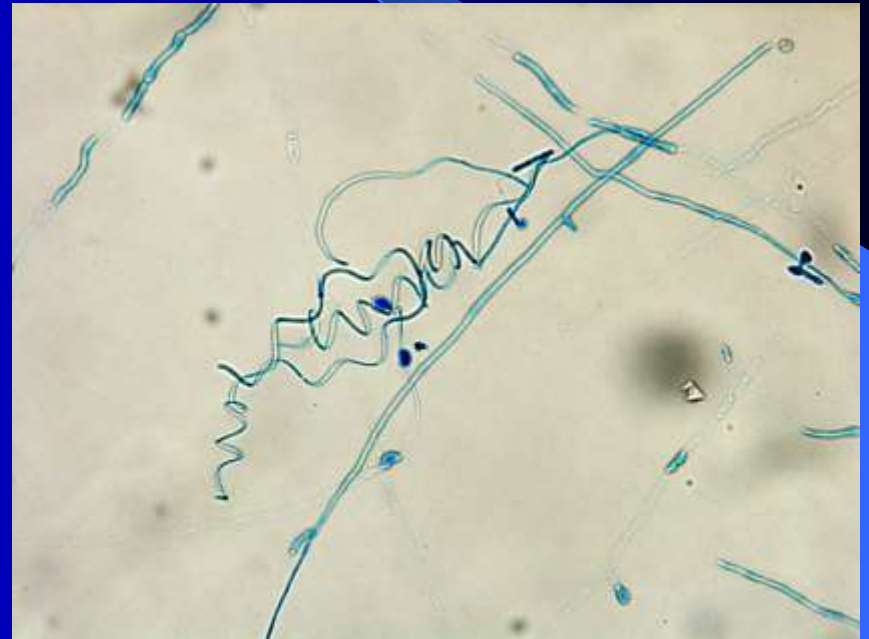
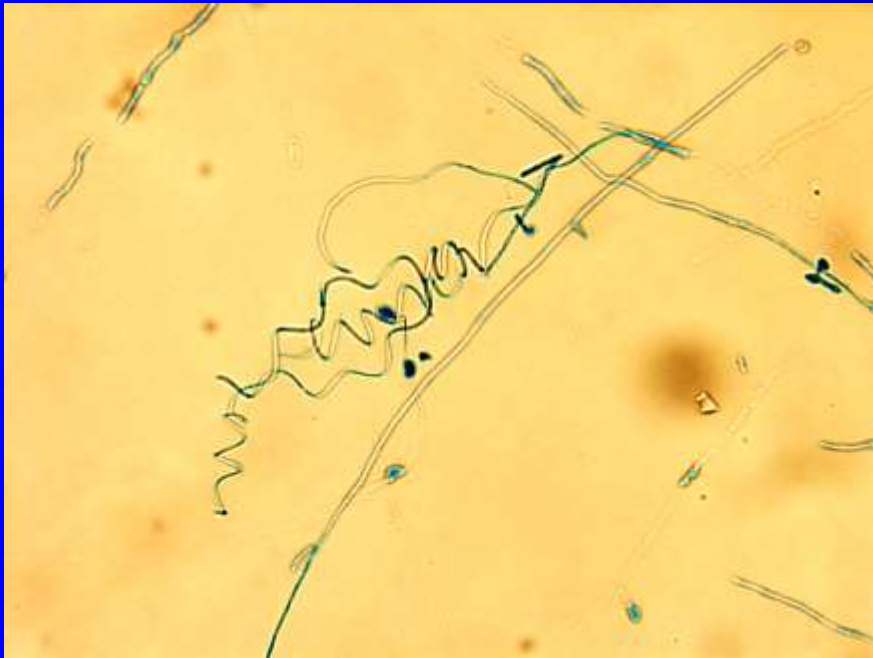
Trichophyton mentagrophytes



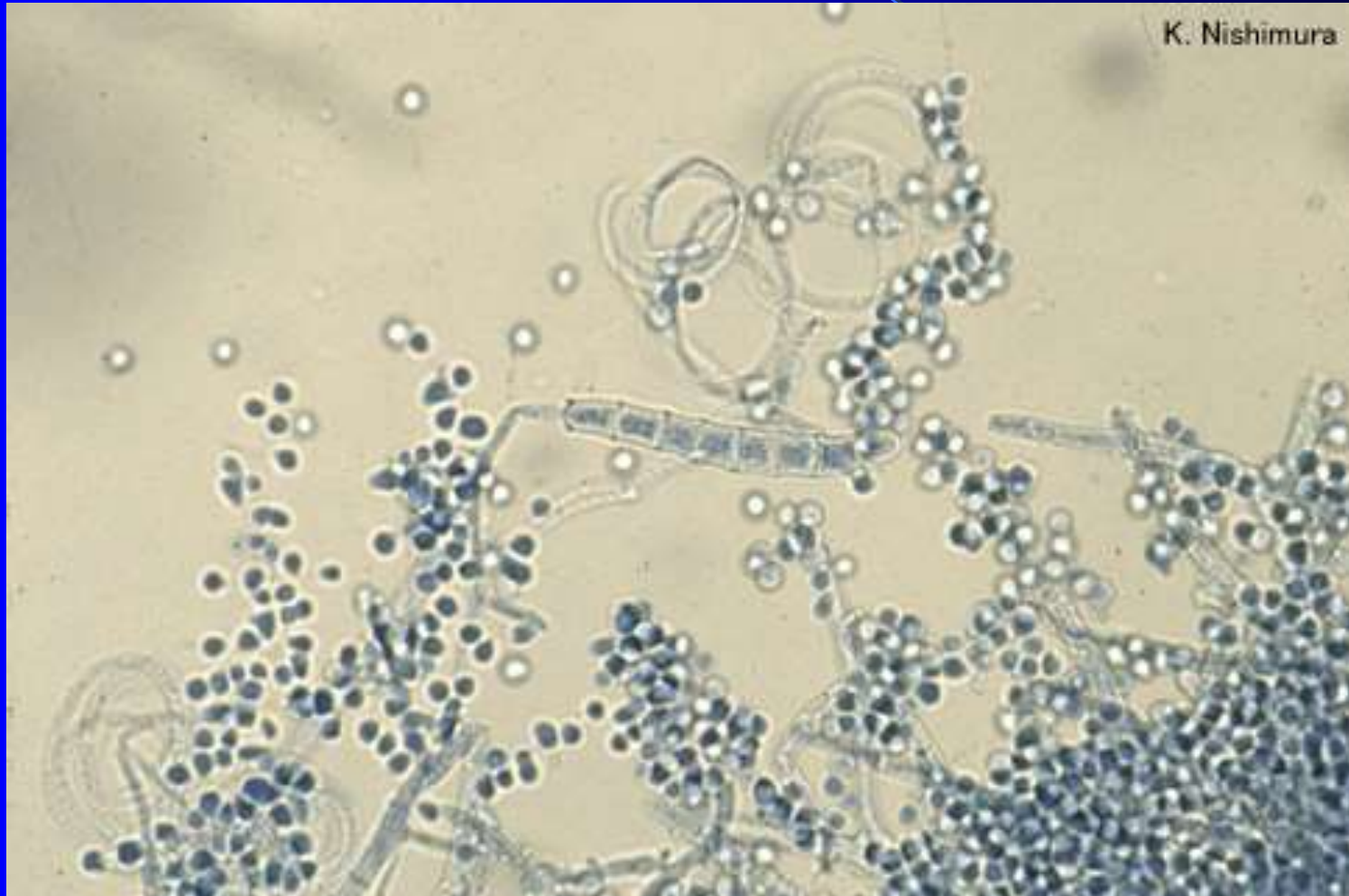
Trichophyton mentagrophytes



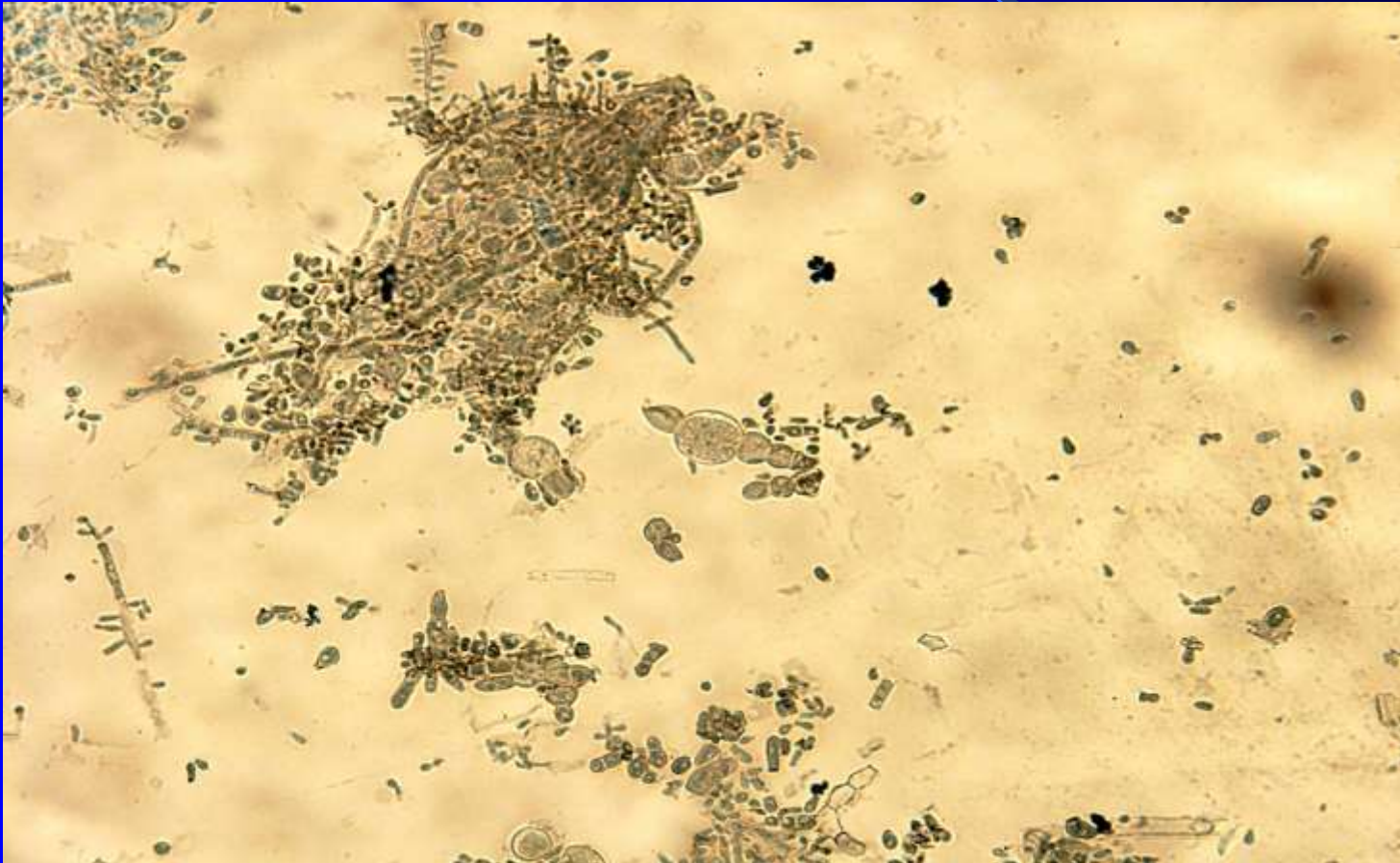
Trichophyton mentagrophytes (Coil & spiral)



Trichophyton mentagrophytes



Trichophyton mentagrophytes



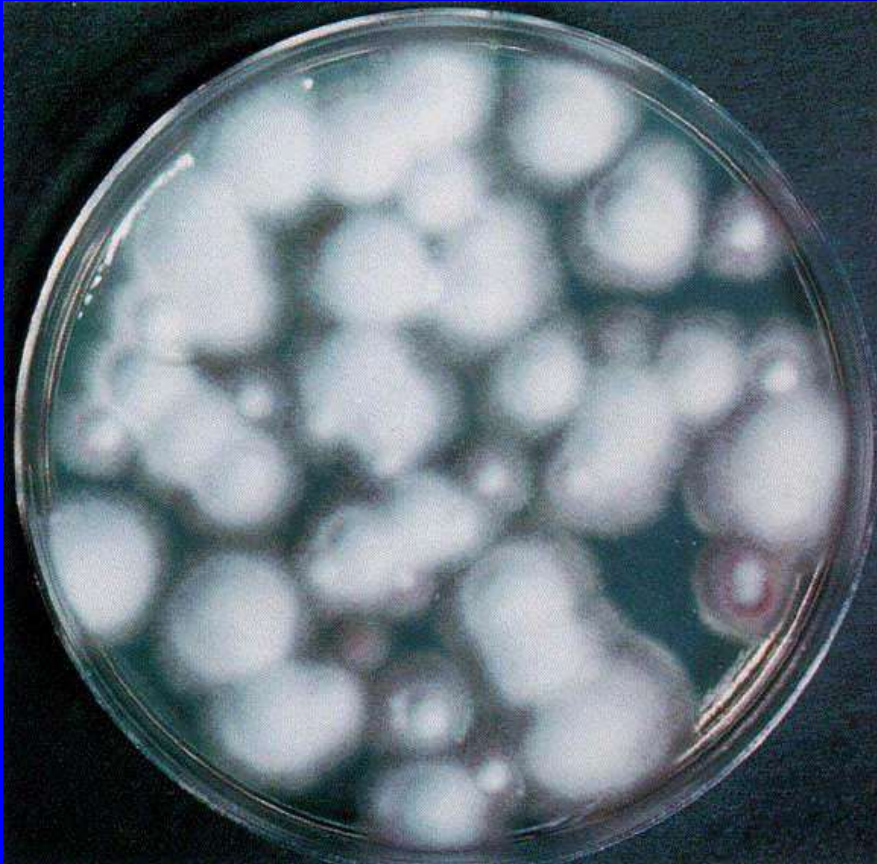
Trichophyton rubrum



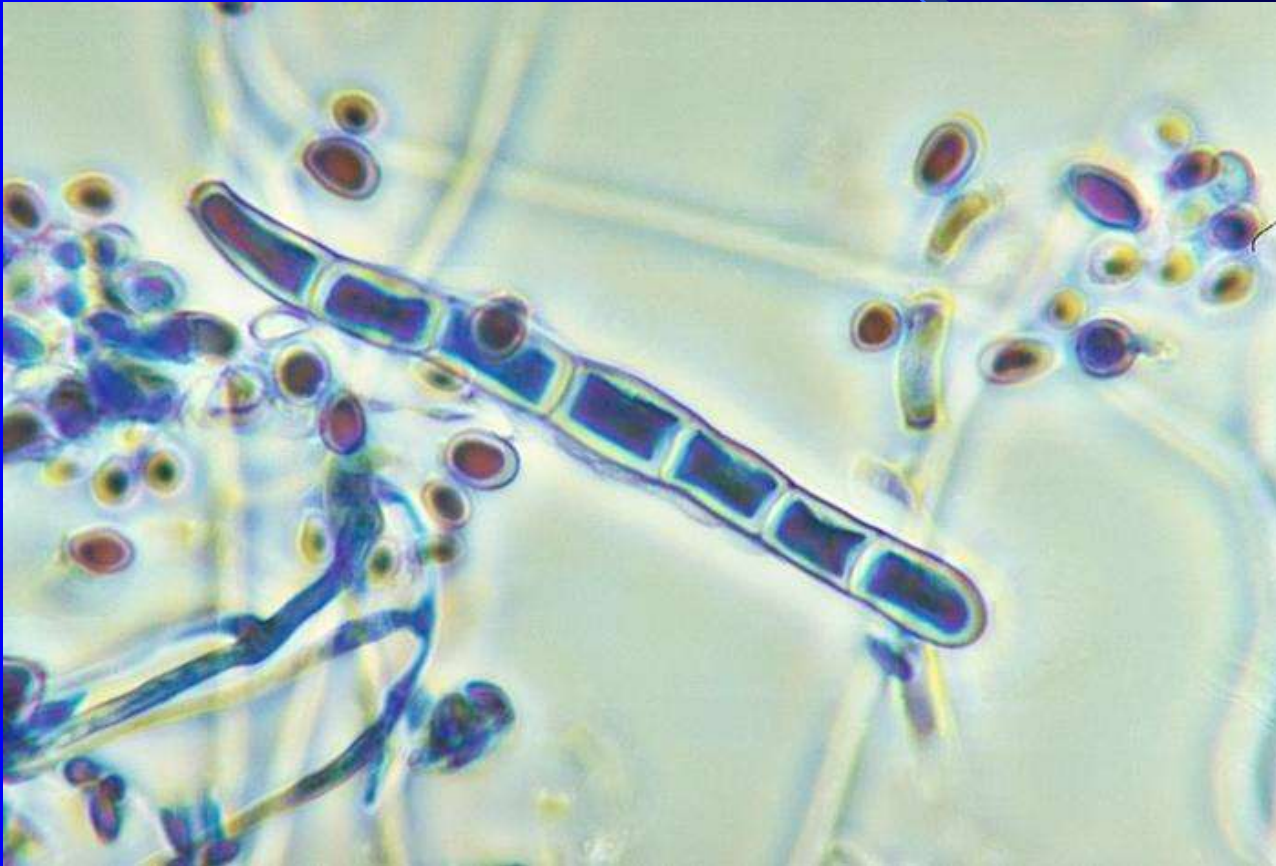
Trichophyton rubrum



Trichophyton rubrum



Trichophyton rubrum



Trichophyton schoenleinii



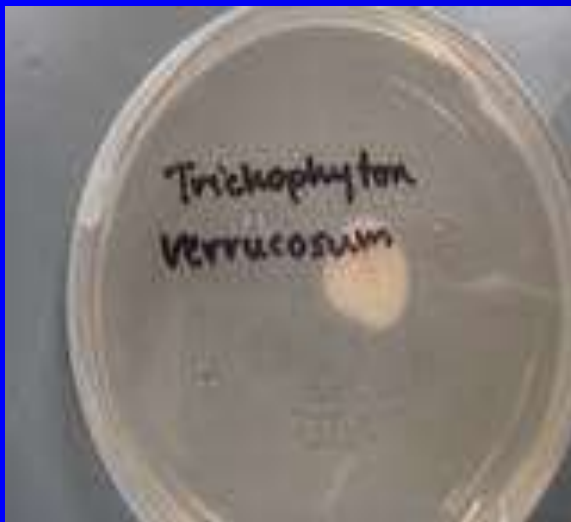
Trichophyton schoenleinii



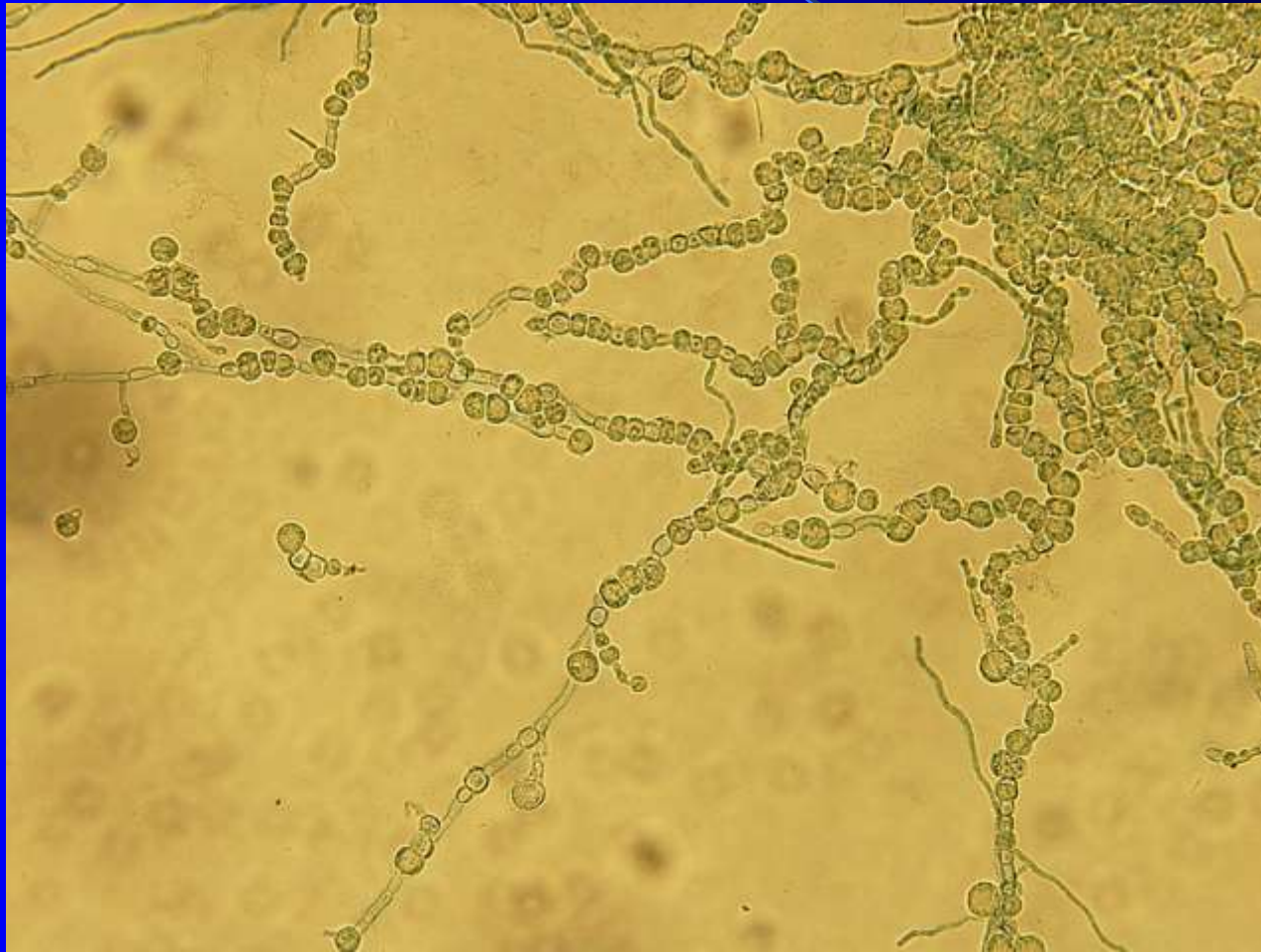
Trichophyton schoenleinii



Trichophyton verrucosum



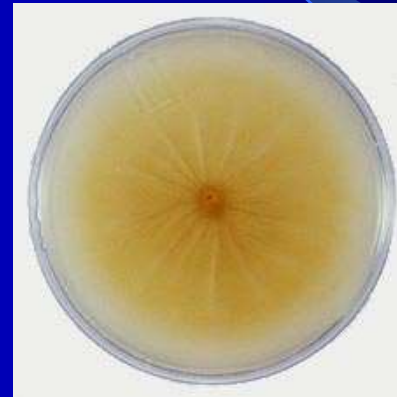
Trichophyton verrucosum



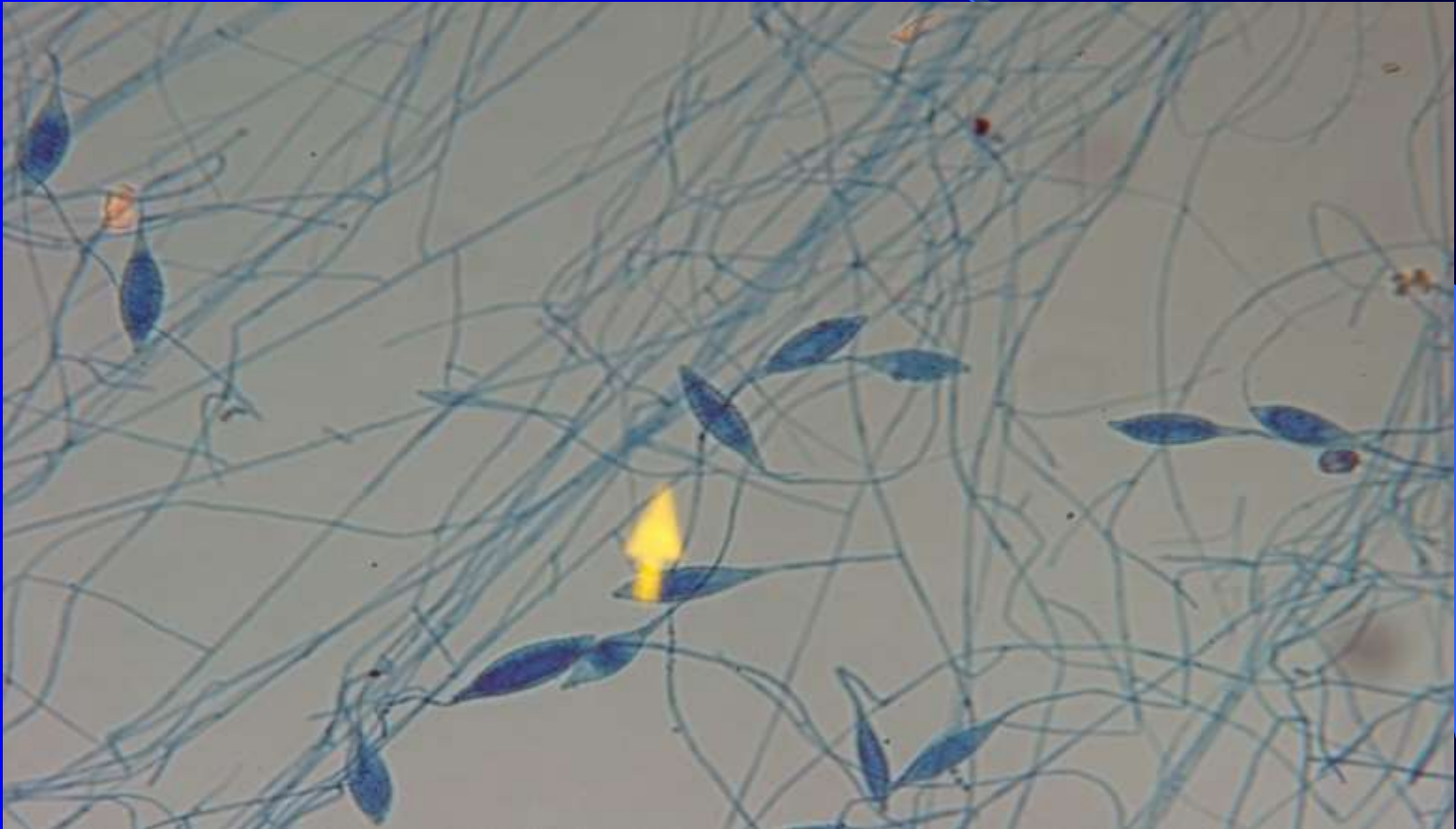
Trichophyton verrucosum



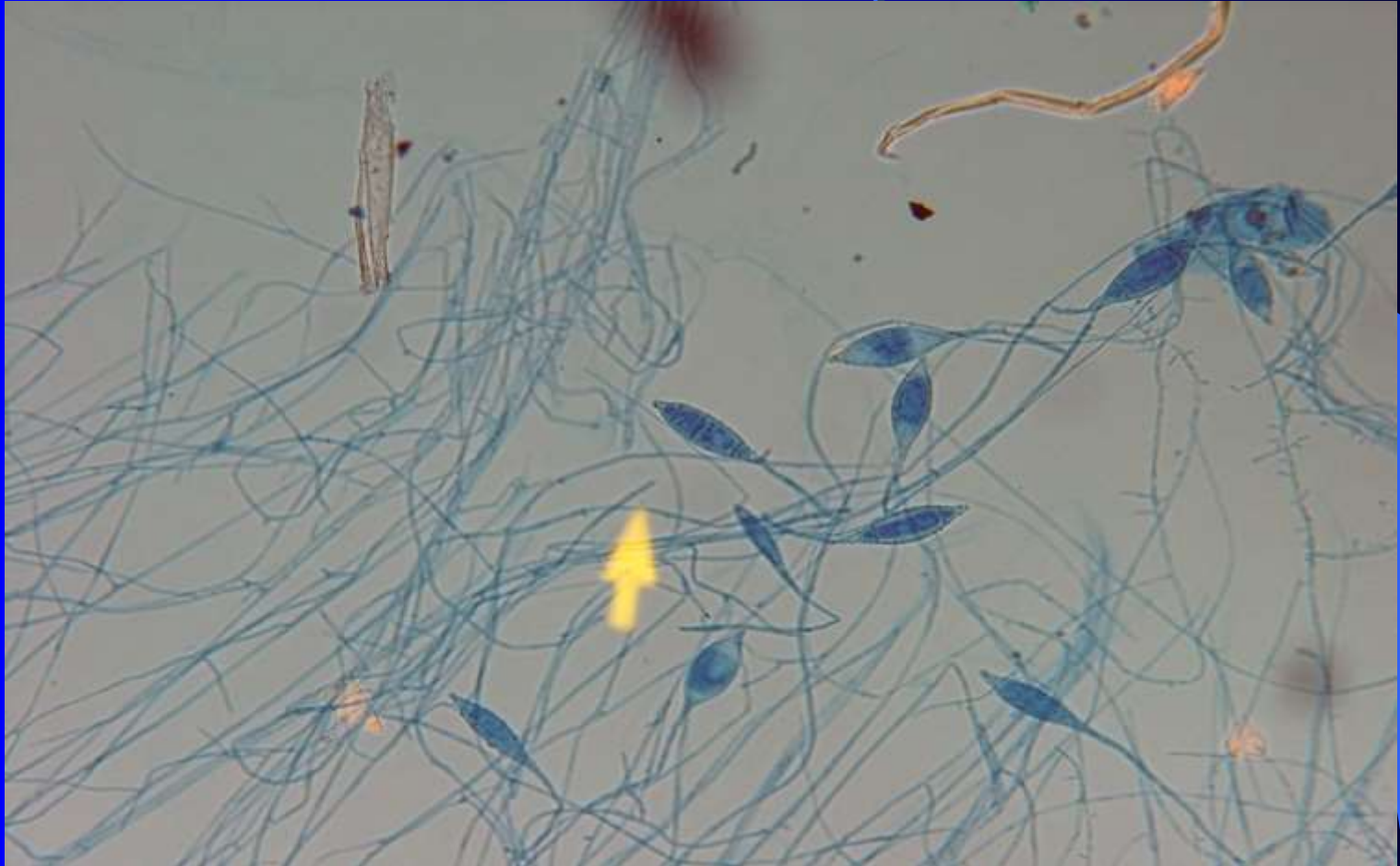
Microsporium canis



Microsporium canis



Microsporium canis



Microsporium canis



Microsporium canis



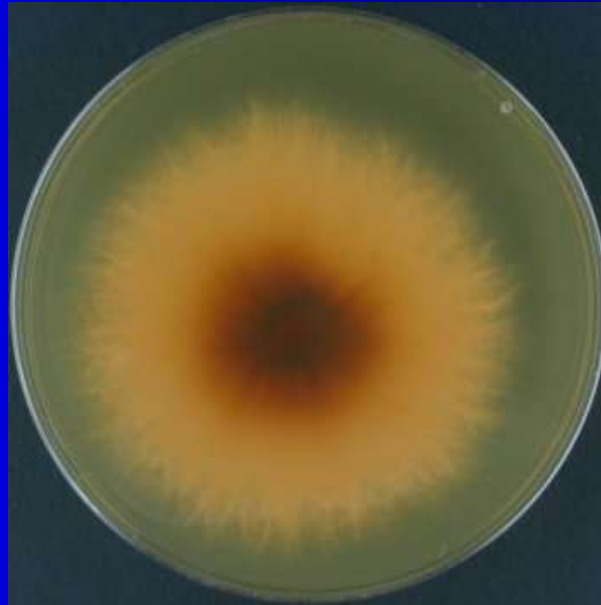
Microsporium canis



Microsporum gypseum



Microsporum gypseum



Microsporium gypseum



Microsporium gypseum



Microsporum gypseum



Microsporium cookei



Microsporium cookei



Microsporium cookei





Epidermophyton floccosum



Epidermophyton floccosum



Treatment

- Griseofulvin: 500 mg/day
- .
- Terbinafine: 250 mg/day

