#### Candidosis

- Candidiasis also called as Monoliasis,
- Can infect Skin, Mucosa, or Internal Organs
- Called as Yeast Like fungus
- Currently important cause of opportunistic fungal infection.



#### What are Candida

Normal flora

Exist in Mouth, Gastrointestinal tract.

Vagina, skin in 20 % of normal Individuals.

Colonization increases with age, in pregnancy

Hospitalization

Immunity Depends on T lymphocytes, and effective Immunity

Important etiological agent presenting as opportunistic infection in Diabetus and HIV patients

# Macroscopic and Microscopic appearance of Candida spp



## Systemic Candidosis

- Occurs in Patients who carry more yeasts in Mouth, Gastrointestinal system,
- Predisposed with Individuals with
  - 1 On antibiotic or/and Steroid Therapy
  - 2 Immunosupressed
  - 3 Recipients with organ transplantation
  - 4 Infancy Old age Pregnancy
- On Antibiotic therapy
- 5 Indisposed with trauma Occluding lesions,
- 6 Immuno Supression, Major event in AIDS patients
- 7 Diabetus mellitis.
- 8 Zink and iron deficiencies

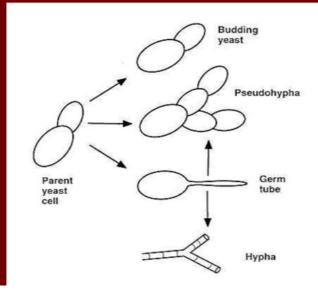
#### Pathogenesis and Pathology

- Mucosal infections occur superficially –Discrete white patches on mucosal surface.
- Can affect tongue
- Infants and old persons are affected
- In Immune compromised /AIDS. Oral candidois is commonly seen
- Vaginal Candidosis causes itching soreness white discharge, White colored lesions,
- Pregnancy in advanced stage,
- Majority experience one episode in a life time

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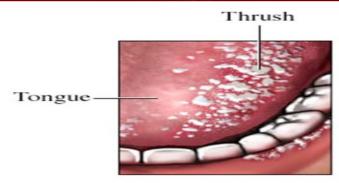
## Important species of Candida in Human infections

- C.albicans
- C.tropicalis
- C.glabrata
- C.Krusei



#### Oral Thrush produced by Candia albicans





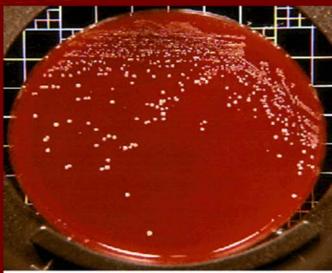
### Laboratory Diagnosis

- Skin scrapings,
- Mucosal scrapping,
- Vaginal secretions
- Culturing Blood and other body fluids,
- Observations

Microscopic observation after Gram staining. Gram + yeast cells.

## Culturing

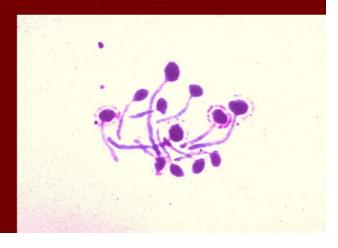
- Easier to culture on Sabouraud's dextrose agar
- Culturing in routine Blood culture Media
- Culturing urine A semiquative estimations are essential Colony forming units essential in attributing infections



Candida albicans Sheep blood trypticase soy (STSA) agar

#### Easier Identification of species as C.albicans

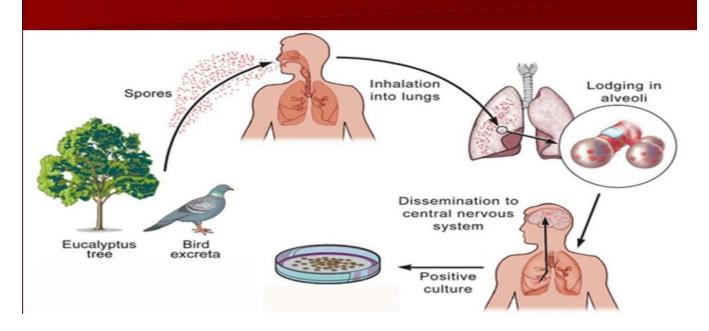
- Germ tube test identifies C.albicans from other Candida species.
- Majority of Diagnostic laboratories depend on this test.



#### Pigeons and Red river gum tress harbors the Cryptococcus in nature



#### Life cycle of C.neofromans



#### **Pathogenesis**

- Enters through lungs inhalation of Basidiospores of C neoformans
- Enters deep into lungs, Men acquires more infections, and women less infected.
- Self limiting in most cases,
- Pulmonary infections can occur.
- Present as discrete nodules Cryptococcoma.

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#### Pathogenesis

- Can infect normal humans
- Abnormalities of T lymphocyte function aggravates, the clinical manifestations.
- In AIDS 3- 20% develop Cryptococcosis.
- Present with Chronic meningitis , Meningo encephalitis
- Manifest with head ache low grade fever,
- Visual abnormalities ,Coma fatal
- Treatment reduces the morbidity and cure in non immuno supressed expected.

#### Morphology

- A true yeast
- Round 4 10 microns
- Surrounded by Mucopolysaccharide capsule.
- Thick in vivo
- Negative staining with India Ink and Nigrosin
- 60% of the infected prove positive by India Ink preparation on examination of CSF
- KoH preparations in Sputum and other tissues,
- PAS and Mucicaramine staining helps confirmation.

#### Culturing

- CSF -Culturing on Sabouraud's agar, and incubated at 37<sup>0</sup> c for upto to 3 weeks
- Cultures appear as Creamy, white, yellow Brown colored
  Simple urease test helps in confirming the isolate.



#### Laboratory Diagnosis.

- CSF Microscopic observation under India Ink preparation
- Direct microscopy Gram staining
- Cultures on Sabouraud dextrose agar,
- Serological tests for detection of Capsular antigen
- CSF findings mimic like Tuberculosis
- IN CSF latex test for detection of Antigen
- Blood cultures,
- ELISA