Dermatophytes

Dermatophytes:are fungal organisims that are able to exist within the keratinous elements of living skin . oDermatophytosis - "ringworm"

o disease of the nails, hair, and/or stratum corneum of the skin caused by fungi called dermatophytes.

oDermatomycosis - more general name for any skin disease caused by a fungus.

- Three important anamorphic genera, (i.e., *Microsporum*, *Trichophyton*, and *Epidermophyton*), are involved in ringworm.
- Dermatophytes are keratinophilic "keratin loving". Keratin is a major protein found in horns, hooves, nails, hair, and skin.
- Ringworm disease called 'herpes' by the Greeks, and by the Romans 'tinea' (which means small insect larvae).

Infections by Dermatophytes

- Severity of ringworm disease depends on (1) strains or species of fungus involved and (2) sensitivity of the host to a particular pathogenic fungus.
- More severe reactions occur when a dermatophyte crosses non-host lines (e.g., from an animal species to man). Among dermatophytes there appears to be a evolutionary transition from a saprophytic to a parasitic lifestyle.
 - Geophilic species keratin-utilizing soil saprophytes (e.g., *M. gypseum*).
 - Zoophilic species keratin-utilizing on hosts living animals (e.g., *M. canis*).
 - Anthropophilic species keratin-utilizing on hosts humans (e.g., *M. audounii*)

Major sources of ringworm infection

- Schools, military camps, prisons.
- Warm damp areas (e.g., tropics, moisture accumulation in clothing and shoes).
- Animals (e.g., dogs, cats, cattle, poultry, etc.).

Collection procedure

- 1-Cleanse the affected area with 70%v/v ethanol.
- 2-Collect skin scales, crusts, pieces of nail, or hairs on clean slide as follows:
- *Skin scales: Collect by scraping the surface of the margin of the lesion using sterile scalpel blade.
- *Nail pieces: Collect by taking snipping of the infected part of the nail using sterile scissors.
- *Hairs: Collect by removing dull broken hairs from the margin of the lesion using sterile tweezers.

Abstract

- Diagnosis of dermatophytes infections using two methods:
- 1-Direct microscopic examination (KOH method)
- 2-Fungal culture on sabouraud dextrose agar with antibiotics).

Diagnosis

- Note the symptoms.
- Microscopic examination of slides of skin scrapings, nail scrapings, and hair. Often tissue suspended in 10 % KOH solution to help clear tissue. Slides prepared this way are not permanent. These degrade rapidly due to presence of base.
- Isolation of the fungus from infected tissue.
- Proper treatment is dependent on diagnosis and prognosis.

Tinea Pedis – Athlete's Foot Infection







Tinea Unguium – Nail Infection









Tinea Capitis







DERMATOPHYTES

- Microsporum.
- Macroconidia are abundant, thick-walled with many septa, up to 15. Macroconidia are often hooked or curved at ends.

Microsporum







http://www.doctorfungus.org/thefungi/microsporum_canis.htm

http://www.mycology.adelaide.edu.au/Fungal Descriptions/Dermatophytes/Microsporum/Microsporum canis.html



- Epidermophyton floccosum
- Only one pathogenic species in this genus.
- Culture starts out white/turns sulfur color.
- Cultures may be wrinkled to cottony in appearance.
- No microconidia.
- Shape of macroconidia is a distinguishing characteristic clavate macroconidia.

Epidermophyton



http://www.doctorfungus.org/thefungi/epidermophyton.htm

http://www.mycology.adelaide.edu.au/Fungal Descriptions/Dermatophytes/Epidermophyton/

- Trichophyton violaceum
- Attacks hair, scalp, skin and nails.
- Nail infections are persistent.
- Endothrix (black dot infection of scalp).
- Found in humans.
- Disease has been reported in horses, cats, dogs, mice and pigeons.
- Very slow growing in culture with a waxy appearance.
- Colony deep violent in color, purplish pigment diffuses into media.
- Rarely produces microconidia and macroconidia.

Trichophyton



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http://www.mycology.adelaide.edu.au/Fungal Descriptions/Dermatophytes/Trichophyton/violaceum.html