

عنوان مقاله:

Identification of *Malassezia* species using direct PCR-sequencing on clinical samples from patients with pityriasis versicolor and seborrheic dermatitis

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Purpose: *Malassezia* yeasts are lipophilic normal flora of the skin in humans and other warm-blooded vertebrates. This genus includes ۱۸ species and is responsible for dermatological disorders, such as pityriasis versicolor, atopic dermatitis, seborrheic dermatitis, folliculitis, and dandruff. The aim of the present study was to identify the etiologic agents of *Malassezia* infections among the patients referring to the Referral Dermatology Clinic of Al-Zahra Hospital, Isfahan, Iran, during ۲۰۱۸-۲۰۱۹. **Materials and Methods:** For the purpose of the study, clinical specimens, including skin scrapings and dandruff, were collected and subjected to direct microscopy, culture, and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) sequencing. Direct PCR was performed on the clinical samples to amplify the D1/D2 region of ۲۶S rDNA, using specific primers; subsequently, the amplicons were sent for sequencing. **Results:** This study was conducted on ۱۲۰ patients with suspected pityriasis versicolor and seborrheic dermatitis, who referred to the Referral Dermatology Clinic of Al-Zahra Hospital, Isfahan, Iran, during ۲۰۱۸-۲۰۱۹. Out of this population, ۵۰ (۴۱.۷%), ۲۶ (۵۲%), and ۲۴ (۴۸%) cases had *Malassezia* infection, pityriasis versicolor, and seborrheic dermatitis, respectively. *Malassezia globosa* was found to be the most prevalent species ($n=۲۹$, ۵۸%), followed by *M. restricta* ($n=۲۰$, ۴۰%), and *M. arunalokei* ($n=۱$, ۲%). **Conclusion:** The epidemiologic study was indicative of the frequency of some *Malassezia* species, such as *M. globosa* and *M. restricta*, in Isfahan, Iran. It can be concluded that direct PCR on clinical samples could be used as a simple, precise, effective, fast, and affordable method for research and even routine medical mycology laboratory studies.

کلمات کلیدی:

Malassezia species, Pityriasis versicolor, seborrheic dermatitis, ۲۶S rDNA sequencing

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