

عنوان مقاله:

Identification of cutaneous granuloma caused by *Mycobacterium marinum* using PCR method

محل انتشار:

مجله بین المللی میکروبیولوژی مولکولی و بالینی، دوره 3، شماره 1 (سال: 1392)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 5

نویسندگان:

.Kasra Behrouznasab - Department of microbiology, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

.Mohammad Reza Razavi - Department of parasitology, Pasteur Institute, Tehran, Iran

.Fatollah Fathalian - Department of microbiology, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

.Hassan Seirafi - Department of Dermatology, Tehran Medical Sciences University, Tehran, Iran

Taher Nejdassattari - Department of Biology, Faculty of Basic Sciences, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Nima Mohammadi - Young Researchers and Elites club, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Atypical *Mycobacterium* granulomatous skin infections are often accured by *Mycobacterium marinum*, *M. ulcerans*, *M. fortuitum*, and *M. avium* colonies. Skin infections probably originate from an environmental source such as contacting with aquatic animals, fish farming and swimming in the pools, and inoculate into skin through skin wounds, scratches, trauma, and surgery. The lesions appear as purple papules, nodules in hands and feet, plaque blisters wart ulcers and markers transmission (sporotrichosis) in the path of lymph nodes. They have granulomatous accumulation with giant cells, and abscess pus appears, and sometimes in the form of ulcerative. Infection is limited to the skin, while in immunosuppressed cases it would be able to infect the whole body. To determine if *Mycobacteria* were present in granulomatose skin lesion, a total of 58 paraffine embedded tissue blocks were obtained and their DNA was extracted. The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to amplify the HSP-65 gene. PCR amplification demonstrated the presence of *Mycobacterium* spp. In 18 blocks (31%). Among these 18 blocks, 8 (44%) were positive for *M. marinum*, 3 (17%) for *M. ulcerans*, 5 (27%) for *M. fortuitum* and *M. chelonae*, and 2 (12%) for *M. avium*. We conclude that *Mycobacteria* ought to be considered in the treatment of skin granulomas in Iran

کلمات کلیدی:

*Mycobacterium marinum*, Granuloma, PCR, HSP-65

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1931539>

