

عنوان مقاله:

Survey of epidemiology of superficial and cutaneous mycosis in referrals to Tehran Clinics for Medical Mycology

محل انتشار:

نخستین همایش ملی یافته های نوین میکروبیولوژی (سال: 1394)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

نویسندگان:

,Masoud Mirzaloo - *M.S of Microbiology, Islamic Azad University of Tonekabon Branch , Iran*

Ayatollah Nasrollahi Omran - *Associat professor, Dept. of Medical Mycology ,Facu. of Islamic Azad University of Tonekabon Branch , Iran*

.Jamal Hashemi - *Dept. Medical Mycology, Health Faculty, Tehran Medical Sciences University ,Tehran*

,Shadi Najafifar - *M.S student of Microbiology*

خلاصه مقاله:

Objective: Identification of different species of dermatophytes and cutaneous mycosis agents for finding infection sources and also educating the community in order to familiarize with consequences of contacting infected people or animals will be helpful; and on this basis, the main objective of this study has been determination of distribution and dissemination ways of superficial fungal skin diseases. Materials and methods: Eight hundred and fifty suspected patients with superficial and Cutaneous fungal infections were examined for the presence of fungal infections, at the clinic of medical mycology, Health faculty of the Tehran medical science university for a period of 24 month. Skin samples taken from patients were collected through scrubbing. Detection was confirmed by Direct microscopic examination and Mycology Culture according to routine laboratory procedures. Discussion and Results: The results show that in a total of 350 cases, patients (41.17%) had superficial fungal infections which Dermathophytosis with the 170 cases (48.6%) was the most common type of infections account. The rest were consist of the 46 patients (13.1%) with Tinea versicaler, 43 cases (12.3%) with Erythrasma , 51 cases (14.6%) with Kandidiasis and 40 cases (11.4%) suffering from saprophytic fungals .The most common clinical form of dermatophytosis by location of wound was the of 53 patients with tinea pedis (31.2%). Others were 45 (26.5%) of the Onychomycosis , 43 cases of Tinea Cruris (25.3%), 20 cases of Tinea manum (11.8%), 2 case of Tinea capitis (1.2 %), 2 case of Tinea Barbae (1.2 %) and 5 case of Tinea Corporis (3.9%). Among the isolated Dermatophytes from the culture, Dermathophytosis Trichophyton Mentagrophytes With 41 cases (40.19%) were the most common factor. Others were consist of Epidermophyton floccosum, with 25 cases (24.50%), Trichophyton rubrum with 16 (15.68%) cases, Trichophyton Tonsorans with 12 cases (11.76%), 2 cases of Trichophyton verrucosum (1.96%), Microsporum canis with 5 cases (4.90%) and one case of Trichophyton violaseum (0.98%). The most common clinical type was the cutaneous candidiasis Onychomycosis with 43 cases (84.3%). The most common location of lesion of the Tinea Versicolor was the body. The saprophytic Aspergillus fungus , Fusarium, and Alternaria were the most Cutaneous and superficial fungal infections of the skin. Aspergillus flavus (75%) and Aspergillus niger (15%) were the most common causes of saprophytes. Conclusion: This ... ,study shows that the level of public health in Tehran is increased Compared with researches of previous years

کلمات کلیدی:

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/740569>

