



Scalp Fungus



Nail Fungus



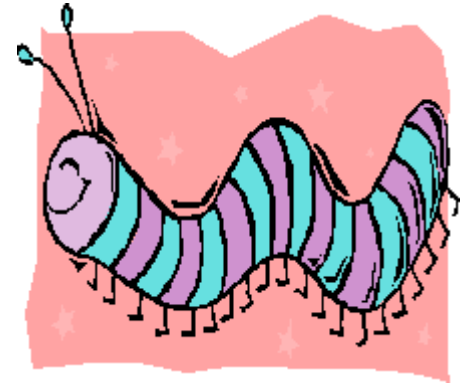
Ringworm



Athletes Foot

Dermatophytosis

Tinea (L,clothes moth), Ringworm (G,L)



Dermatophytosis

Dermatomycosis

Scytalidium infections

➤ Neoscytalidium **dimidiatum**

➤ Neoscytalidium **hyalinum**

- *Nattrassia mangiferae*

Tinea **pellionella**

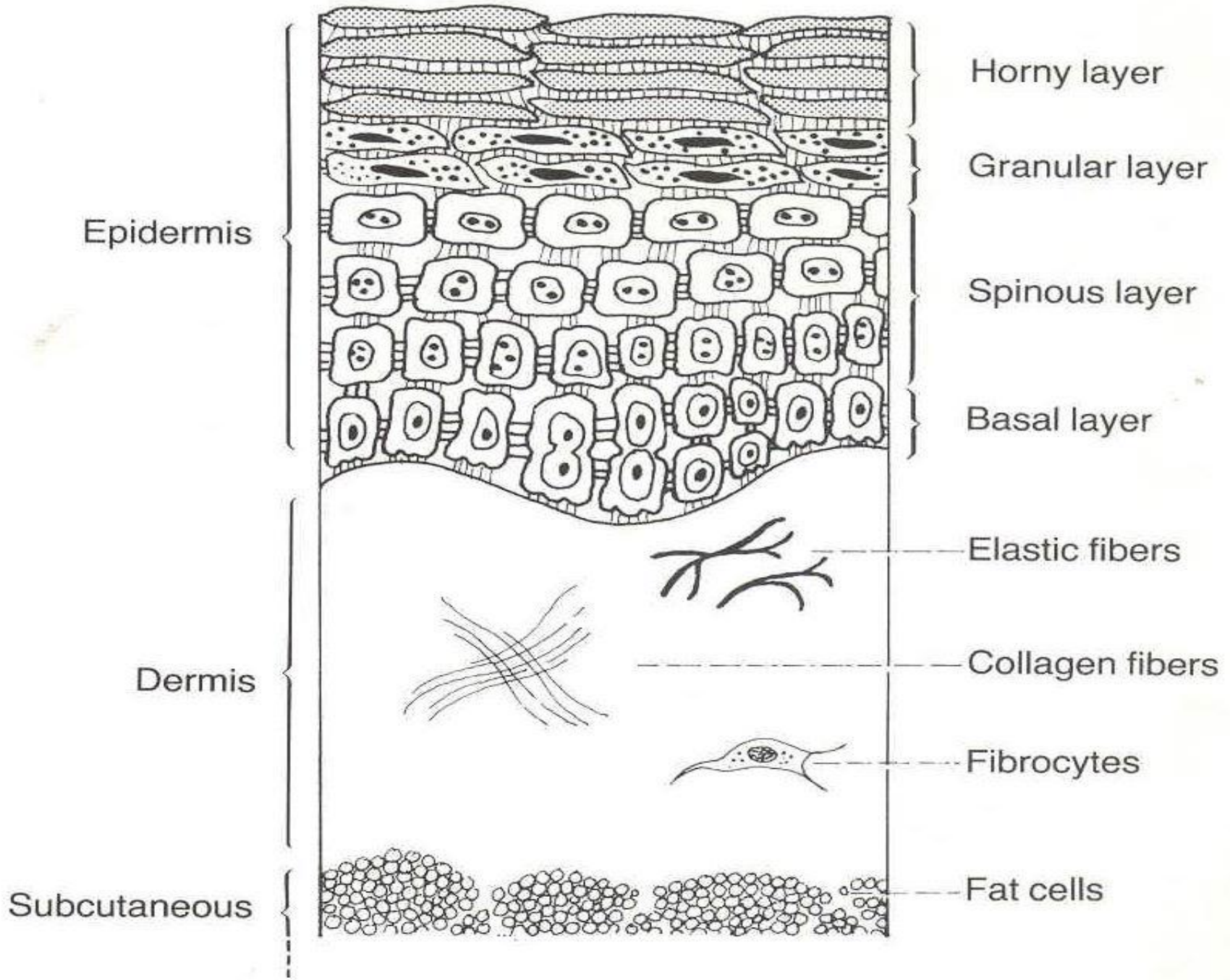


Tinea corporis



Agents:

Dermatophytes



➤ **Microsporium (M)**

➤ **Trichophyton (T)**

➤ **Epidermophyton (E)**

- Arthroderma

- M.canis (Arthroderma otae)

➤ M.canisÖ

➤ T.verrucosum

➤ M.gypseumÖ

➤ T.tonsurans

➤ M.ferruginum

➤ T.rubrum

➤ M.audouinii

➤ T.soudanense

• *M.distortum*

➤ T. mentagrophytes

➤ T. violaceum Ö

➤ T. schoenleinii Ö

➤ E. floccosum

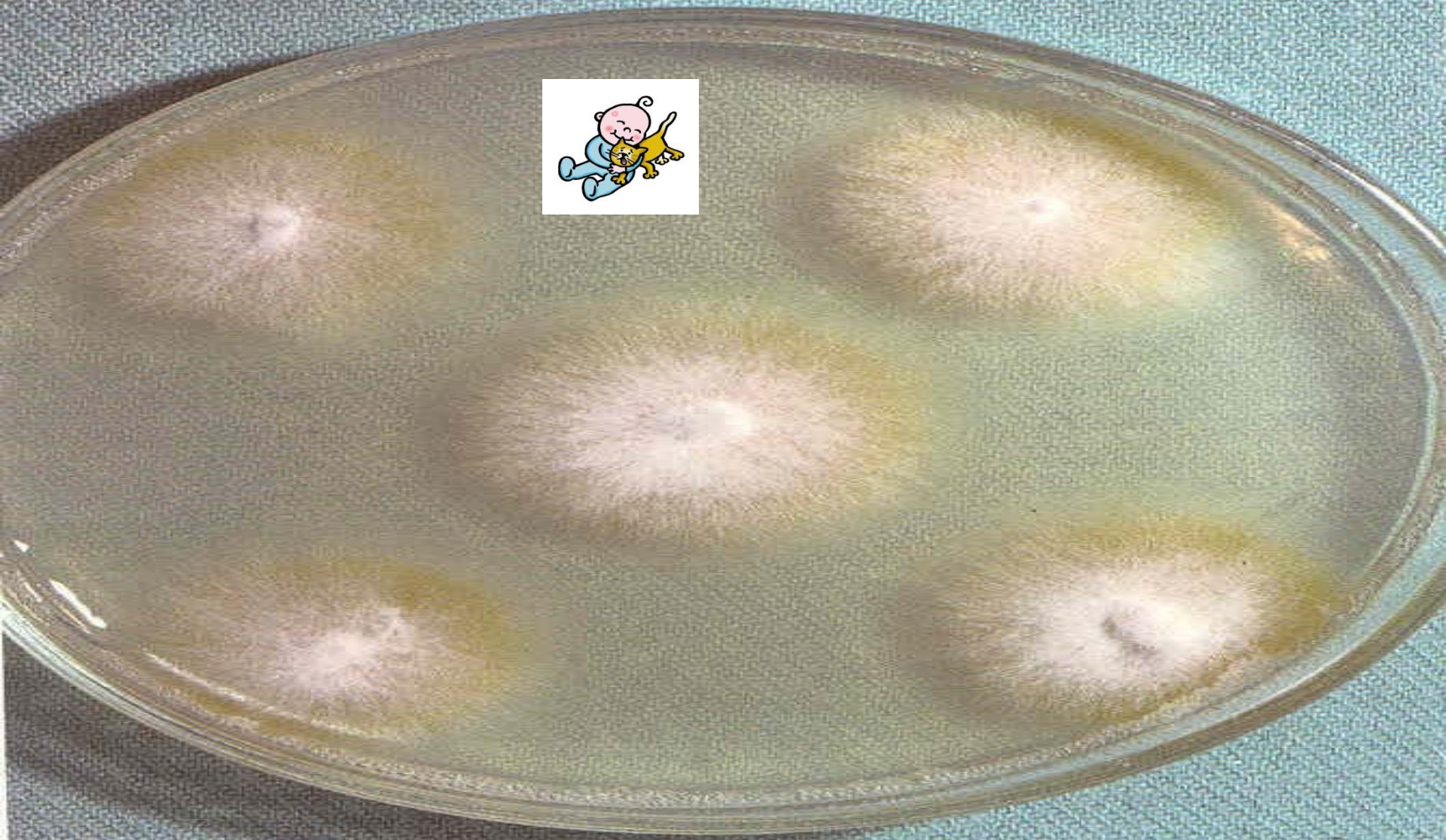
Trichophyton mentagrophytes

- Variety **interdigitale**
- Variety **mentagrophytes**
- Variety **erinacei**
- Variety **quinkeanum**

These organisms are part of the “mentagrophytes” complex

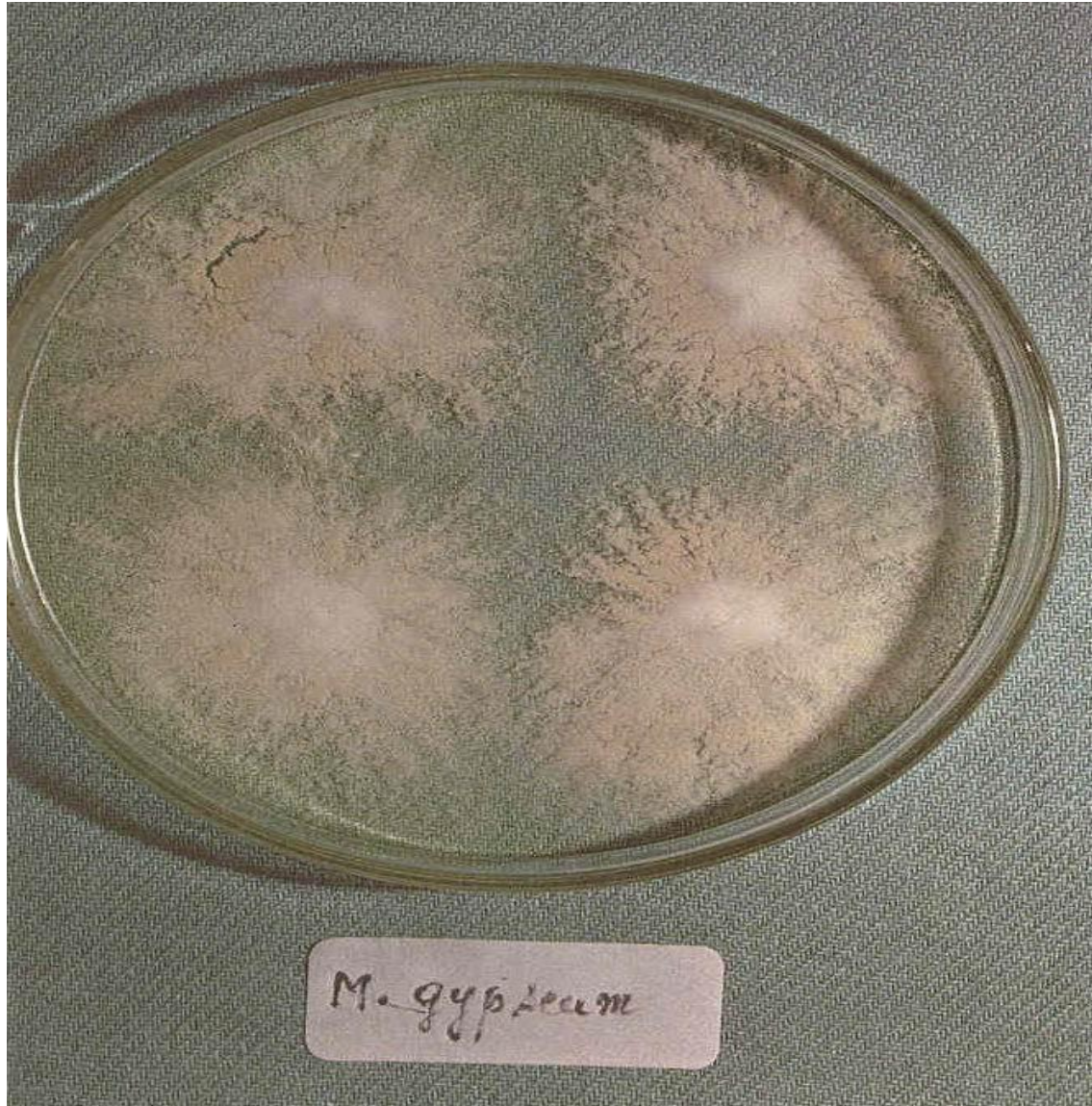
- *Trichophyton interdigitale*
- *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*
- *Trichophyton erinacei*
- *Trichophyton quinkeanum*





M. canis

Microsporium gypseum





Tr. violaceum

T.schoenleinii



Sources:

❖ -Zoophilic:

➤ M.canis

2-Geophilic:

➤ M.gypseum

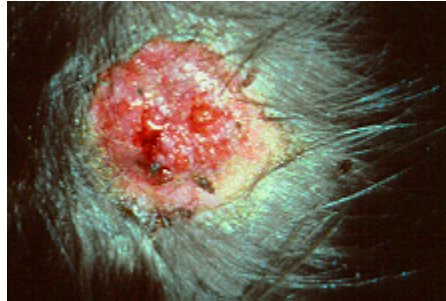
❖ 3-Anthropophilic:

➤ T.violaceum

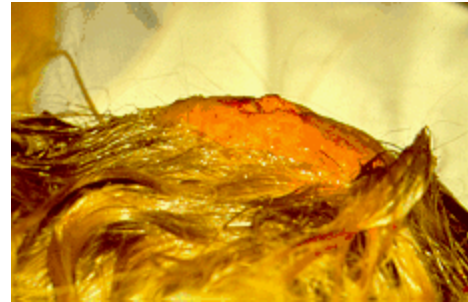
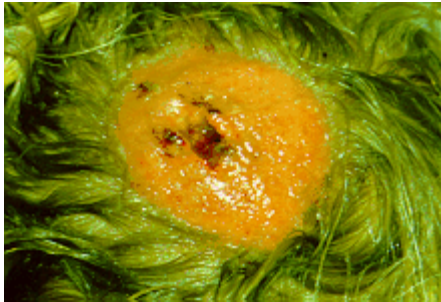




"Kerion" lesion caused by *M. canis*.



"Kerion" lesion caused by *T. verrucosum* following contact with cattle.





Dermatophytosis



Feline Dermatophytosis



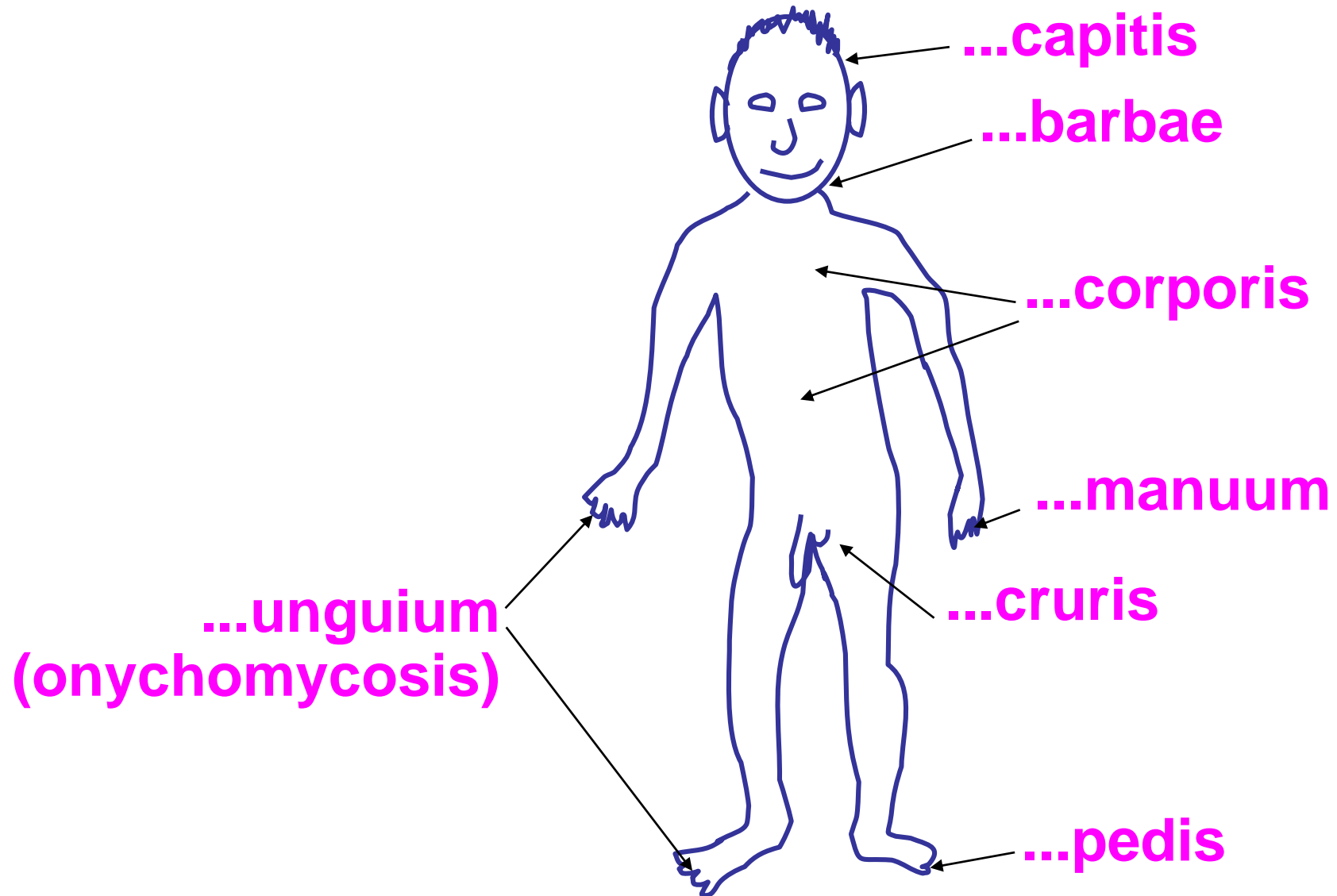
Ringworm



Dermatophytosis



Tinea...



➤ **Tinea capitis**

➤ **Tinea favusa (favus)**

➤ **Tinea pedis**

➤ **Tinea cruris**

➤ **Tinea unguium**

➤ **Tinea manuum**

➤ **Tinea barbae**

➤ **Tinea corporis**

➤ **Tinea imbricata**

➤ **Tinea capitis**

➤ **Tinea favosa (favus)**

❖ Agents:

- *Microporum* spp.
- *Trichophyton* spp.

Tinea capitis caused by *M. canis*
following contact with infectious
kittens .



Predisposing factors:

➤ 1-Ectothrix (Gray patch ringworm)

➤ 2-Endothrix

➤ 3-Favus (Favic hair invasion)

➤ Id reaction (secondary rashes: small follicular papules)

- *Microsporum canis*
- *Trichophyton violaceum*
- *Trichophyton schoenleinii*



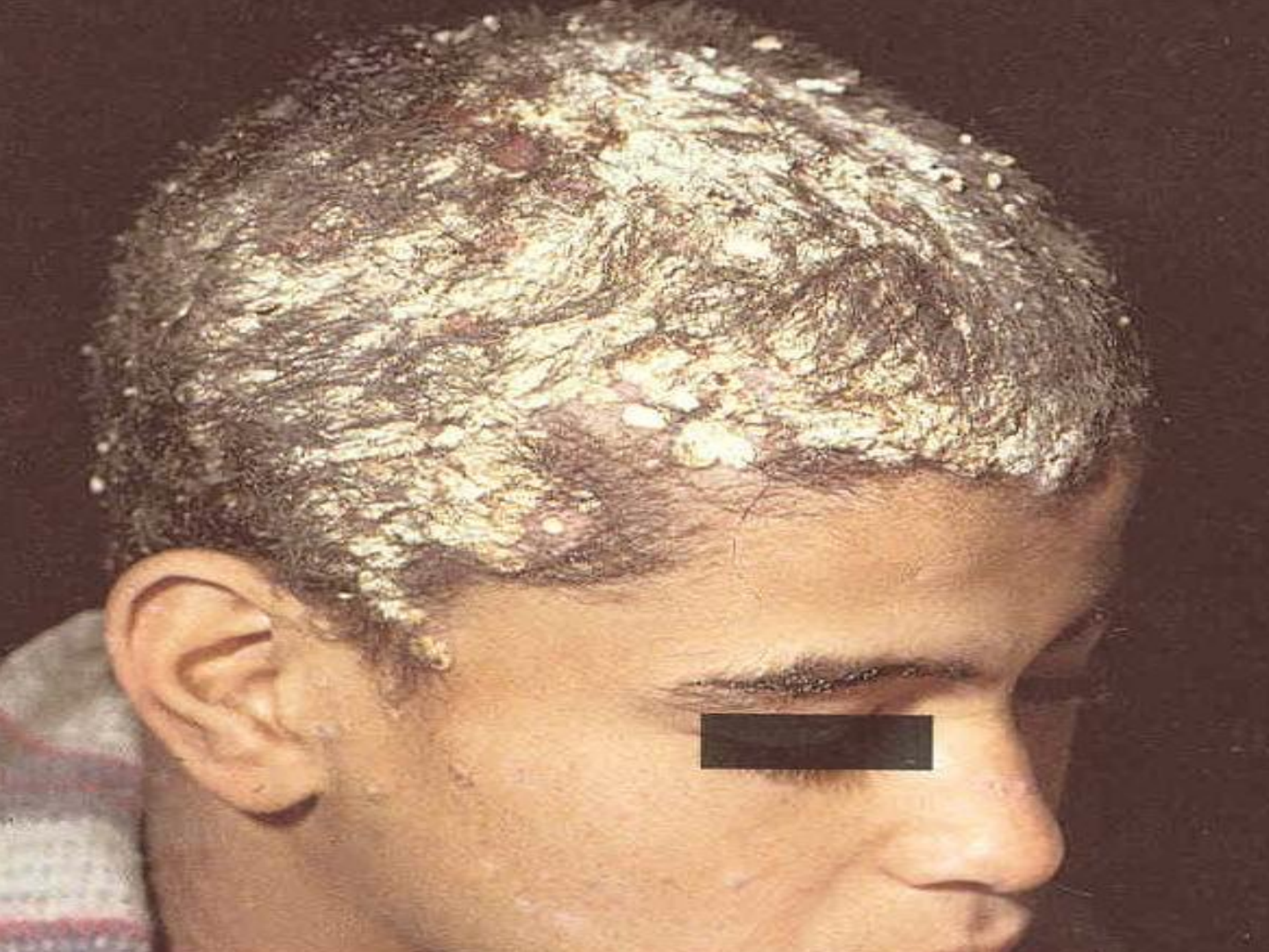




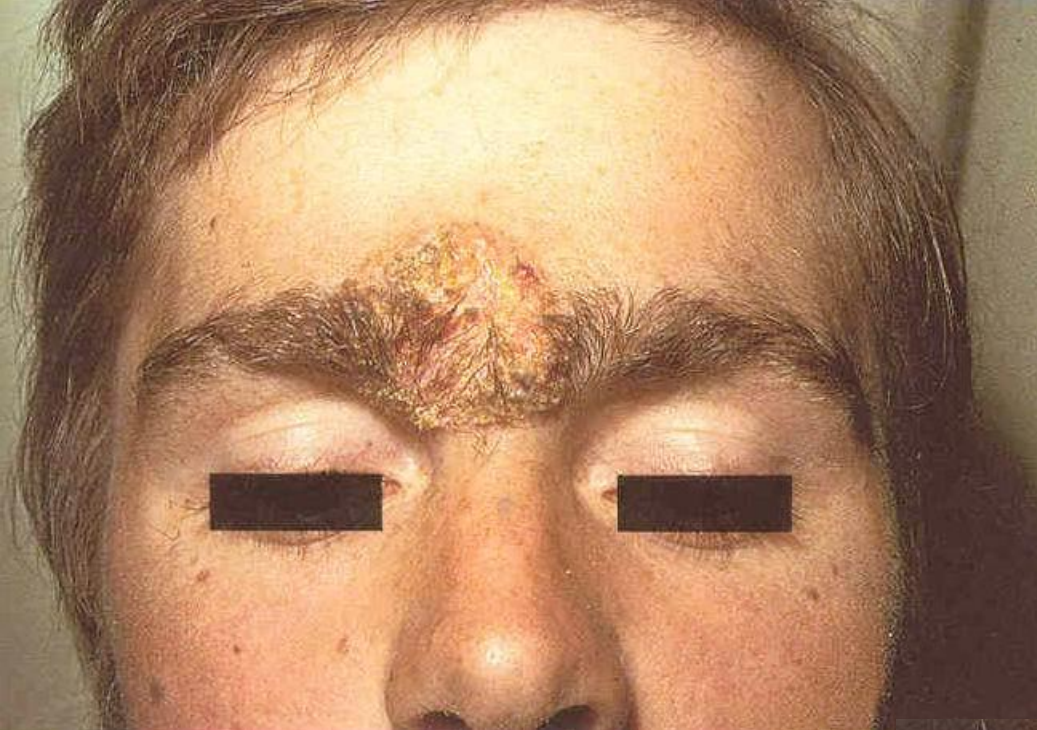
Hair loss in a well-delineated patch with scaling or small "black dots" is indicative of tinea capitis.





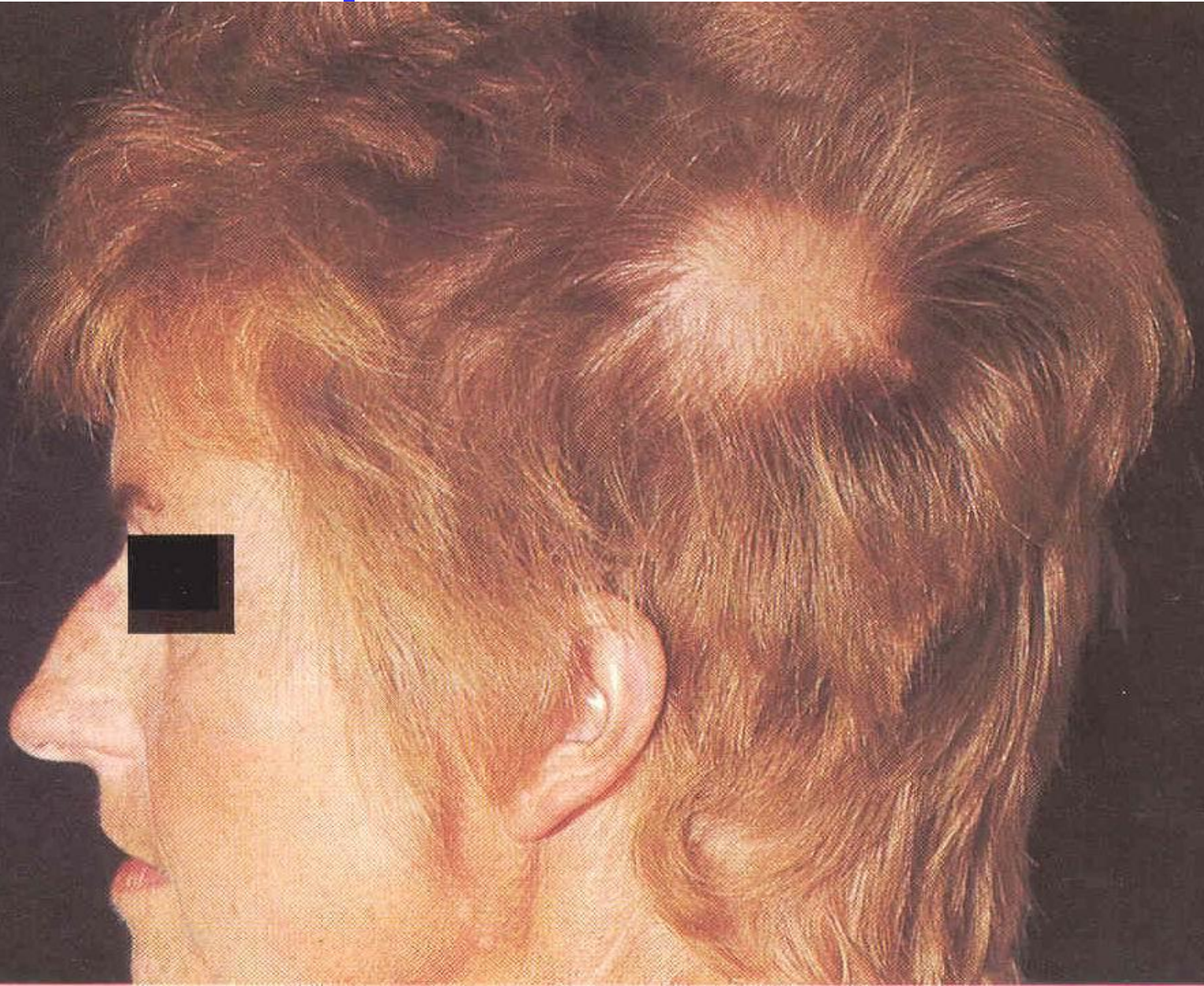








Aalopecia areata



Pyoderma



Trichotillomania



Trichotillomania



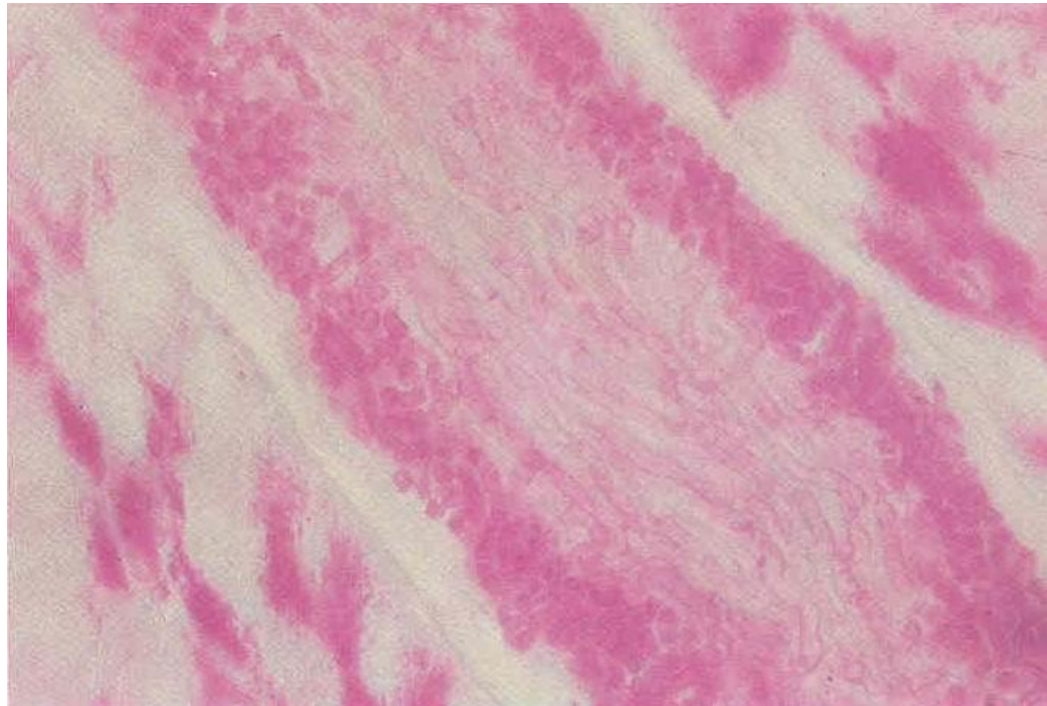
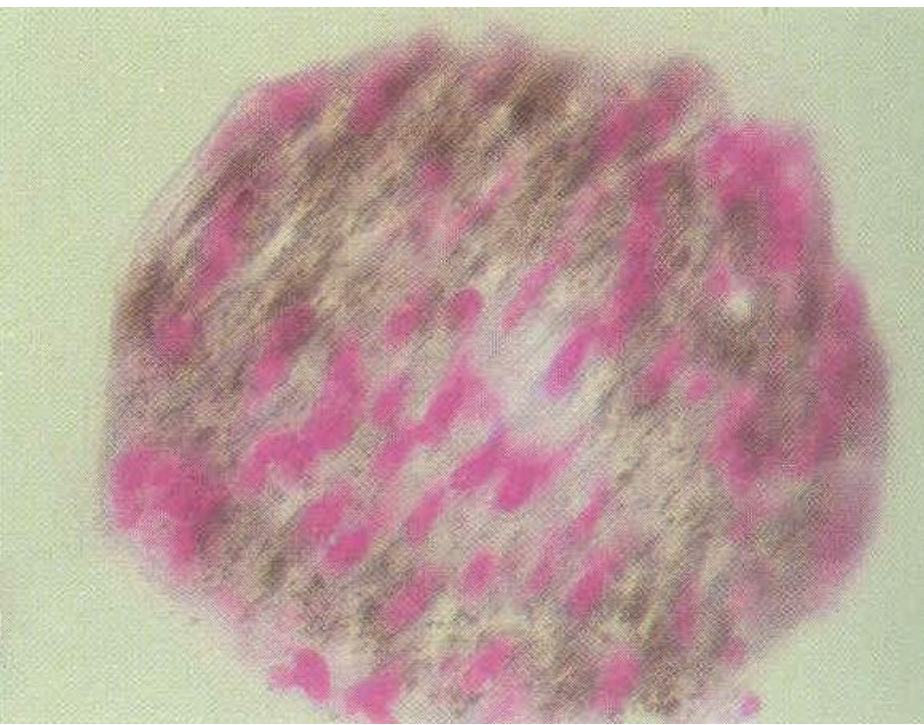
➤ 1-Collection of samples

➤ 2-Direct examination

➤ 3-Culture: SCC

➤ 4-Wood's lamp

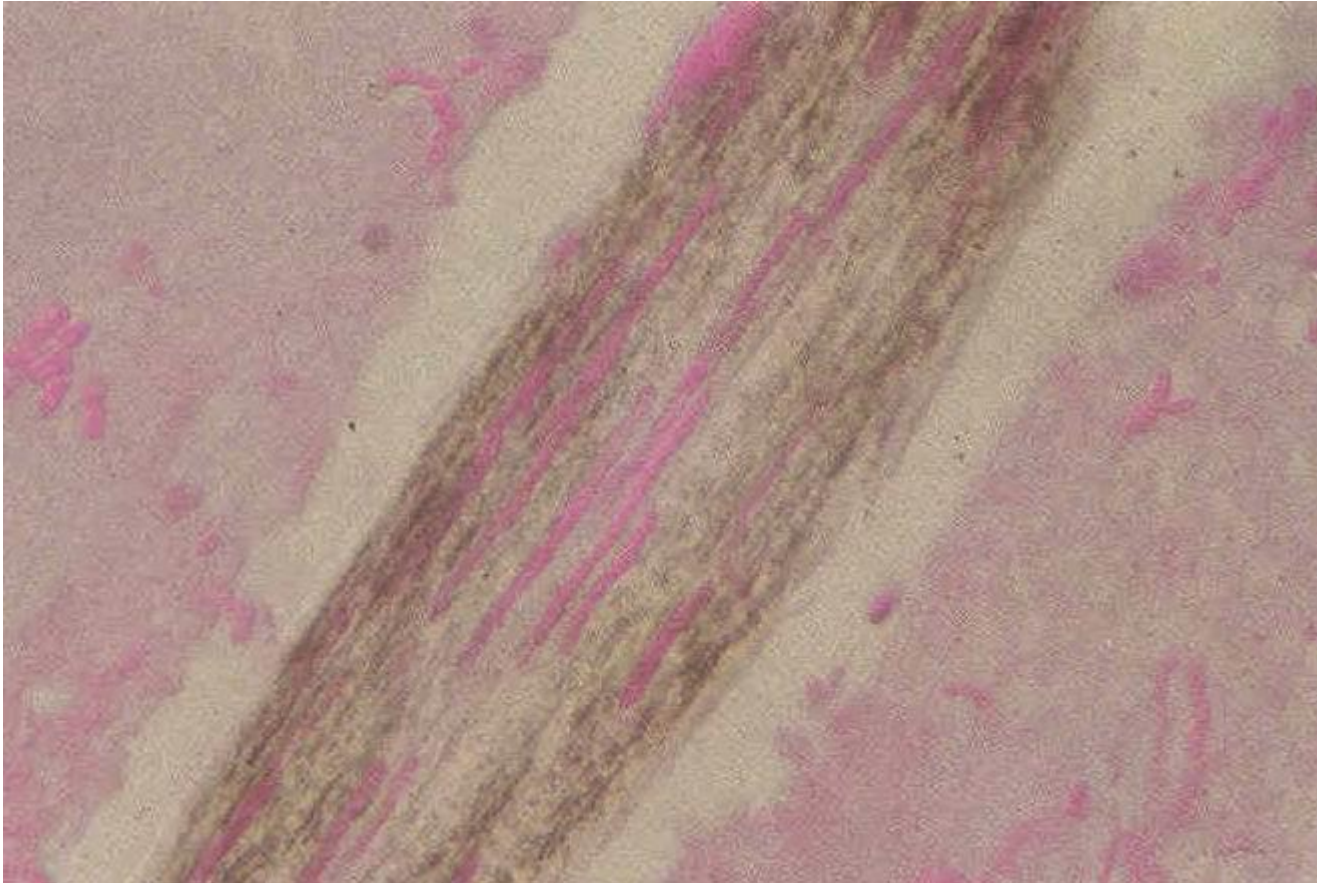
Endothrix



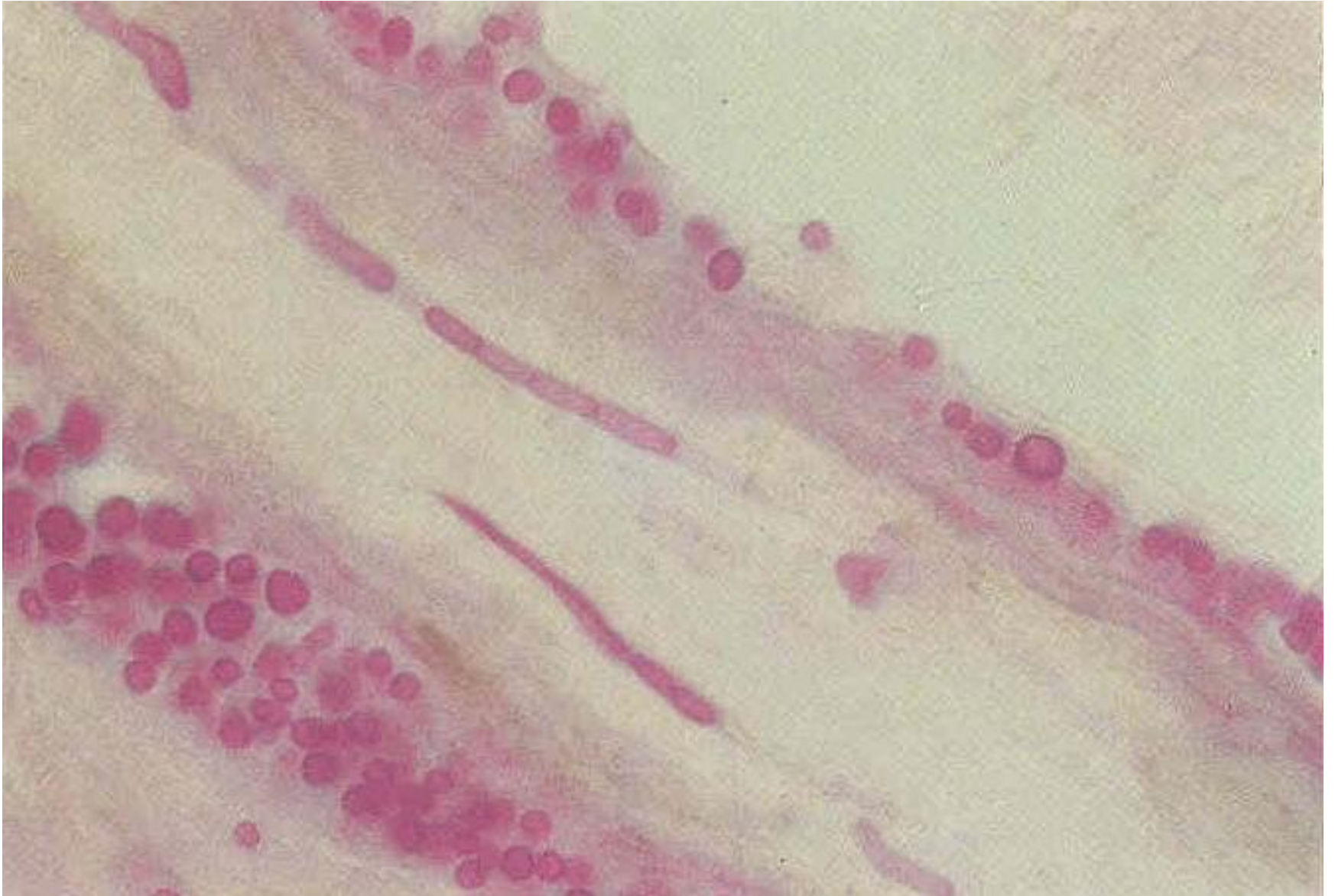
Endothrix

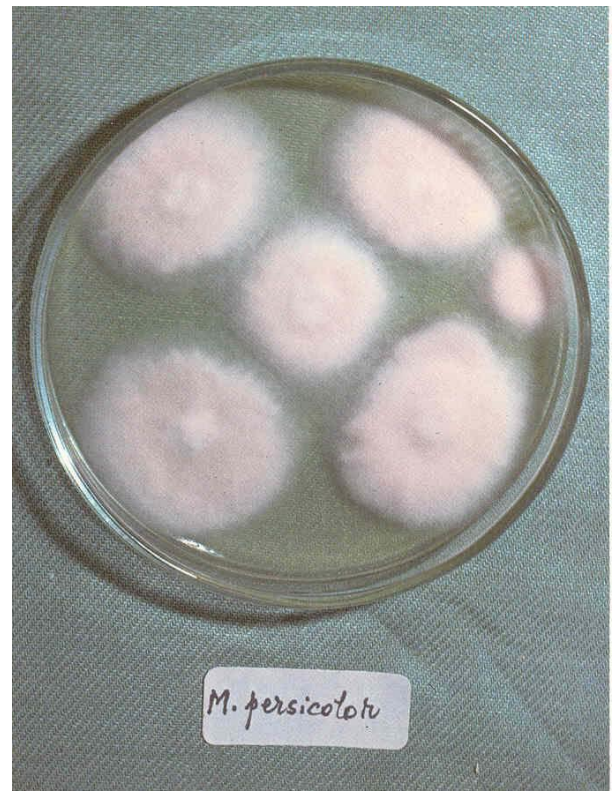
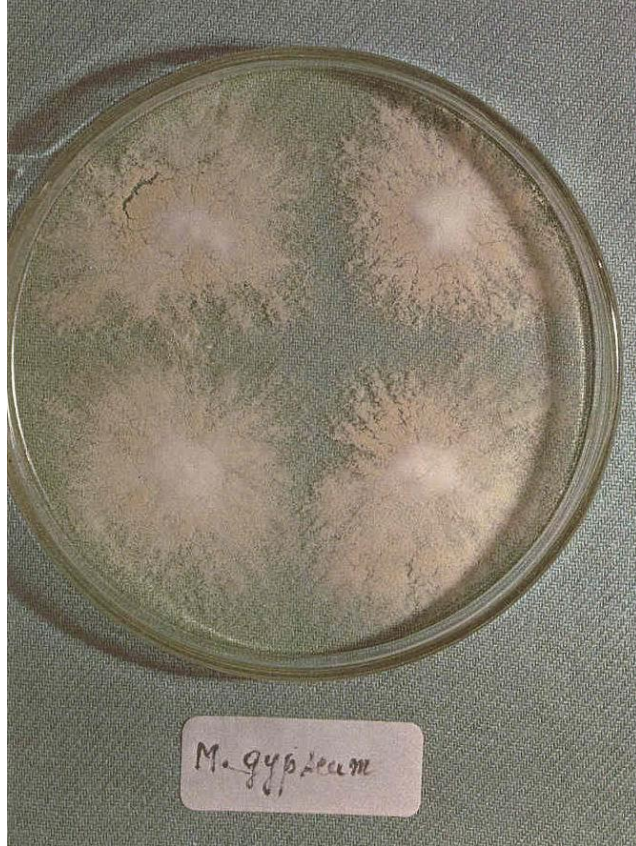


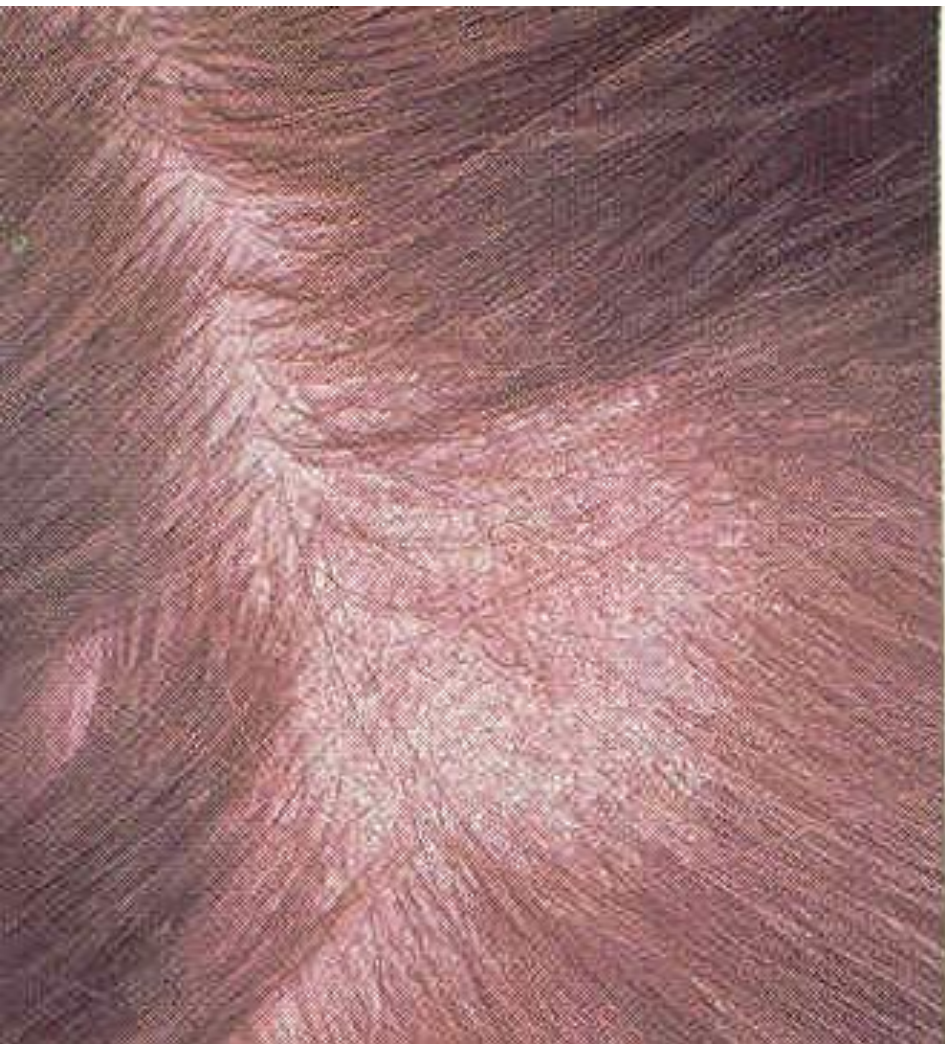
Favus



Ectothrix







➤ Griseofulvin

➤ Fluconazole

➤ Itraconazole

➤ Terbinafine

- Selenium sulphide shampoo
- Ketoconazole shampoo
- Prednisone for severe kerion
- General sanitation measures

Tinea pedis

or

Athlete's foot

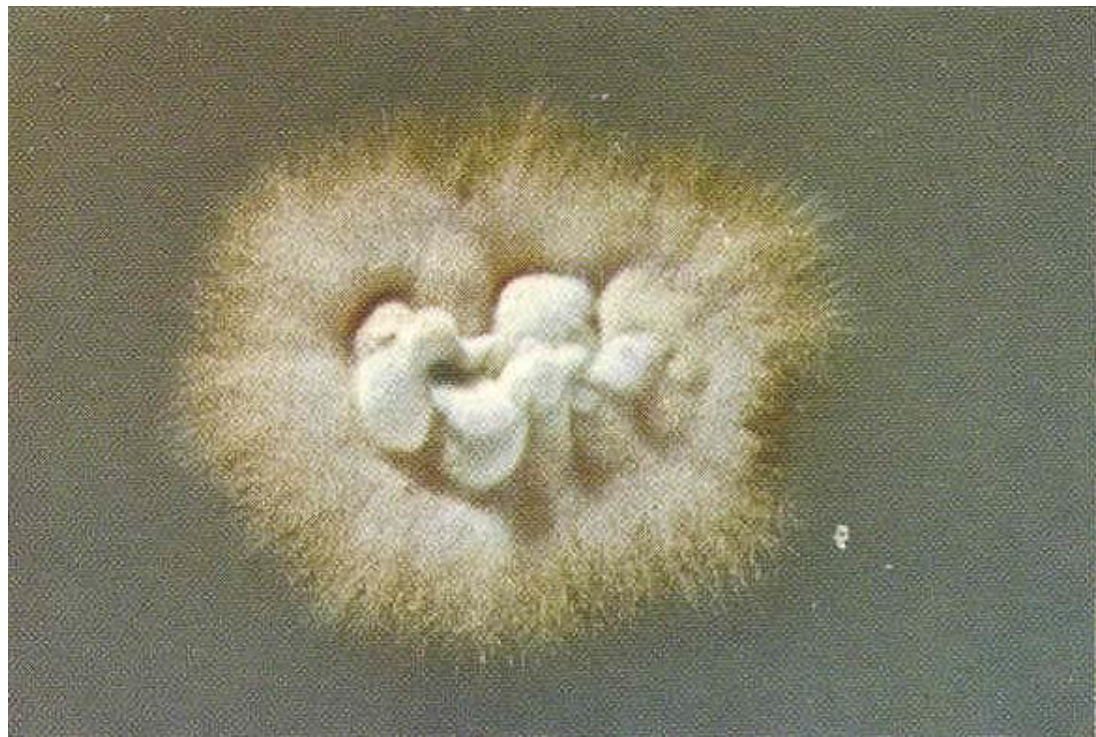
Agents:

➤ T.rubrum

➤ T.mentagrophytes: اسم فعلى (*T. interdigitale*) Ö

➤ E.floccosum Ö

❖ Scytalidium spp.

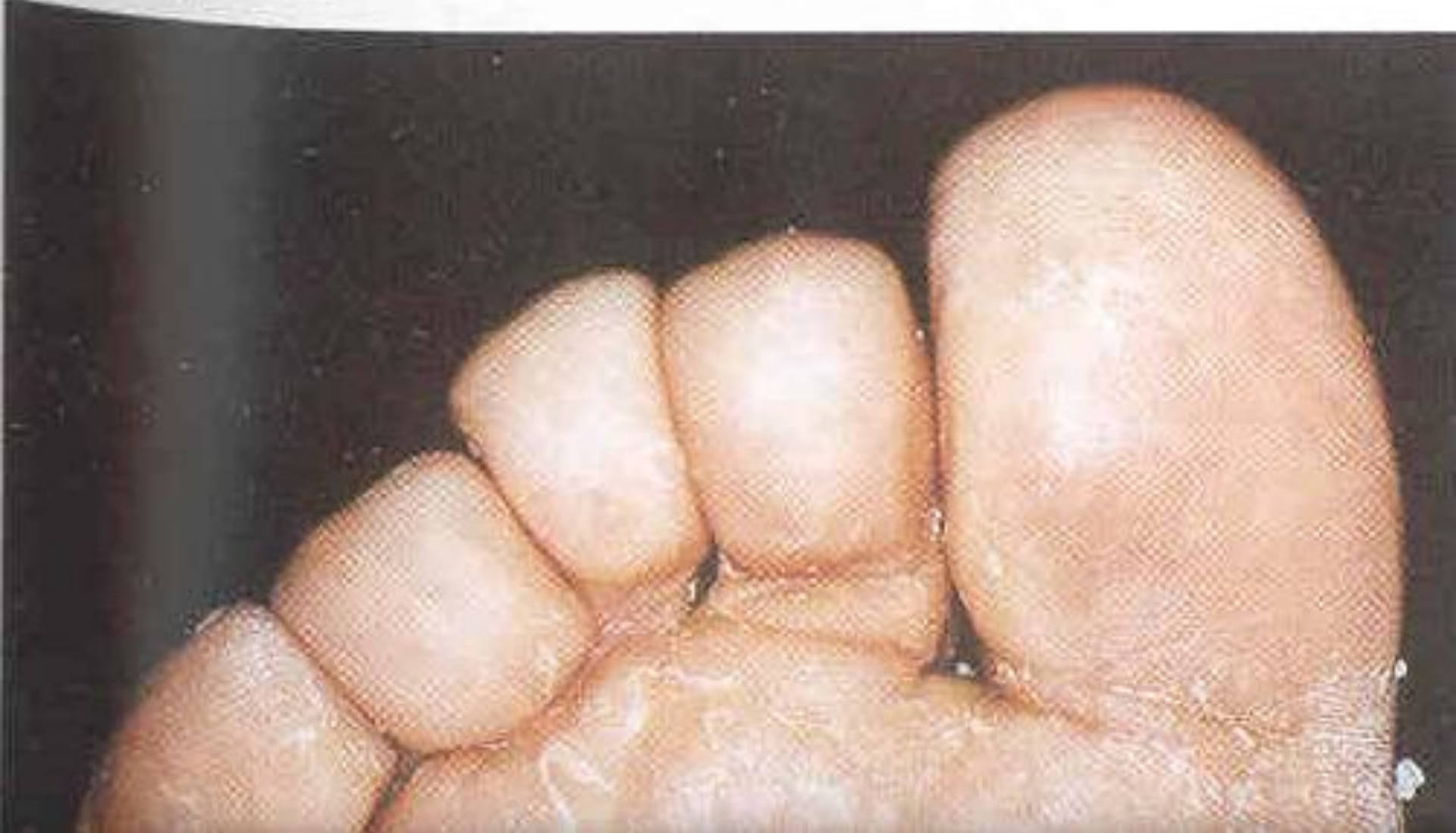


Predisposing factors:



1-Chronic intertriginous

Tinea pedis







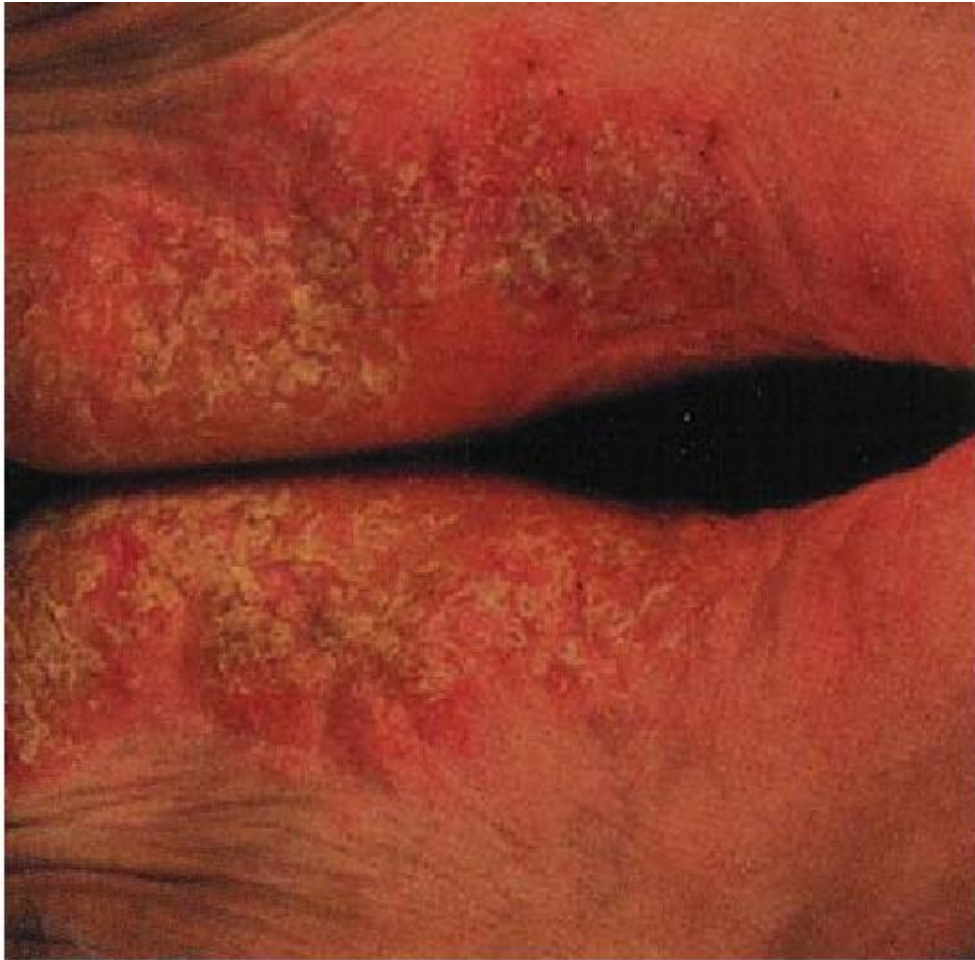
2-Papulosquamous hyperkeratotic











"Moccasin-type" tinea pedis caused
by *E. floccosum*





3-Subacute or vesicular



- T. mentagrophytes

4-Acute ulcerative vesiculopustular

5-Id reactions (secondary rashes):



➤ Showers

➤ Hotels

➤ Locker rooms

➤ Diving board

➤ Pools

➤ Floor mats

➤ Carpet

Epidemiology:

Tinea cruris:



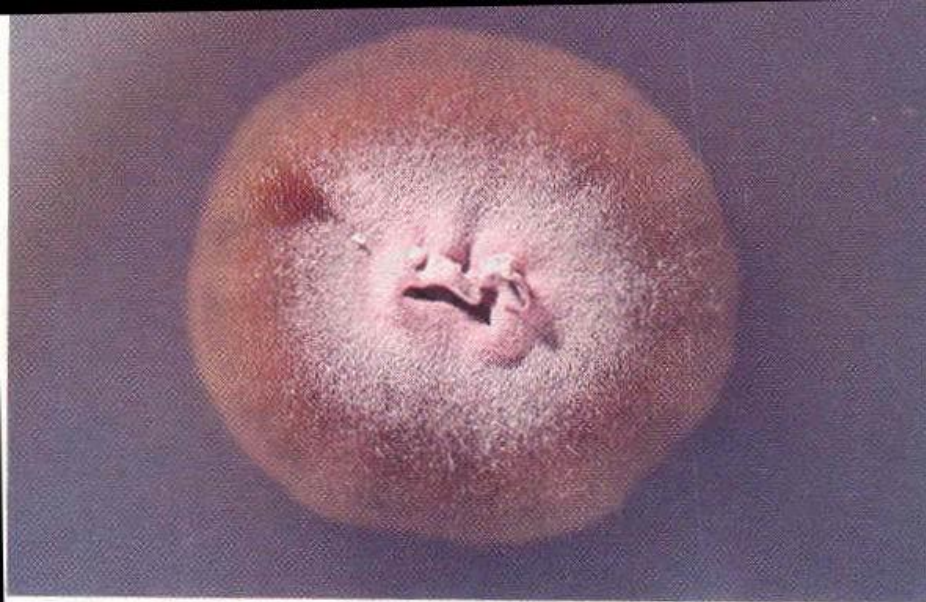
Jock itch

Agents:

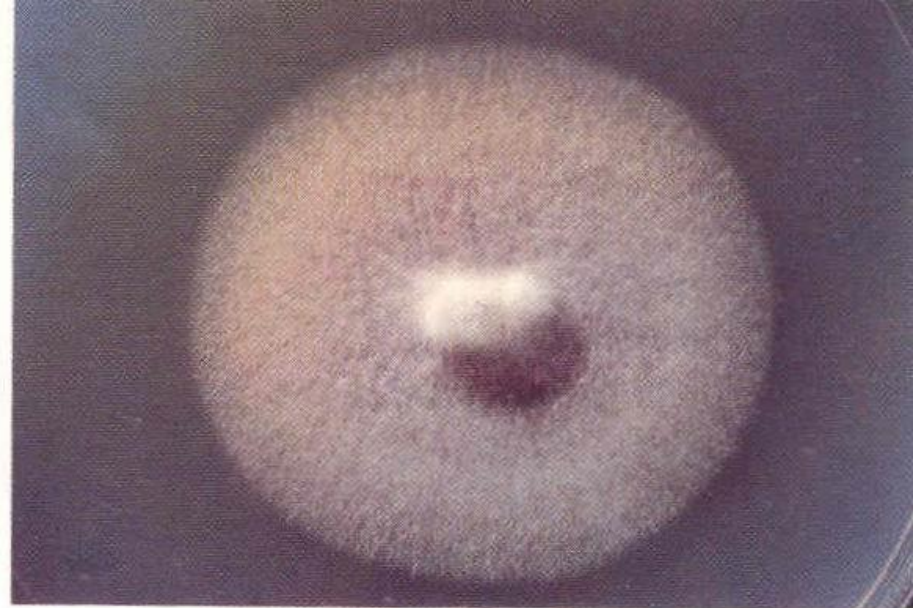
➤ E.floccosum (Europe)

➤ T.rubrum **Ö** (USA)

➤ T.mentagrophytes: اسم فعلى (T.
interdigitale) **Ö**



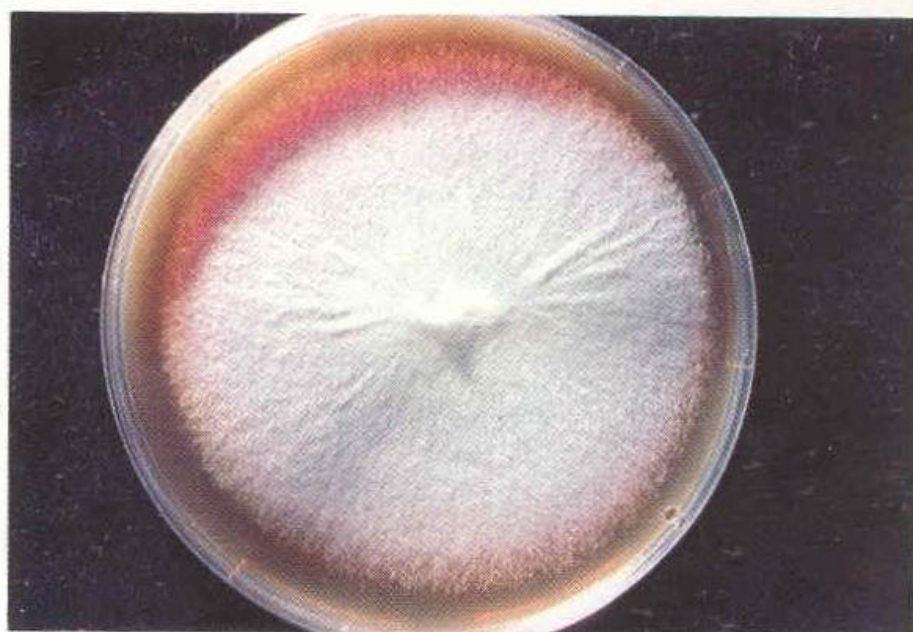
34.3 Granular. Potato dex. agar, 26 days



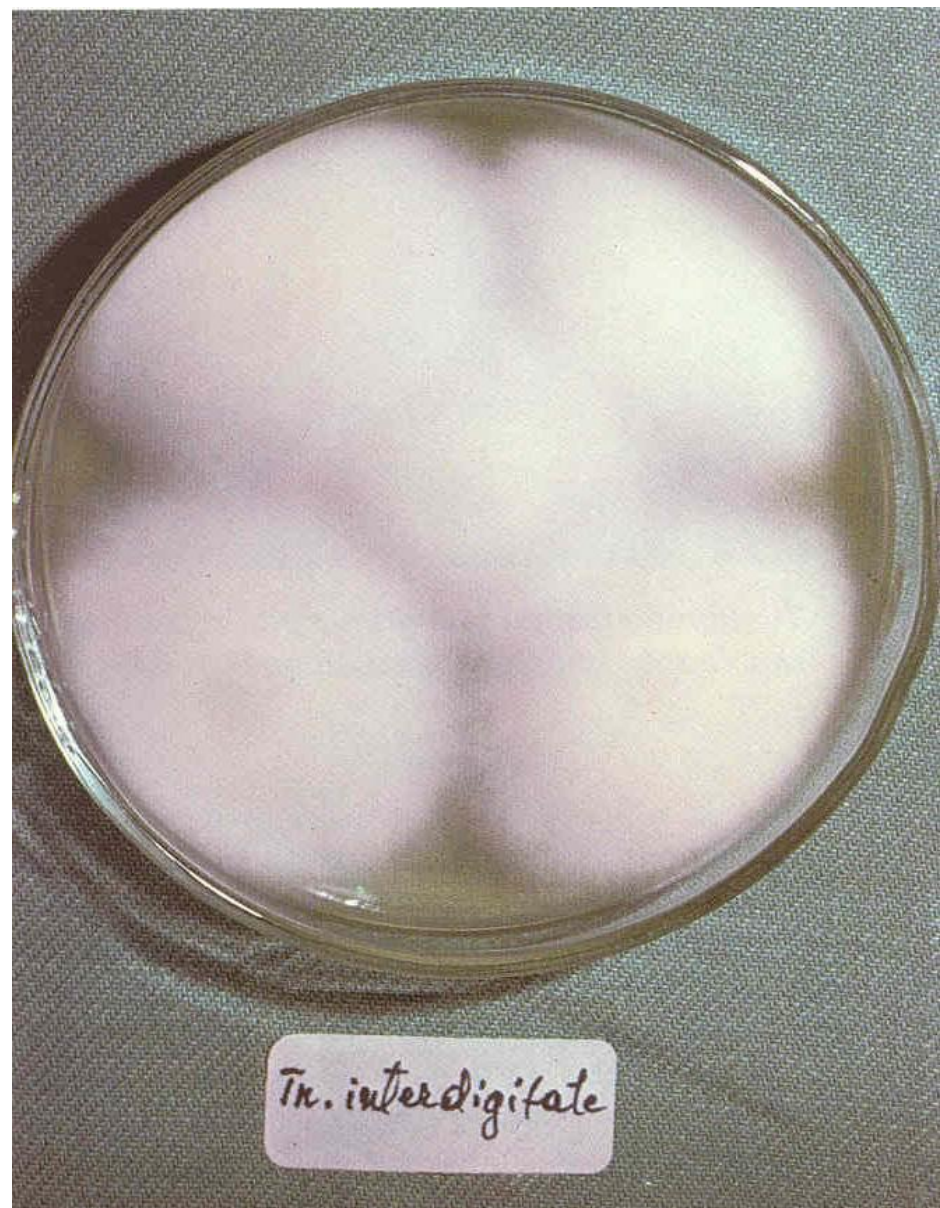
34.6 Melanoid. Potato dex. agar, 13 days



34.4 Granular. Mycobiotic agar, 26 days



34.7 Melanoid. Mycobiotic agar, 32 days



Predisposing factors:



Tinea of the groin showing typical erythematous lesions on the inner thighs



Tinea cruris



Tinea unguium: OR



Dermatophytic Onychomycosis

Onychomycosis:

- *Scopulariopsis brevicaulis*
- *C.albicans*
- *C.parapsilosis*
- *C.guilliermondi*
- *Geotricum candidum*
- *Trichosporon cutaneum*
- *Scytalidium dimidiatum* (*Hendersonula toruloidea*)

➤ *Scytalidium hyalinum*

➤ *Asp.candidus*

➤ *Asp.flavus*

➤ *Asp.fumigatus*

➤ *Asp.glaucus*

➤ *Asp.sydowi*

➤ *Asp.treus*

➤ *Asp.ustus*

➤ *Asp.versicolor*

➤ *Fusarium oxysporum*

➤ *Acremonium spp.*

Scopulariopsis brevicaulis



Scopulariopsis brevicaulis



DLSO due to *Scytalidium dimidiatum*
with associated paronychia



Asp.niger



Alternaria tenuis



Proximal subungual onychomycosis
due to *Fusarium*



Treatment of onychomycosis:

- Seldom effective oral therapy
- Nail removal with 40 percent urea is best alternative treatment

Agents of tinea unguium:

➤ **T.rubrum**

➤ **T.mentagrophytes**

(*T. اسم فعلى:*
interdigitale)

➤ **T.schenleinii**

➤ **T.violaceum**

➤ **T.verrucosum**

➤ **T.tonsurans**Ö

➤ **E.floccosum**Ö

➤ **T.concentricum**



Predisposing factors:

➤ 1-Contact:

Tinea manuum

➤ 2-Indirect:

Tinea corporis

Tinea capitis

➤ 3-Scissors,....

1-Leukonychia mycotica or Superficial white onychomycosis

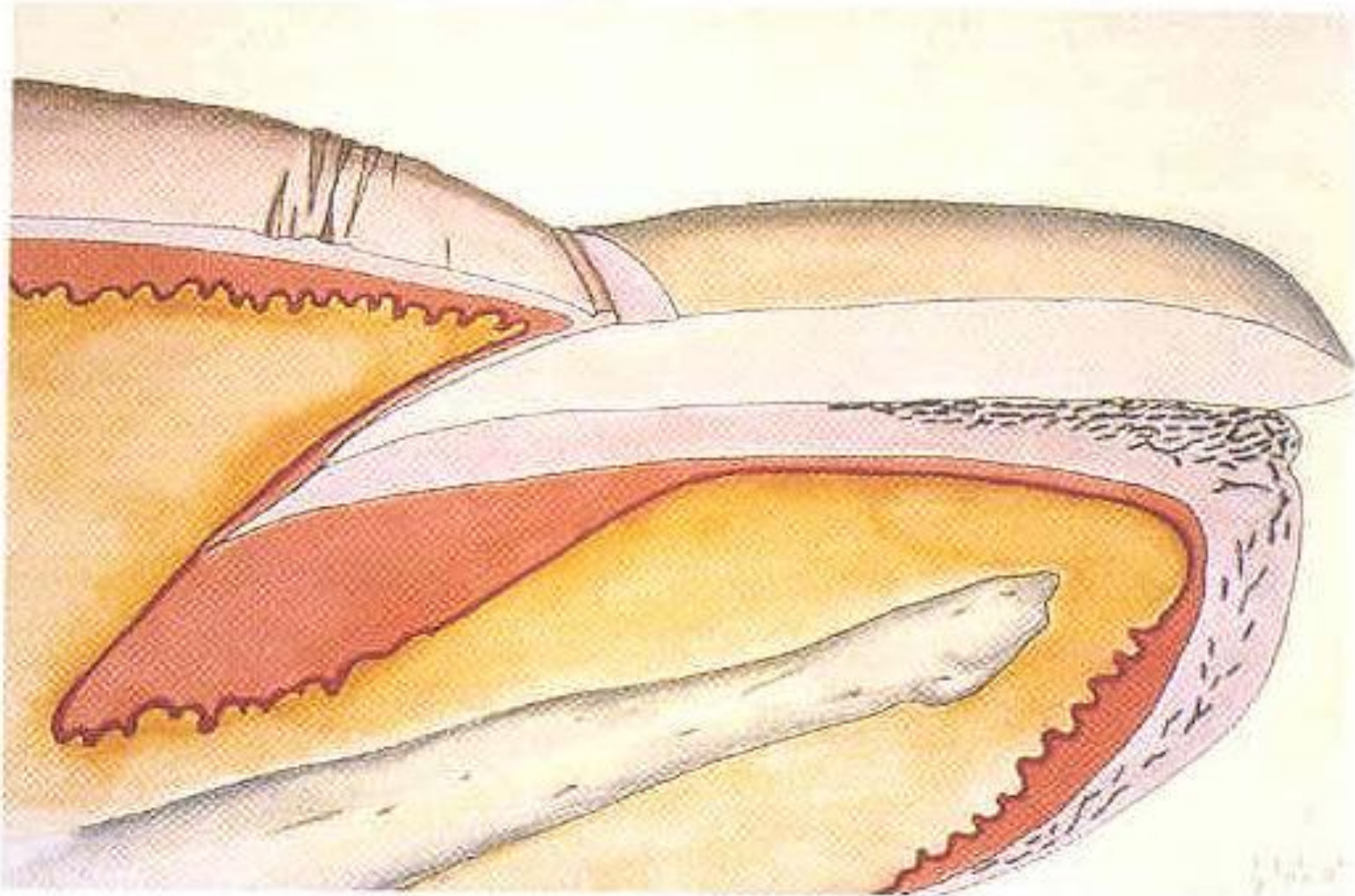
2-Invasive or distal and subungual onychomycosis

- Proximal subungual onychomycosis

Superficial white onychomycosis



Distal lateral subungual onychomycosis





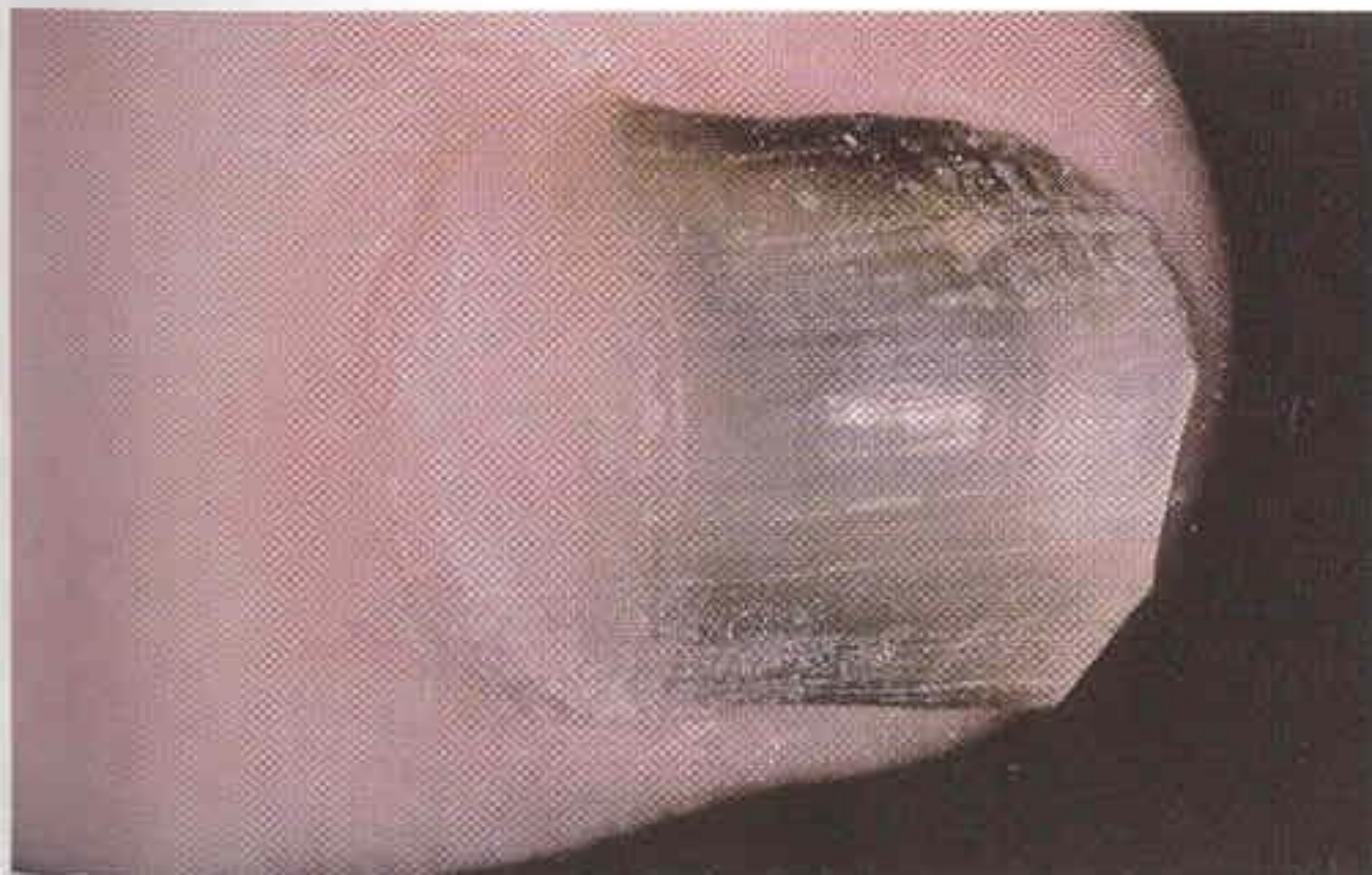
DLSO with onycholysis due to *T. rubrum*



DLSO due to *T. rubrum*



Mixed infection due to *T. rubrum*
and *Pseudomonas*



Psoriasis



Psoriasis



Norwegian scabies



Epidemiology:



Collection of specimens from a nail affected by distal subungual onychomycosis. Subungual scales are obtained with a curette after removal of the onycholytic nail plate

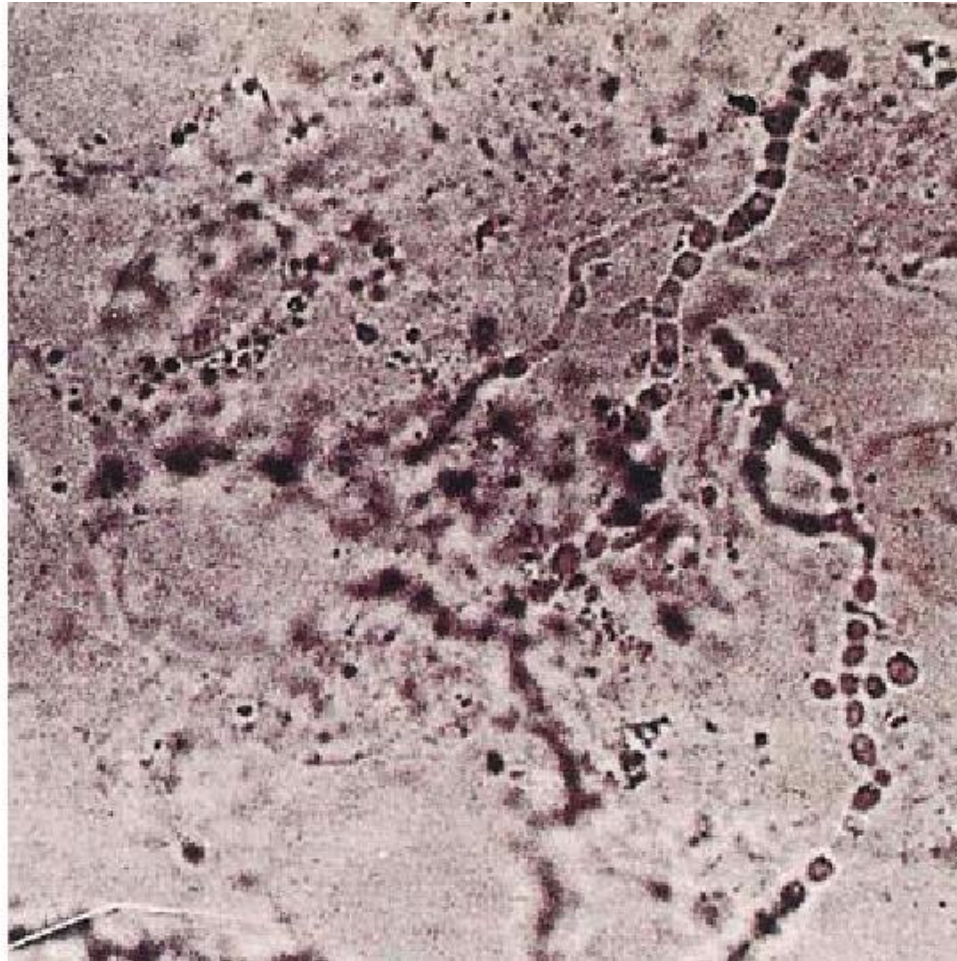


Dermatophyte mycelia



Dermatophyte mycelia





Treatment:

- 28% Tioconazole solution
- A combination of 40% Urea and 1% Bifonazole

➤ 5% Amorolfine used as a nail lacquer

➤ 8% Cyclopirox olamine

Systemic:

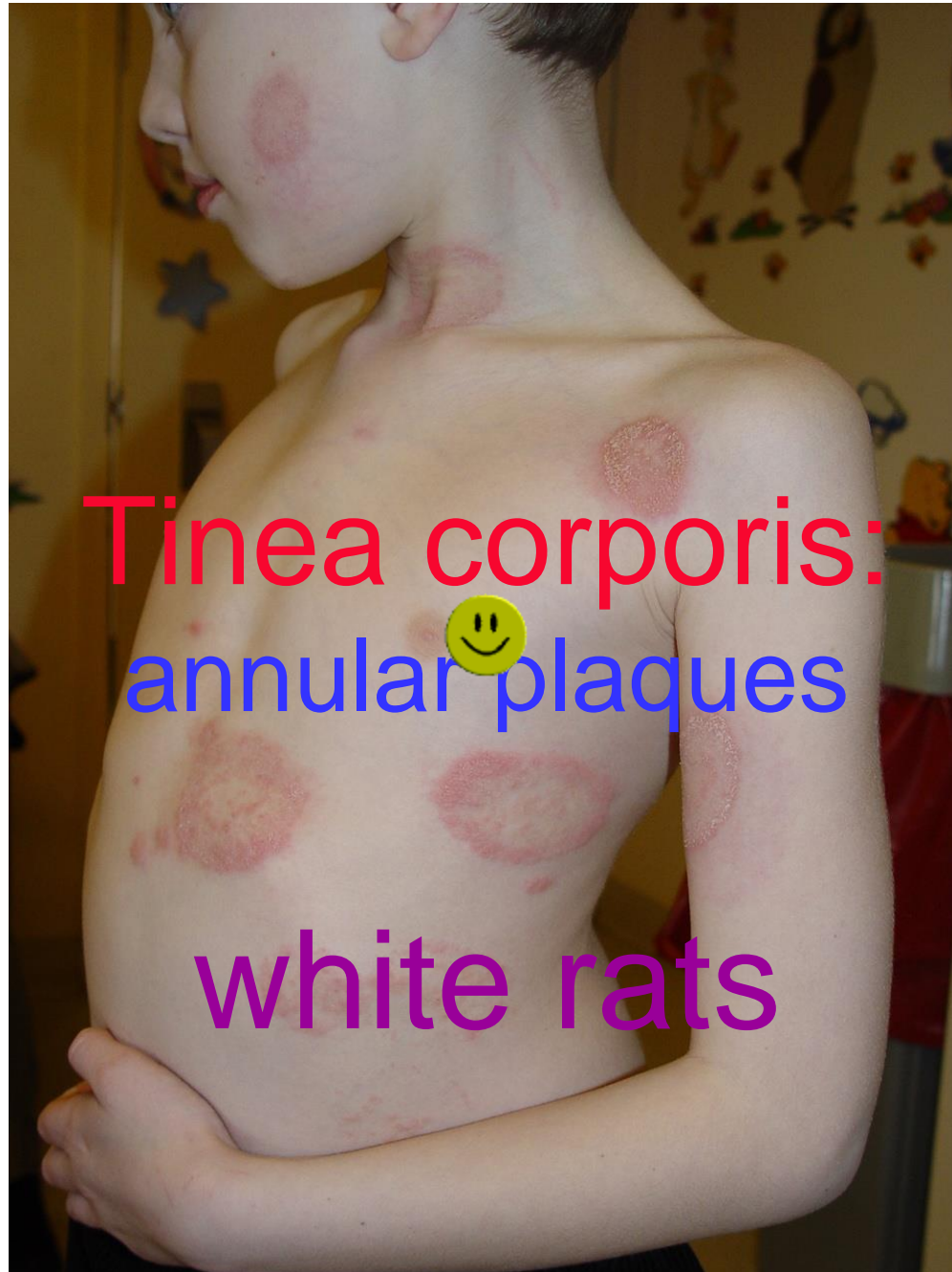
➤ **Fluconazole:** 3 months, 6 months

➤ **Itraconazole:** 6 weeks, 12 weeks

➤ **Terbinafine:** 6 weeks, 12 weeks

Chemical avulsion with urea/bifonazole





Tinea corporis:
annular  plaques

white rats

Agents:

Most of dermatophytes

Predisposing factors:

Tinea corporis caused by *M. canis*
following contact with infectious
kittens .



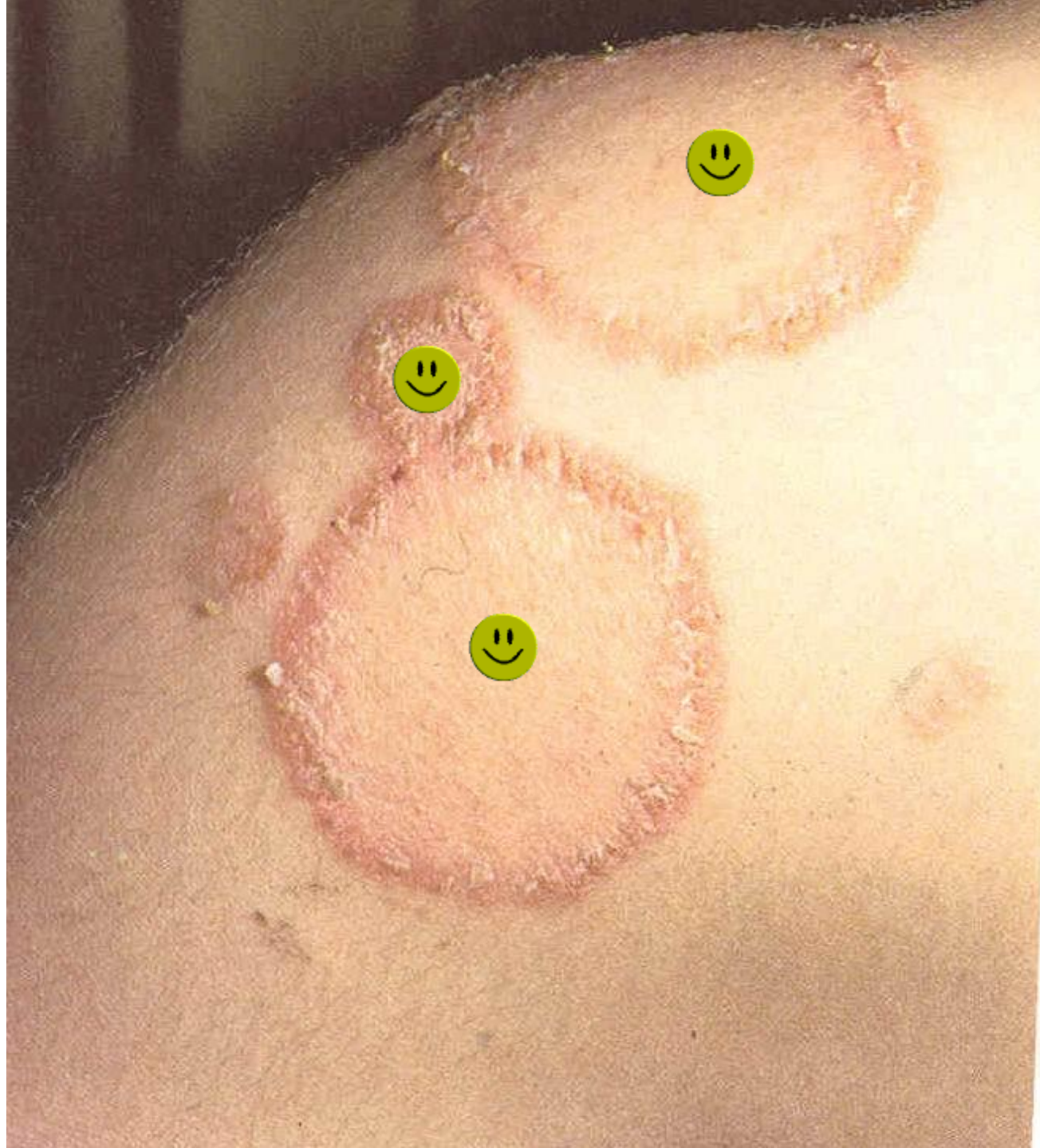
➤ 1-Annular or circinate (tinea circinata) patches

➤ 2-Exzematic form

➤ 3-Herpetic form







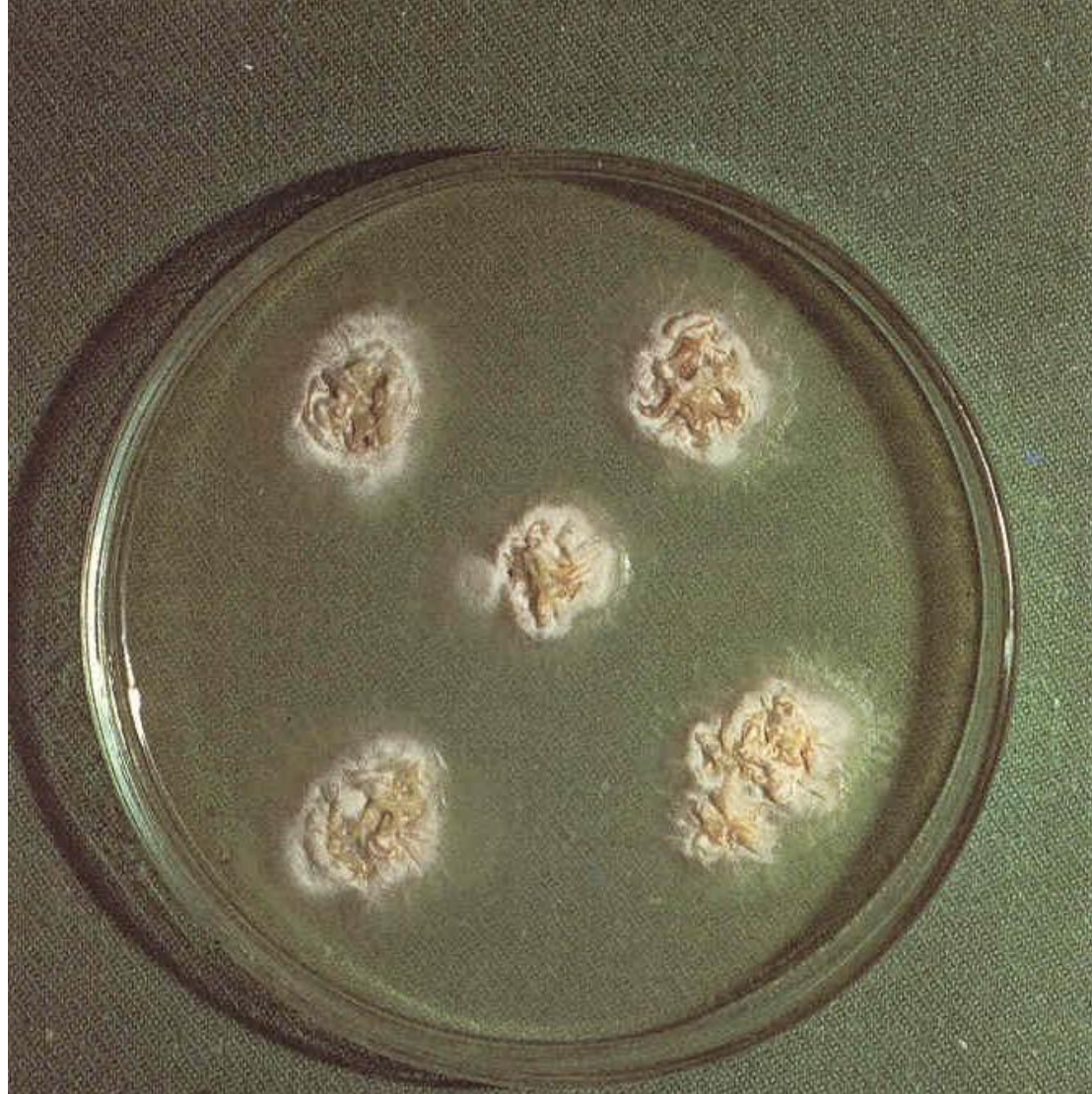




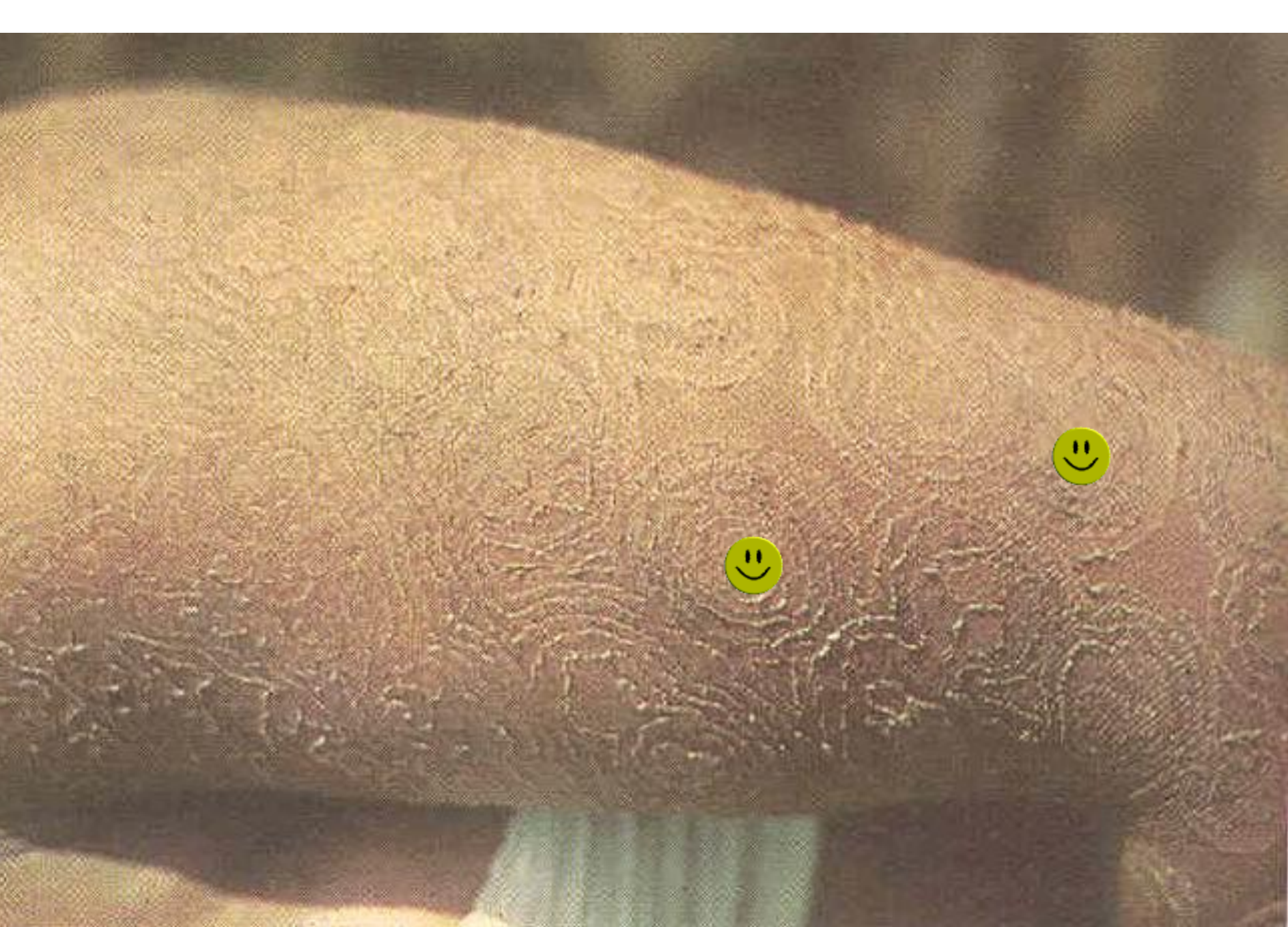
Impetiginized tinea corporis

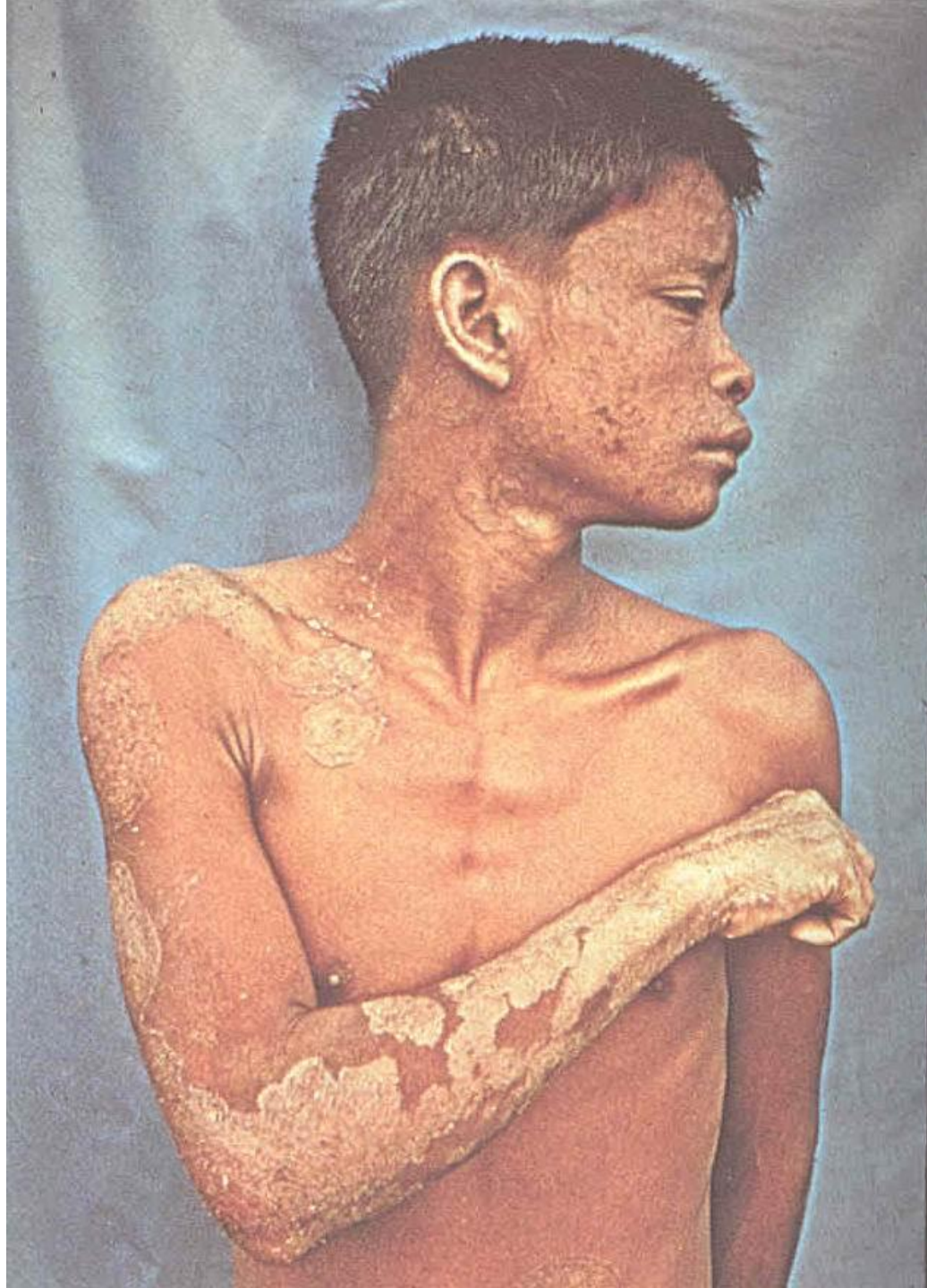


➤ 4-Tinea imbricata (Tokelau disease)



Tr. concentricum







Epidemiology:



Tinea manuum:

Agents:

➤ T.rubrum

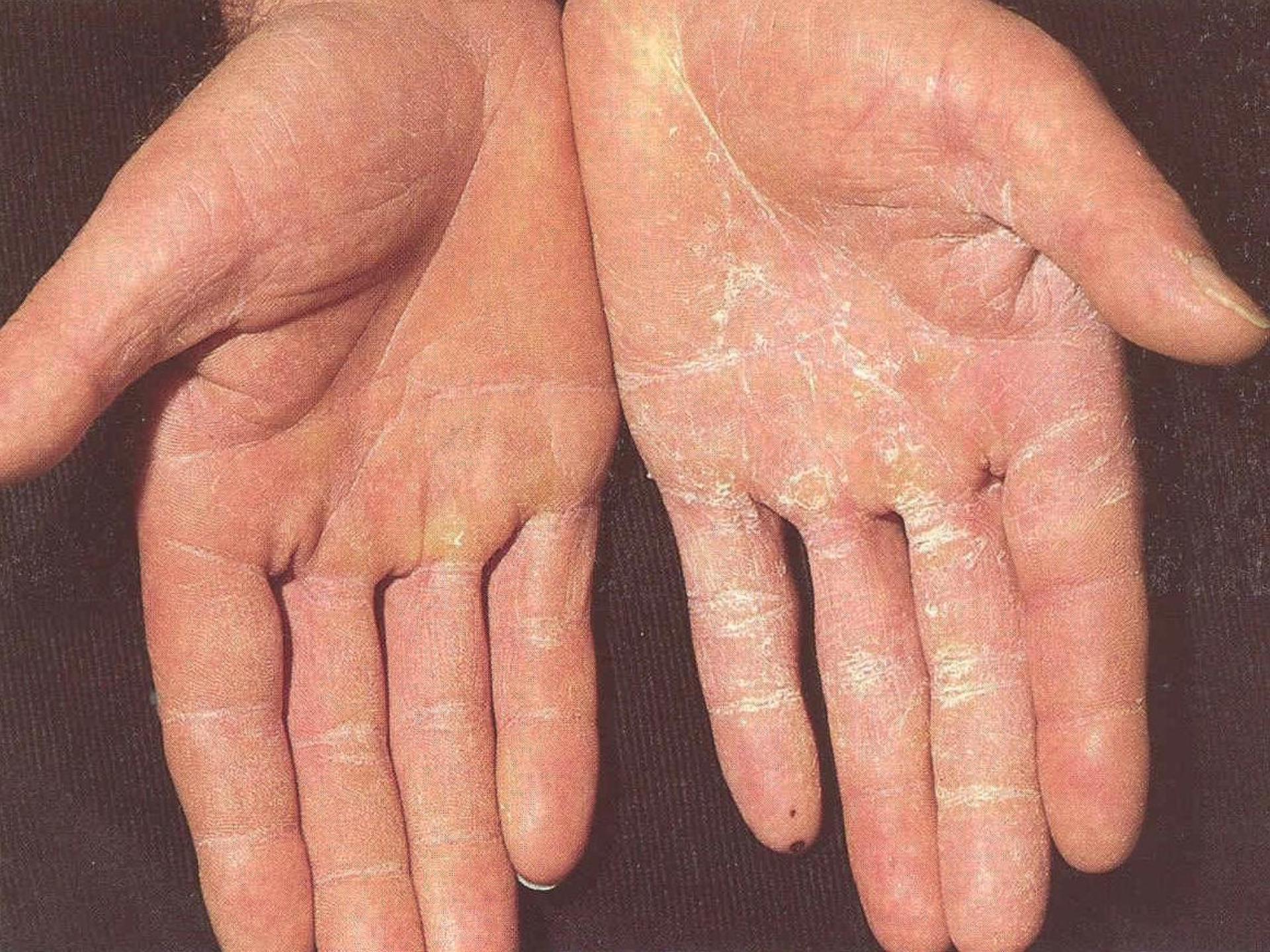
➤ T.mentagrophytes: اسم فعلى (*T. interdigitale*)

➤ E.floccosum

➤ Diffuse hyperkeratotic

➤ Vesicular

➤ Papulovesicular



Tinea manus





Tinea barbae:

Agents:

➤ T.mentagrophytes

➤ T.verrucosum

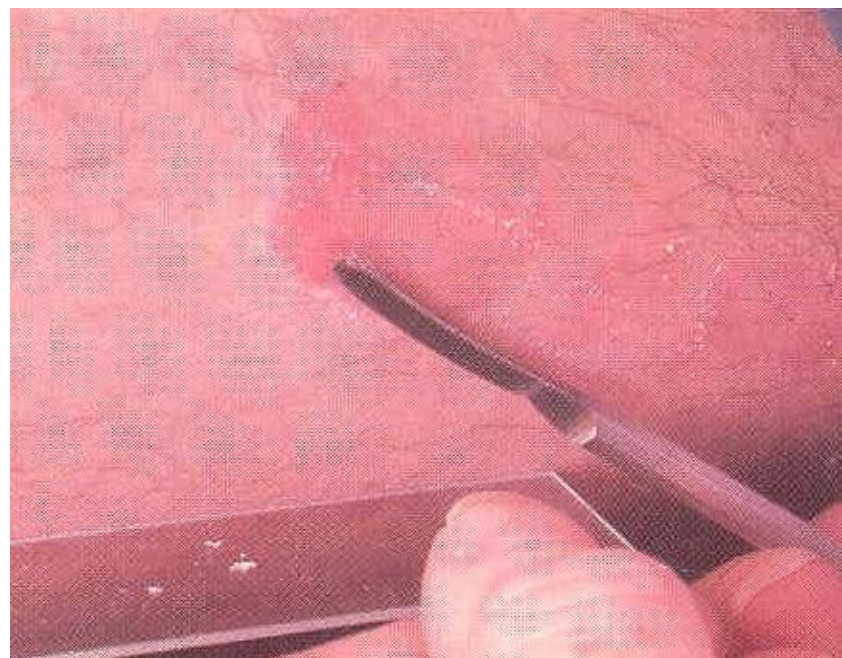
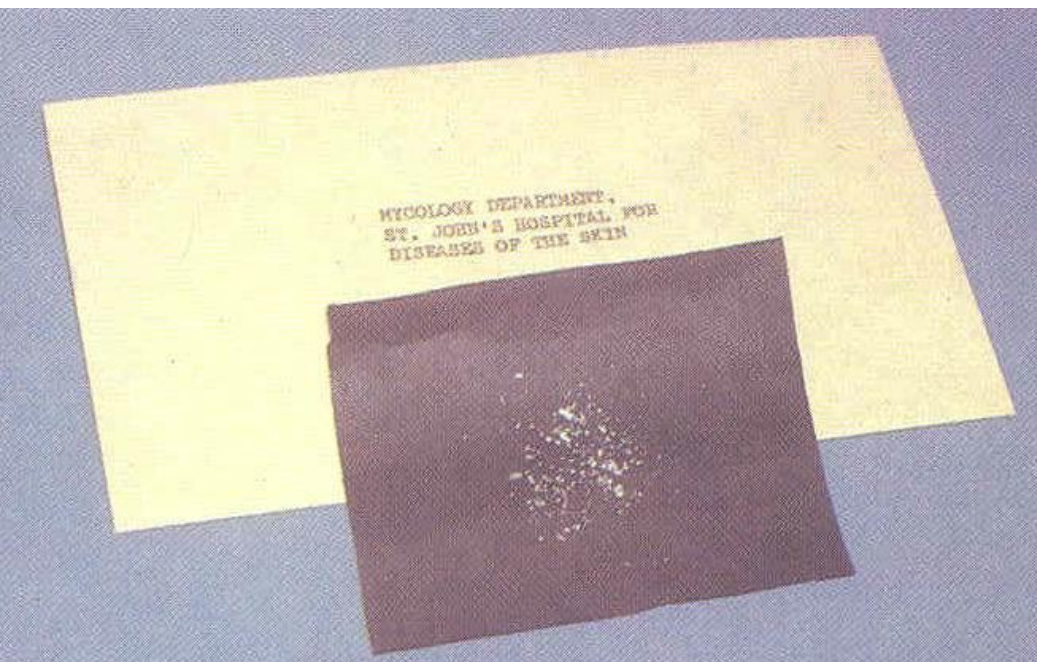
1-Superficial (T.rubrum-
rarely)

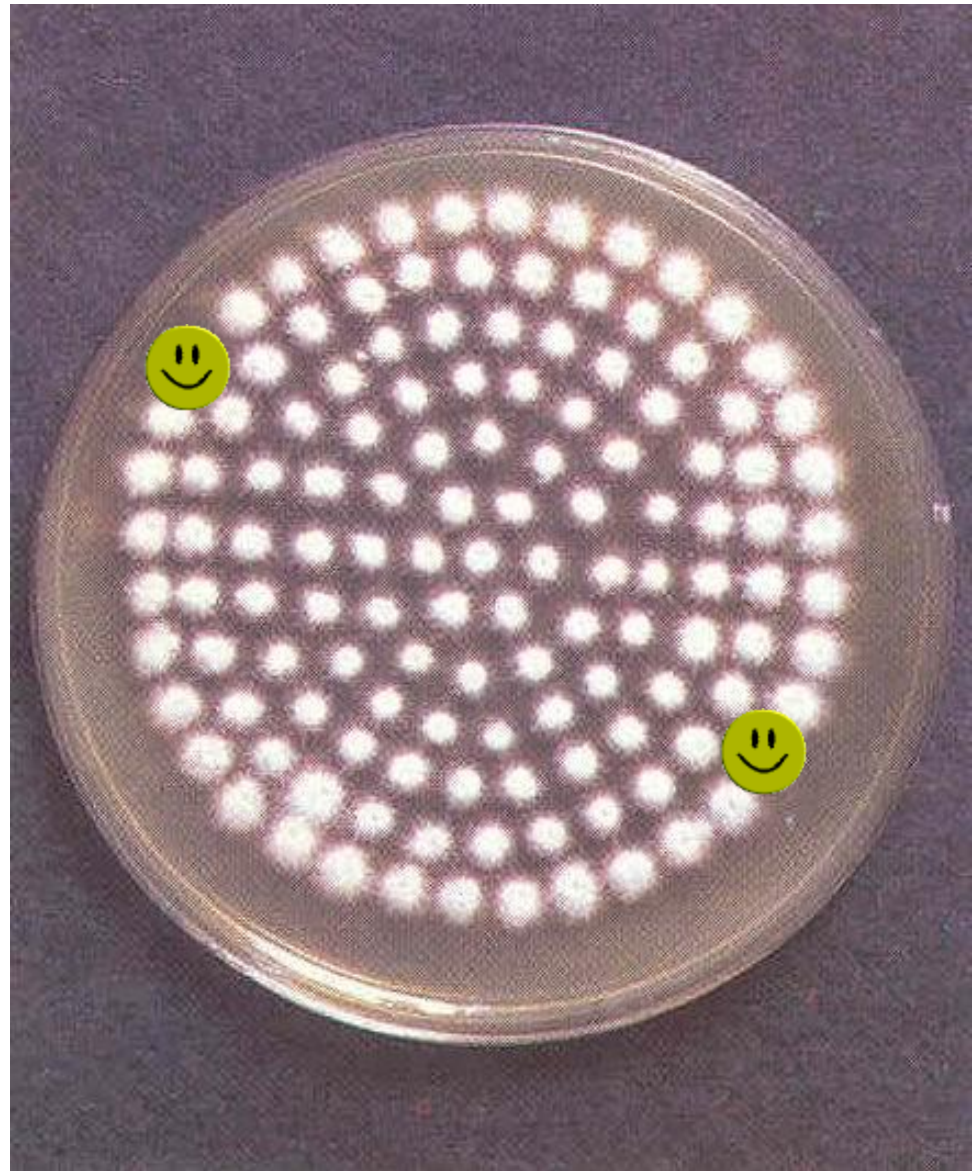
2-Pustular, and deep

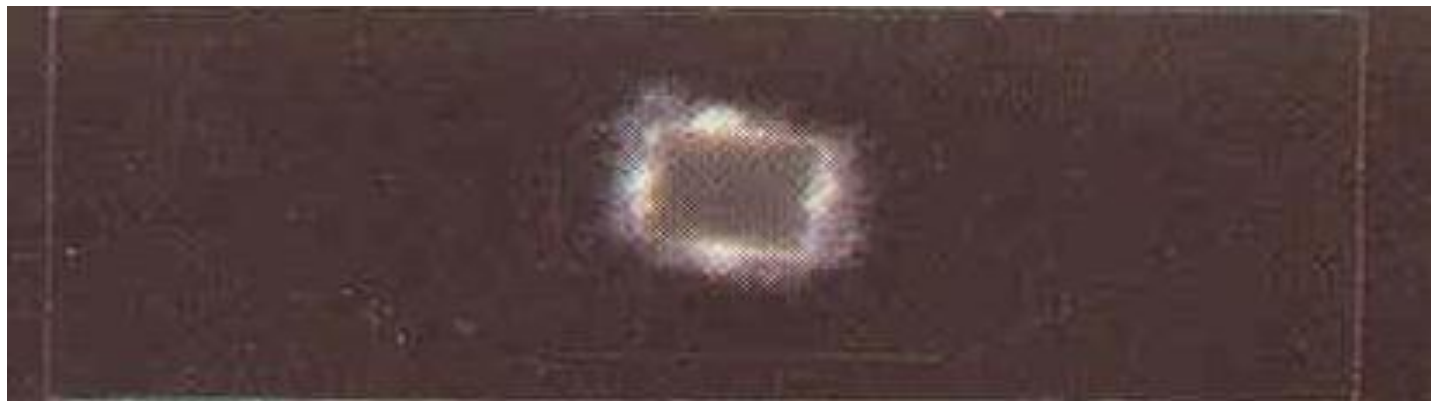


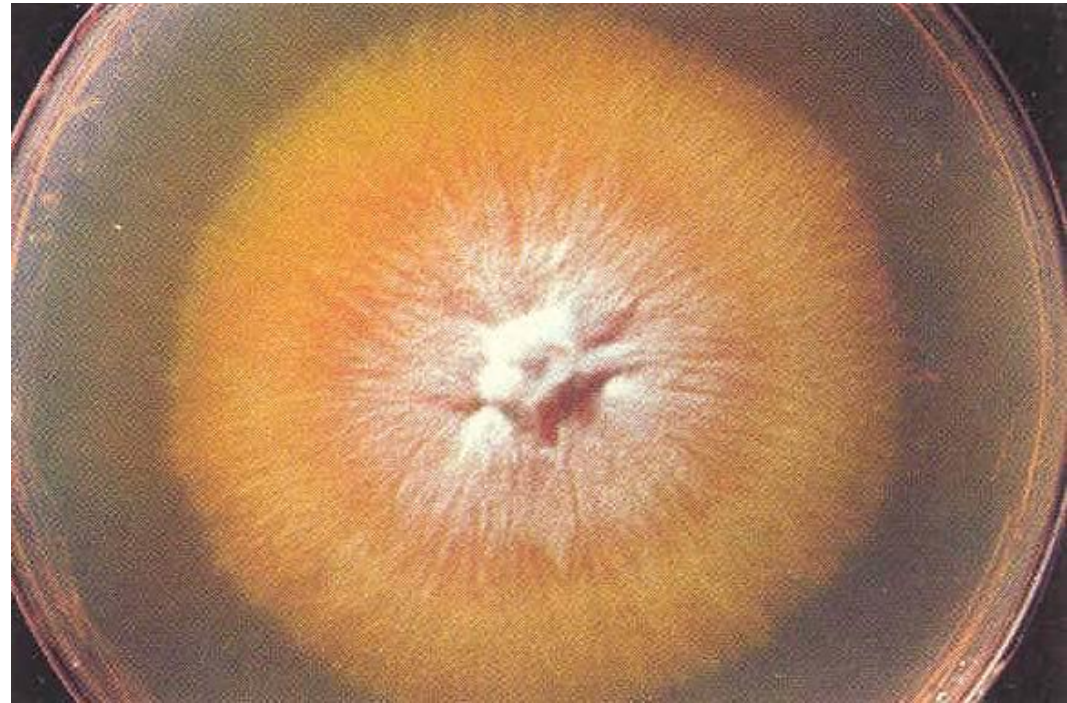


Laboratory diagnosis:

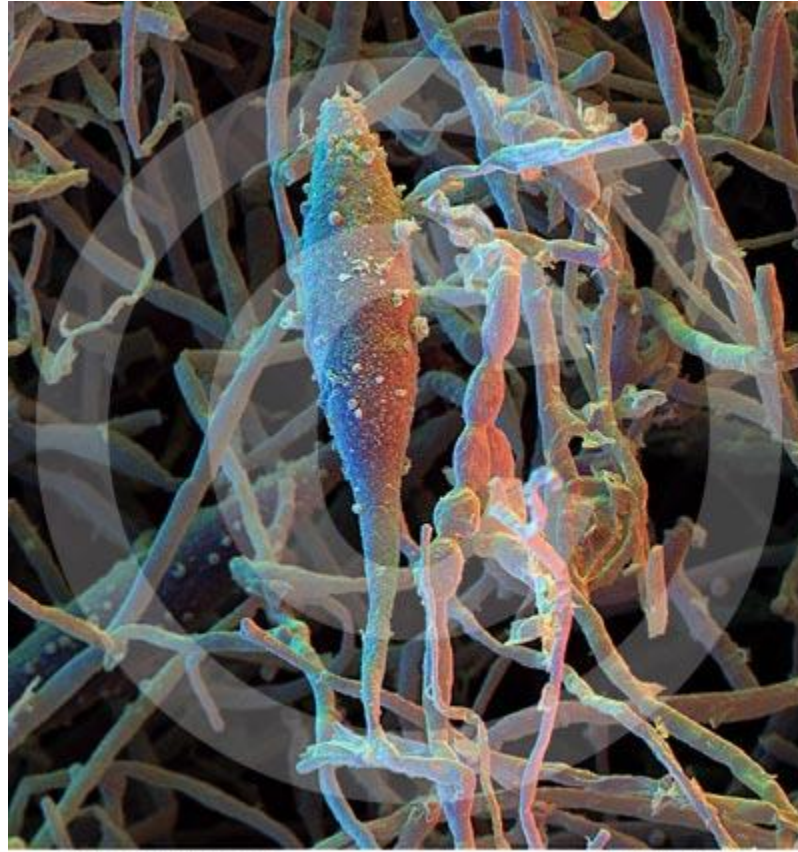






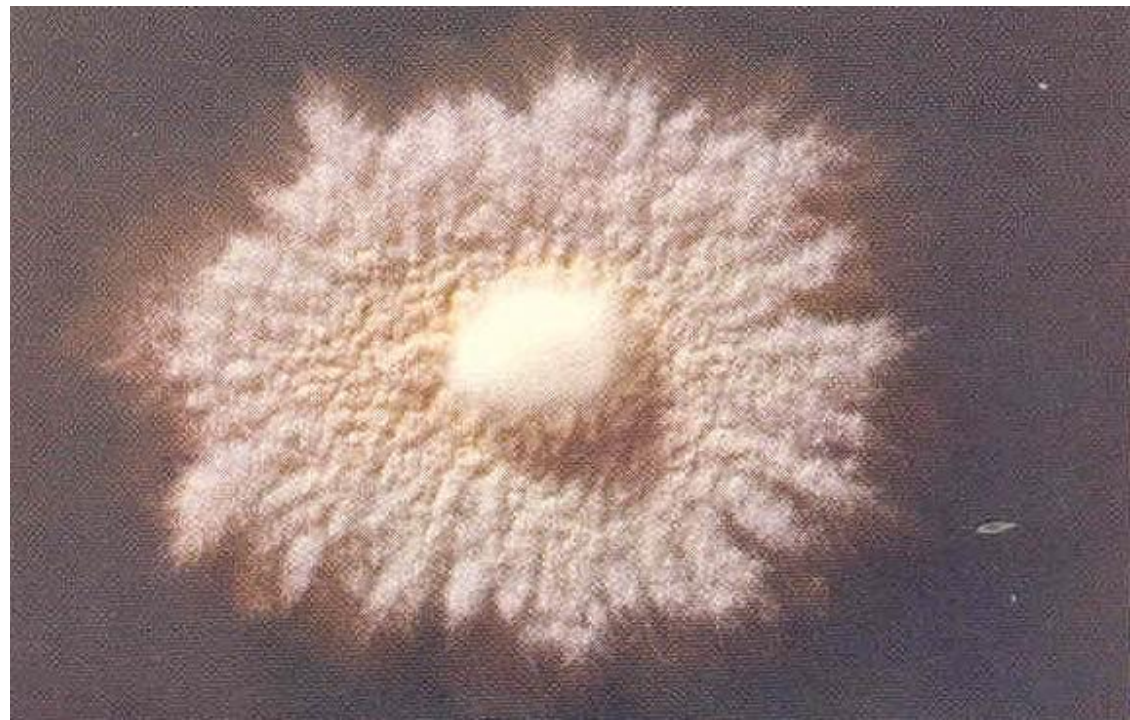
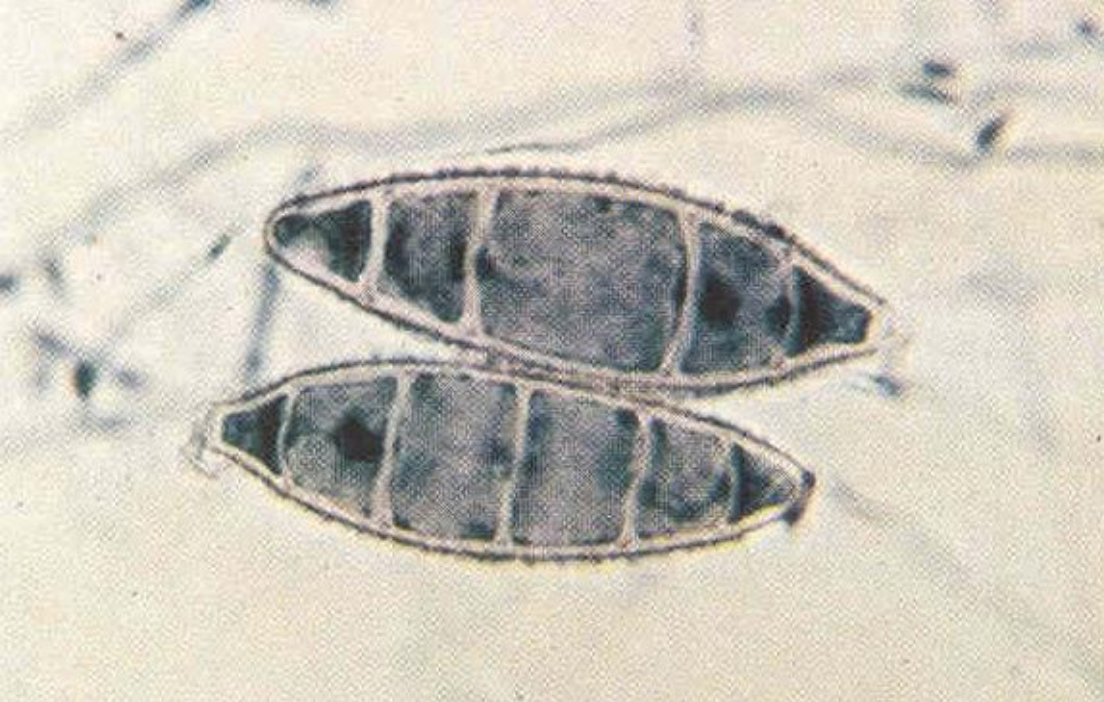


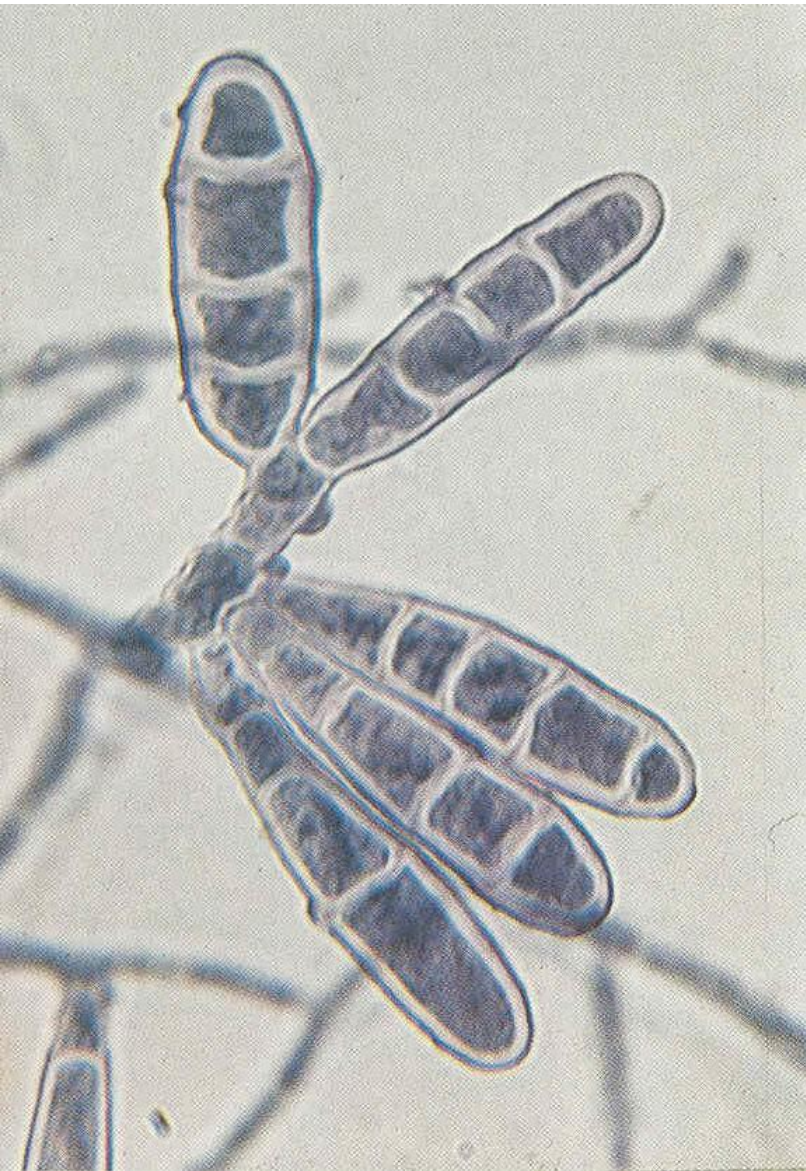
M.canis



Myxogasterella (Canis) Myxogasterella (Canis) (1981)

© by the author(s) 1981 (1981) 420



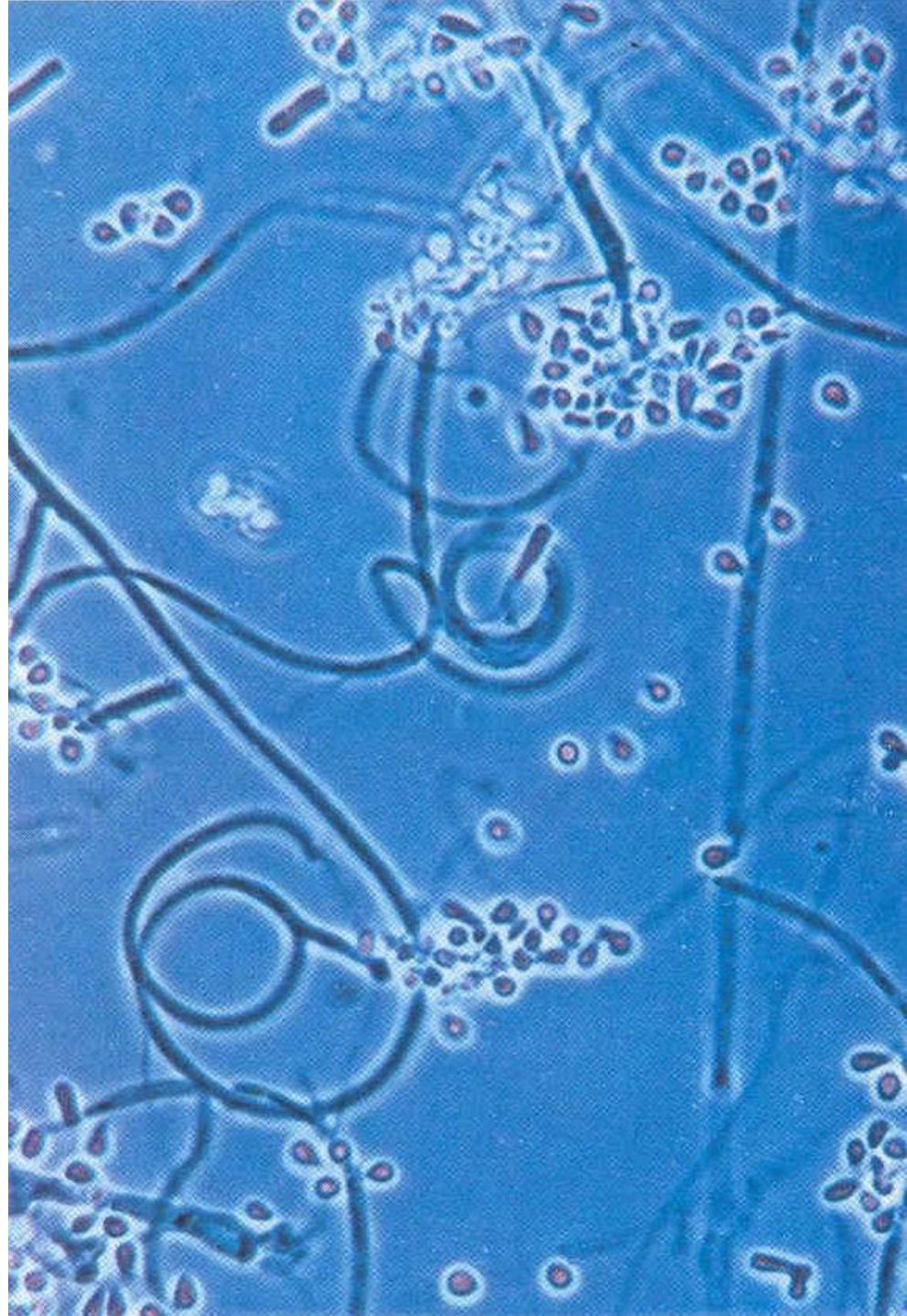


E. floccosum



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ripe berries

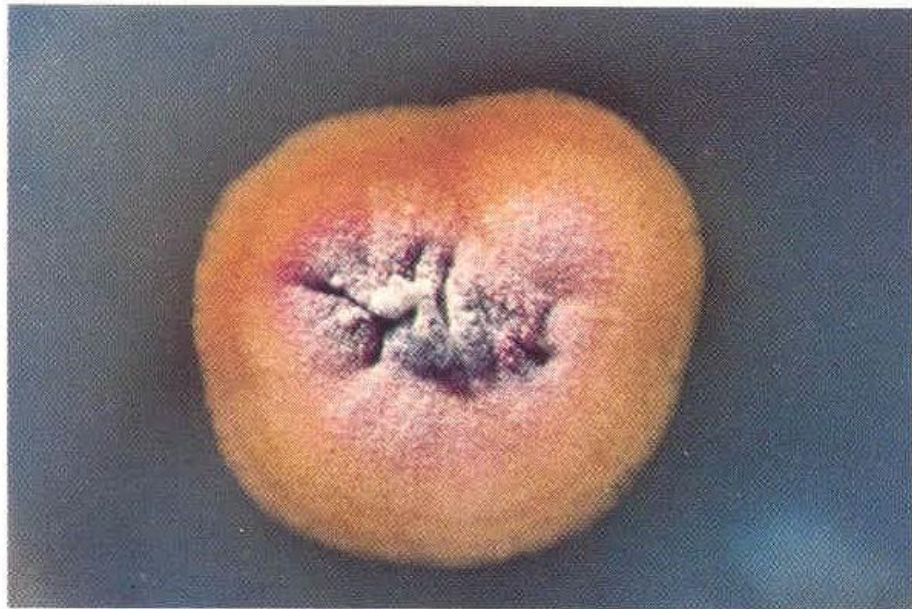




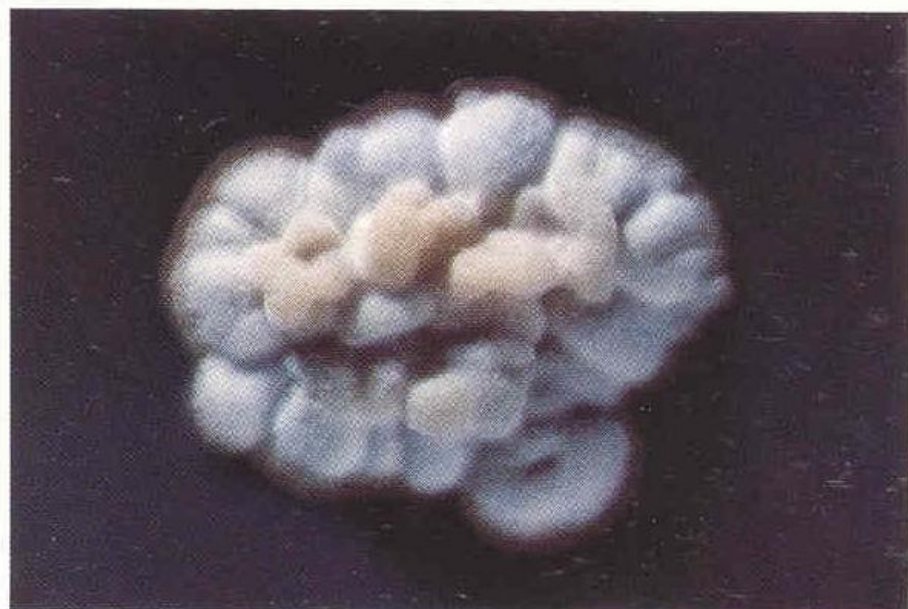
42.1 Mycobiotic agar, 20 days



42.2 Mycobiotic agar, 20 days



42.3 Mycobiotic agar, 20 days



42.4 Sabouraud's dex. agar, 20 days

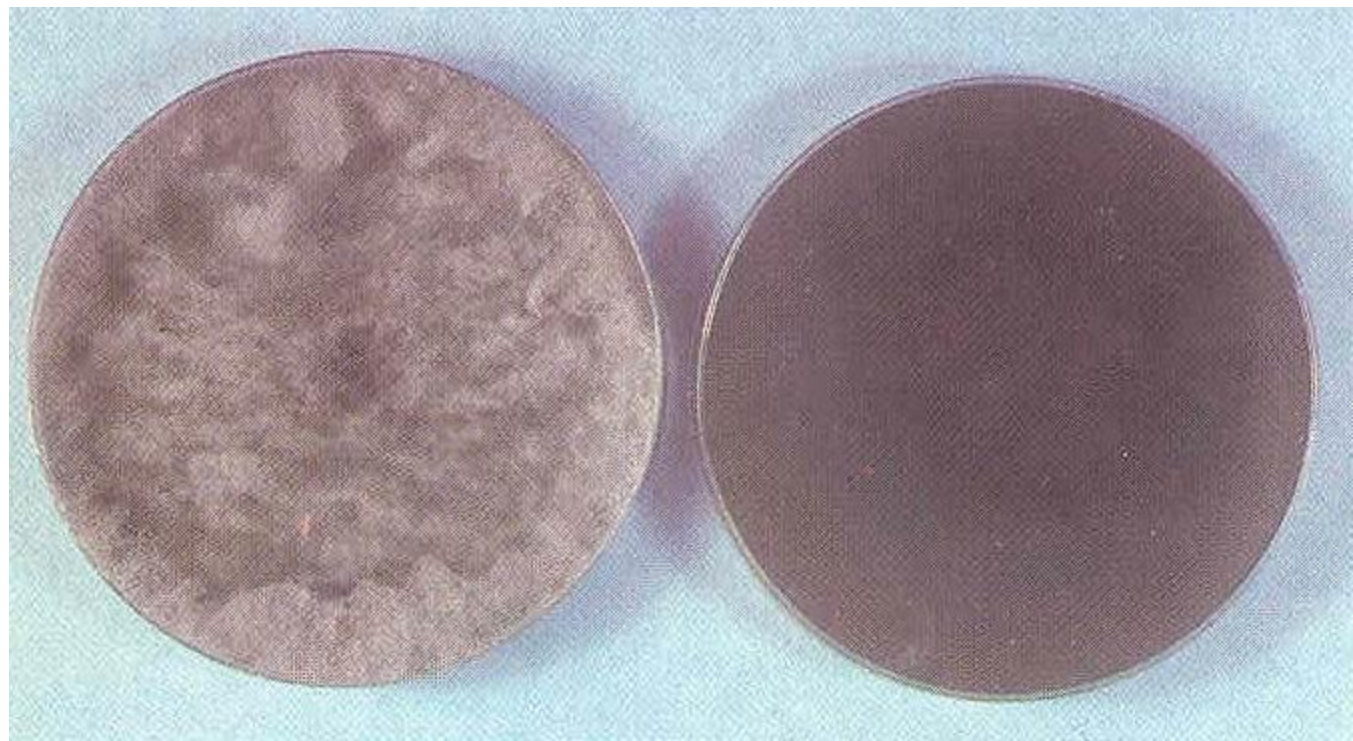
Scytalidium infections:

1-Neoscytalidium dimidiatum

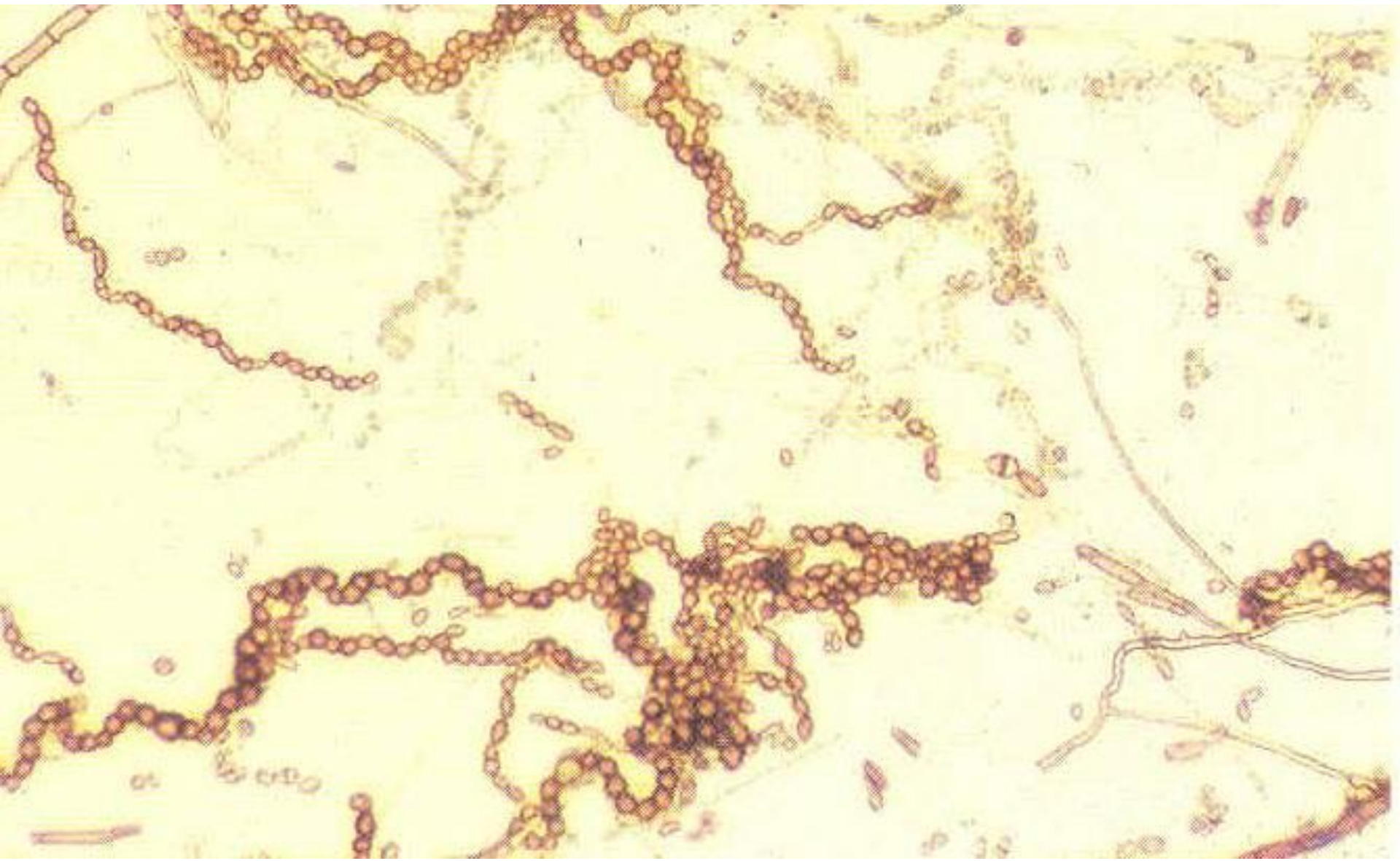
2-Neoscytalidium hyalinum













Treatment:

➤ No satisfactory therapy

➤ Whitfield's ointment for sole
and palm

- Ketoconazole cream
- Itraconazole
- Whitfield's ointment



Sit down and relax

