

Superficial Mycoses



Fungal infections

1. **Superficial mycosis.**
2. **Coetaneous mycosis: Dermatophytoses.**
3. **Subcutaneous mycosis.**
4. **Systemic mycosis.**
5. **Opportunistic mycosis.**

Superficial Mycosis

Fungal infections effect the uppermost dead layers of skin or hair shaft.

Superficial mycosis include:

1. Pityriasis versicolor
2. Tinea nigra
3. Piedra>> Black piedra & White piedra

1. Pityriasis versicolor

- It is a superficial mycosis infect the uppermost dead layers of skin (stratum corneum).
- **Symptoms:** white or pink or brown lesion on the skin.
- **Etiological agent:**
Malassezia furfur (lipophilic yeast).

1. Pityriasis versicolor



1. Pityriasis versicolor

Laboratory Diagnosis:

- **Specimen:** skin scraping.
- **Direct microscopic examination (DME):** stain with 10% KOH will show short hyphae with round yeast cells (spaghetti & meat ball appearance).

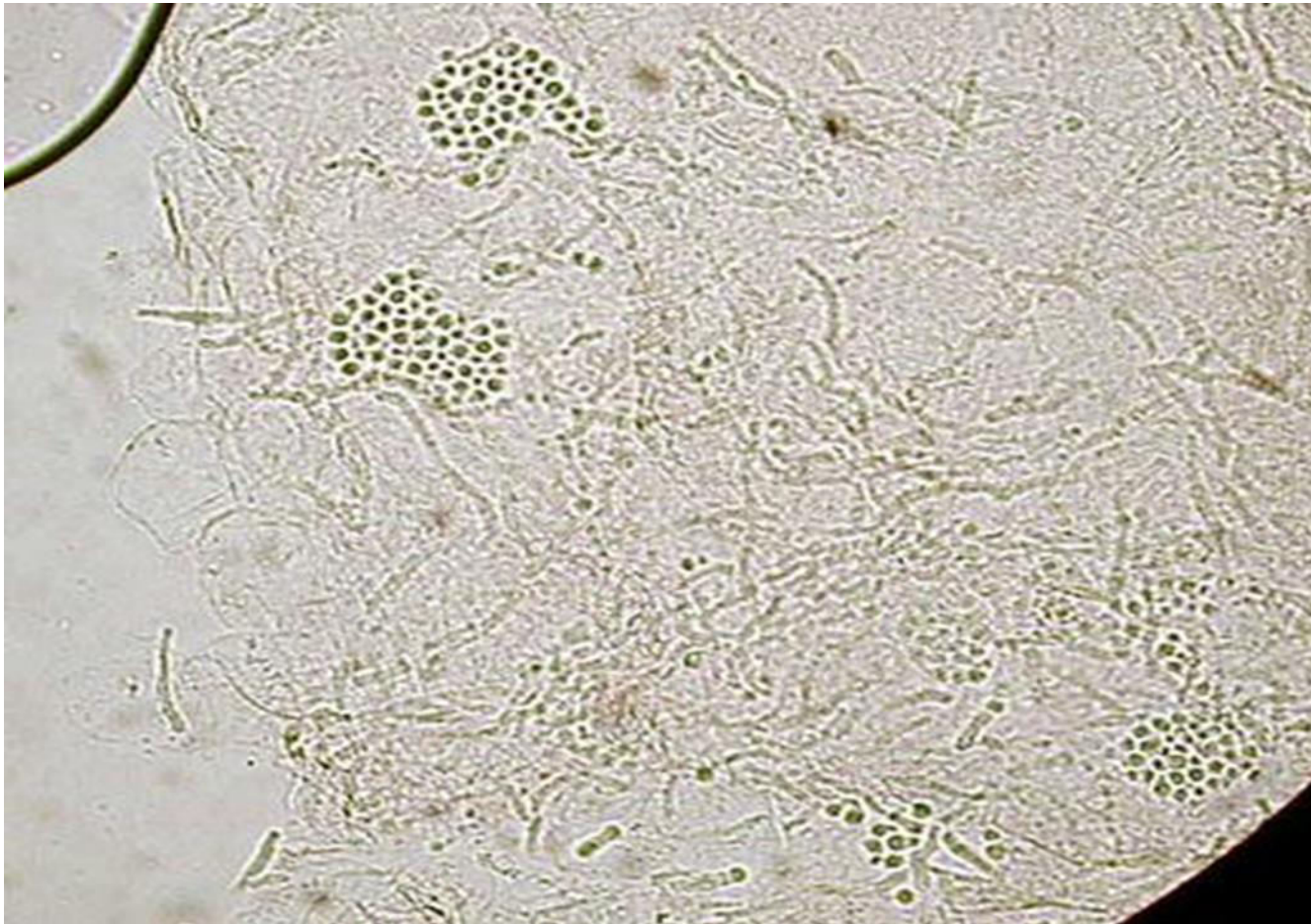
Culture: on SDA and CMA.

Microscopic examination: stain with LPCB will show yeast cells.

- **API-20C**

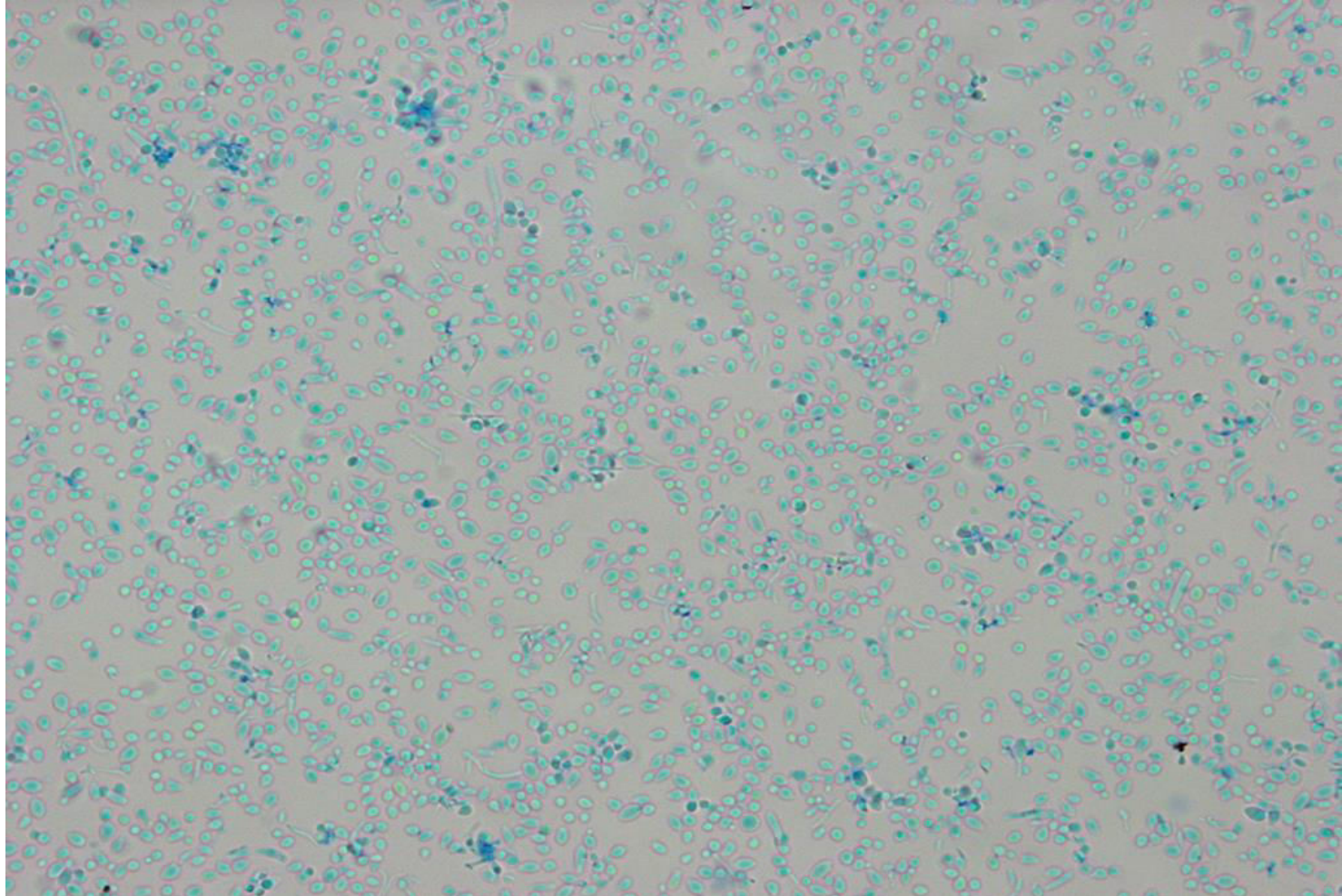
1. Pityriasis versicolor

- DME of a skin scrapings mount preparation in 10% KOH



1. Pityriasis versicolor

Yeast cells with LPCB



2. Tinea nigra

- It is a superficial mycosis which affect the palm of hand or sole of feet.
- **Symptoms:** brown to black macules which usually occur on the palm of hands (and occasionally on other surfaces of the skin).
- **Etiological agent:**
Exophilia werneckii

2. Tinea nigra



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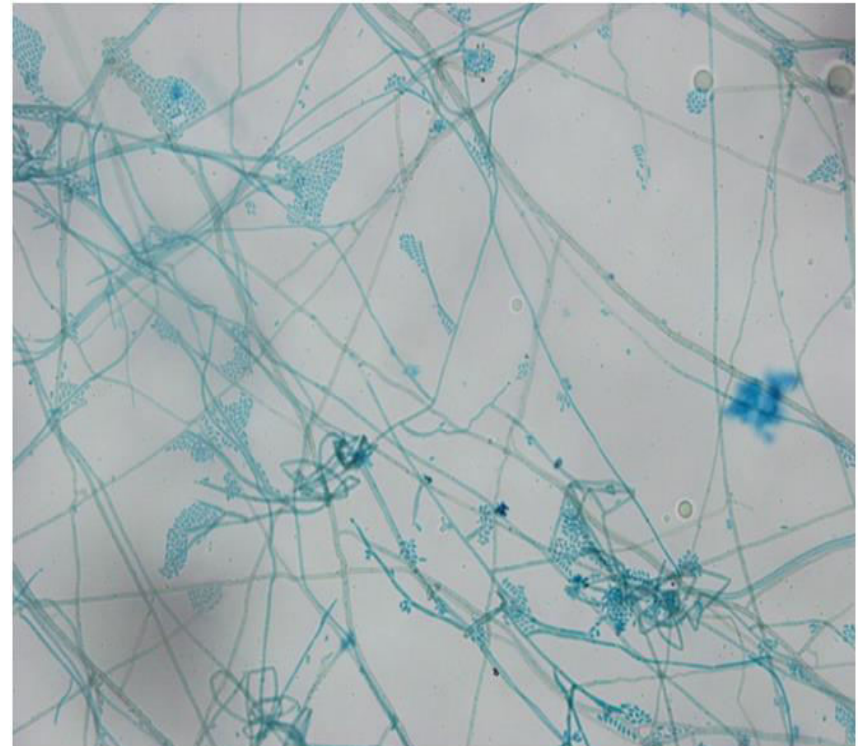
Laboratory Diagnosis:

- **Specimen:** skin scraping.
- **Direct microscopic examination:** stain with 10% KOH will show brown septate hyphae.
- **Culture:** on SDA.
- **Microscopic examination:** stain with LPCB for identification.

2. *Tinea nigra*

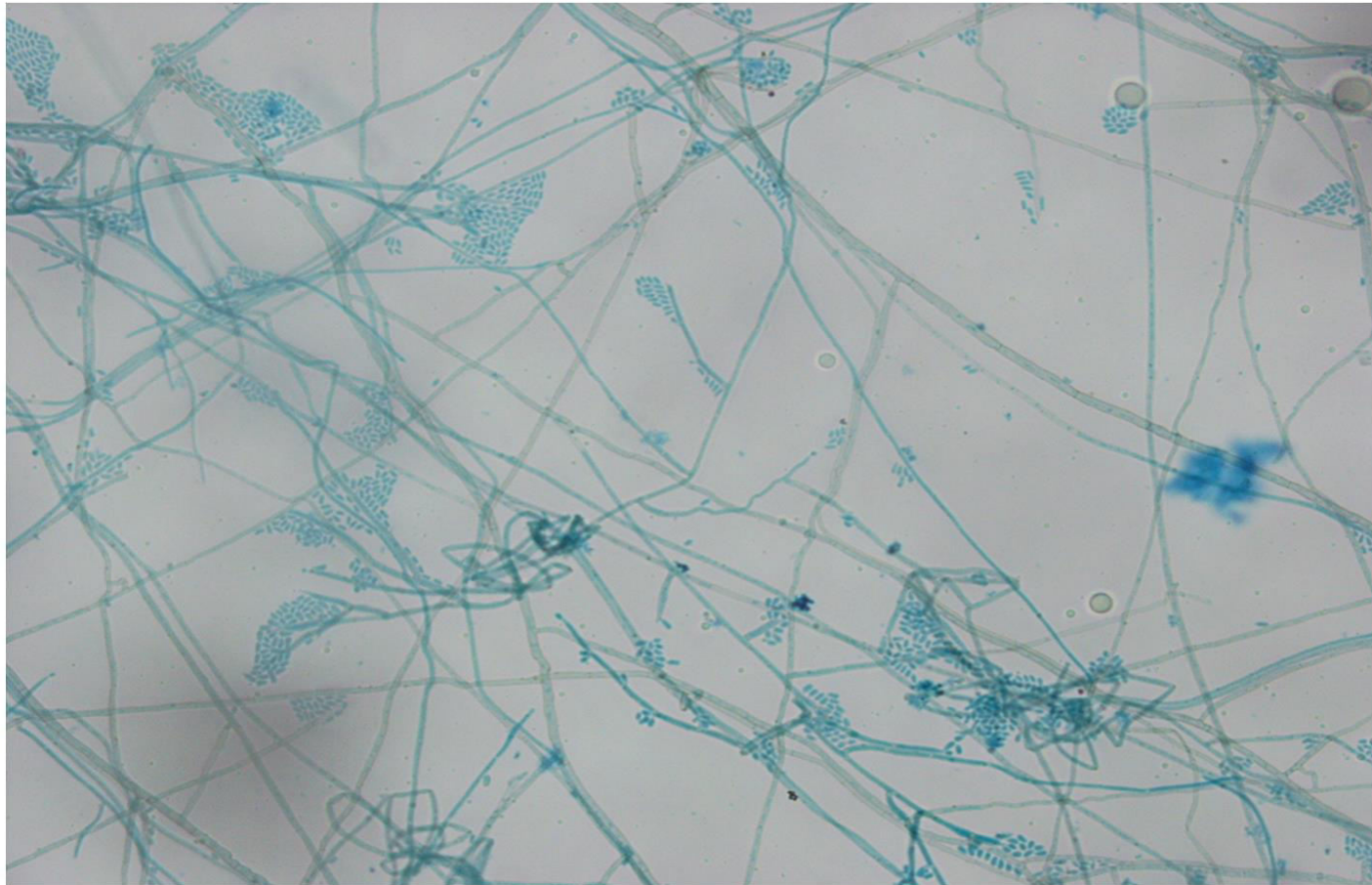
LPCB mount of *Exophiala werneckii*

- Septate hyphae
- conidiophores (annellophore or annellid)
- Oval conidia (Anelloconidia) gather in cluster at the end and side of the pointed annellid.



2. Tinea nigra

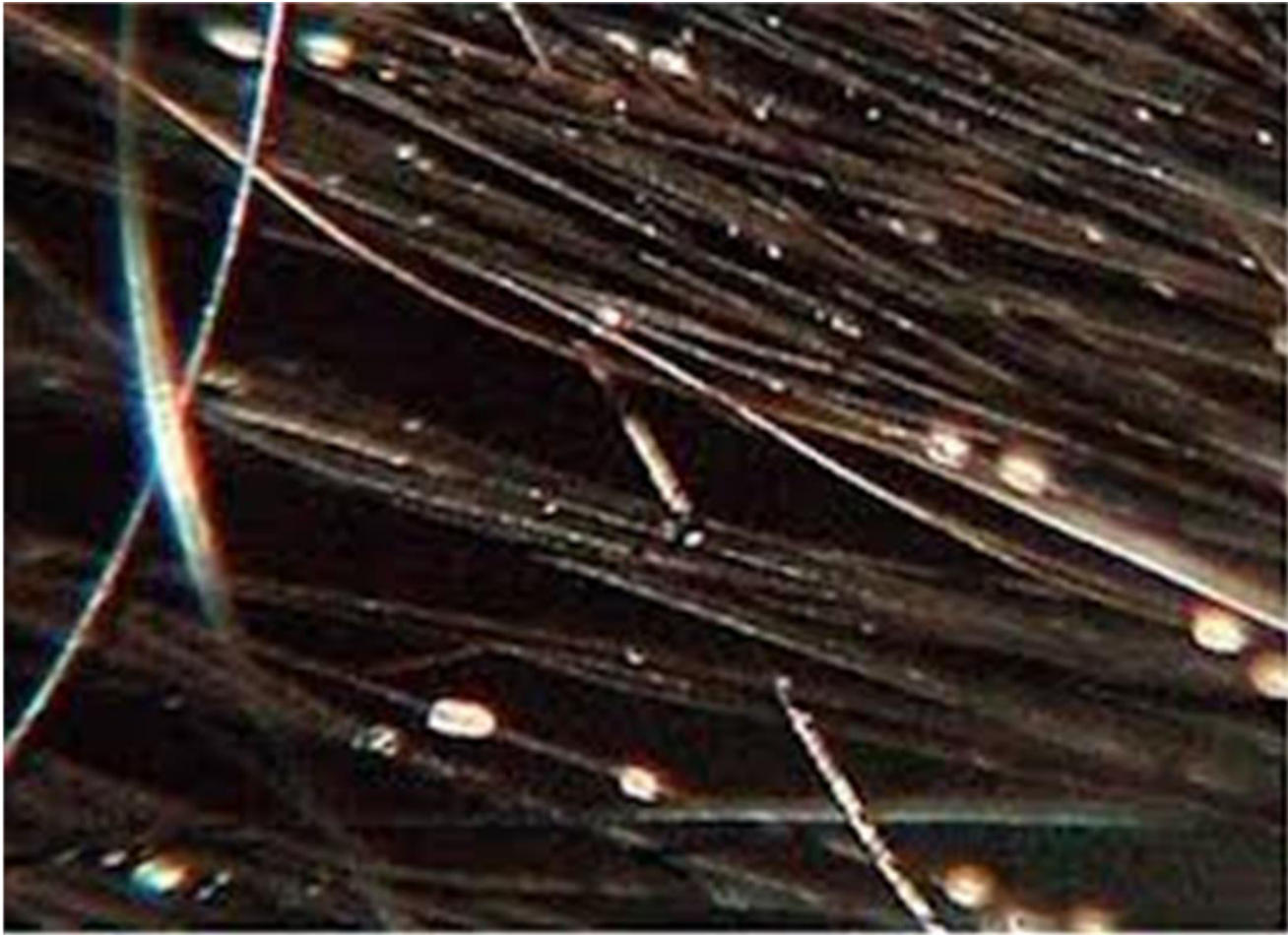
Exophiala werneckii with LPCB



3. White Piedra

- It is a superficial mycosis which affect the hair of scalp, mustache and beard.
- **Symptoms:** Characterized by white colored, nodules around hair shaft.
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- **Etiological agent:**
Trichosporon beigelii (yeast)

3. White Piedra



3. White Piedra

Laboratory Diagnosis:

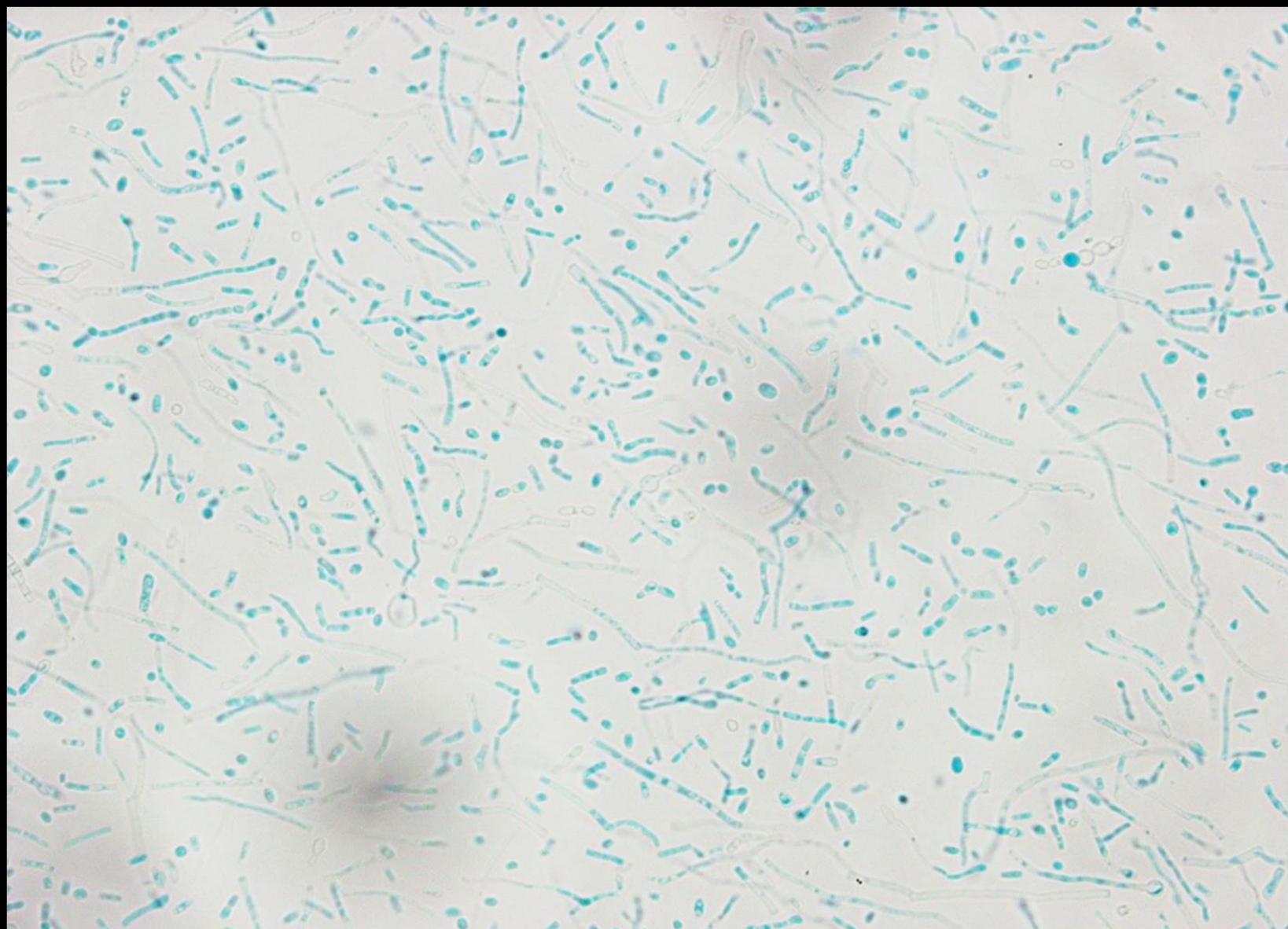
- **Specimen:** hair with nodules.
- **Direct microscopic examination:** stain with 10% KOH will show irregular, soft, white nodule around the hairs.
- **Culture:** on SDA and CMA
- **Microscopic examination:** stain with LPCB will show yeast cells, pseudohyphae, blastospores & arthrospores.

3. White Piedra

LPCB mount of
Trichosporon beigelii:

- Pseudohyphae
- Blastospores
- Arthrospores
- Yeasts cells





Arthrospores of *Trichosporon beigelii*

