

# Dermatophytosis (Ringworm)

- Caused by three genera

i) Trichophyton ii) Micronsporum iii) Epidermophyton

- Geophilic - Soil    Zoophilic - Animal

- Anthropophilic - Human

It is classified according to site of infection.

i) Tinea capitis (Scalp) ii) Tinea corporis (Body)

iii) Cruris (Groin) iv) Pedis (Feet) v) Mannuum (Hands)

vi) Facialis (Face) vii) Barbae (beard) viii) Unguium (Nails)

## ① Tinea Capitis

- Infection of scalp hair and skin.

- Prepubertal age area.

- Spread by direct contact by humans.

i) Grey Patch type - Circular scaly patches of alopecia. Circus floerence under wood's light

ii) Inflammatory (Kerion)

Painful inflammatory mass on boggy swelling with crusting, oozing of pus and matting of adjacent hairs.

iii) Black dot type:

Black dot appearance due to breaking of affected hair.

iv) Favus - Yellow with crusts

## i) Tinea Corporis:

- It should always a diagnosis for the erythematous lesion.
- Appears in trunks, legs and arms.
- Lesions are Annular, Erythematous, Scaly and well defined edge with central clearing.
- Topical steroids may cause the ↑ extent of disease (Tinea incognito).

## ii) Tinea Cruris

- In the axilla, groins, intergluteal folds.
- Bilateral and asymmetrical.
- Prevention by keeping the area dry and avoid synthetic undergarments.

## iv) Tinea Pedis (Athlete's foot).

- In between the toes.
- Scaling, fissuring & maceration occur.
- Urine, Common bathing & showers.
- Cotton socks & occlusive foot wear.

## v) Tinea Manuum

- Affection of palms.
- Associated with Tinea pedis.

## vi) Tinea Faciei: lesion on face.

- vii) Tinea Barbae: - Involvement of beard hair. Curbing and easy pluckability of hair.

## viii) Tinea Ungium

- Infection of nails. Discoloration, thickened and friable.
- Onychomycosis, starts from distal end.

- Onychomycosis is spread from the infection by dermatome, non-dermatome and yeasts.

- 60% of nail diseases

ix) Tinea versicolor (Different shades of lesions).

- It is a superficial skin condition caused by species of Malassezia mainly fungus.

- It is usually seen in immunocompromised people. C. saprophytic and meat ball appearance

- Usually warmer, humid climates.

- Scaly, oval, hypopigmented lesions.

- Hypopigmentation is more after sun exposure.

x) Candidiasis -

- Caused by Candida albicans.

- A normal commensal of skin, oral cavity & GI.

- Under immunosuppression, it causes disease.

- Oropharyngeal can be divided into

① Pseudomembranous (Oral thrush) - Seen in  
pale mucosa, tongue, torrils. Causes  
dysphagia. Usually in HIV patient.

② Atrophic -

- Red lesion on the dorsum of tongue.

- Shiny and restricted movement.

③ Hyperplastic (Leukoplakia).

- Malignant condition.

- Lesion cannot be removed like Oral thrush.

- Streaks, smoky.

Vulvo vaginal, Balanoposthitis, Cutaneous.