



EPIDEMIOLOGY

TINEA CAPITIS BY MICROSPORUM IN RURAL ZONES FROM THE COAST REGION OF ECUADOR

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Introduction: The tinea head is a dermatophytosis from the scalp, frequent in patients of the agricultural zones in Ecuador. It has been considered a public health problem, because the patients opt to automedicate and worsen their clinical condition without solution.

Objective: To know the species of the genus *Microsporum* that cause dermatophytosis, also to analyze their prevalence in rural zones from the coast region of Ecuador.

Materials and Methods: All the reports issued by the parasitology area from the designated hospital, between the years 2016 and 2017, were reviewed for the study. As an inclusion criterion the patients records were requested and were selected the records with direct microscopic exam, agriculture in work history, between the ages of 20 and 40 years old with no history of personal pathology and lesions only on the scalp and its annexes.

Results: It was obtained a registry of 1220 patients between the ages of 20 and 40 years old from rural agricultural zones from the coast region of Ecuador, obtaining a result of 54,4% with tinea capitis by *microsporum*, being *microsporum gypseum* the one with higher percentage (30,50%), followed by *M. Canis* (13,60%) and *M. gallinae* (10,30%).

Conclusions: we can conclude that the cultures of *Microsporum* species share morphological similarities, also it can be demonstrated a greater predominance of tinea capitis by *gypseum* in zones with higher humidity. And as treatment of choice was clotrimazole topical solution and fluconazole oral solution with regular results, since the condition of the patients habitat was not of much help to improve their state of health, some reported dizziness in their control appointment but we attribute it to other factors unrelated to the prescribed treatment.

