



INFECTIOUS DISEASES (BACTERIAL, FUNGAL, VIRAL, PARASITIC, INFESTATIONS)

CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF MYCETOMA IN MOROCCO

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Background: Mycetoma is a localized chronic, suppurative, and deforming granulomatous infection seen in tropical and subtropical areas. It is a disorder of subcutaneous tissue, skin and bones, mainly of feet, characterized by a triad of localized swelling, underlying sinus tracts, and production of grains or granules.

Objective: In this study, we describe the epidemiological, clinical, laboratory, and therapeutic aspects of patients treated at a reference hospital in Rabat;Morocco, between 2010 and 2018

Materials and Methods: Retrospective study conducted in the dermatology department of Ibn Sina hospital in Rabat concerning 7 cases of mycetoma collected over a period of 8 years (from 2010 to 2018).

Results: Seven cases of mycetoma were included in the study. There was a predominance of male patients Sexe ratio(2,5) and the average patient age was 43,14 years. All the cases were from Morocco ,except one who was from Mali.The feet were the most affected anatomical region (5/7). The average time of evolution was 16 years. The pseudostumoral appearance was most frequently found (85.71%) and the elimination of grains was observed in 6 patients: black in 3 cases, white in 2 cases and yellow in 1 case.

actinomycetoma prevailed over Eumycetoma (51.1% and 42.8% respectively. The pathogen was isolated in 2 cases: Nocardia brasiliensis and Madurella mycetomatis.

Imaging tests were performed on all patients, and bone destruction was identified in 3 cases (42,8%). All eumycetoma cases were treated with itraconazole monotherapy or terbinafine. Actinomycetoma cases were treated with sulfamethoxazole plus trimethoprim or Amoxicillin and clavulanic acid. Surgical procedures were performed in 1 case .No deaths were recorded during the study.

Conclusion: Despite of the scarcity of mycetoma in our institution the cases presented reflect the wide clinical spectrum and difficulties to take care of this neglected disease.

