ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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

OCCURRENCE OF CUTANEOUS PATHOGENIC FUNGUS IN TRAUMATOGENIC STRUCTURES OF FRESHWATER FISH

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Introduction: Fungal infections in human skin such as sporotrichosis may manifest after trauma caused by fish.1

Objective: The objective of this work is to research pathogenic fungi for humans in traumatogenic structures of freshwater fish.

Material and Methods: Extraction of fish dental arches of the species Serrassalmus maculatus (piranhas) and Hoplias malabaricus (wolf fish or traíras), stingers of Pimelodus maculatus (freshwater yellow catfish), rays of the dorsal fin of Plagioscion sp. (freshwater hake) and Tilapia sp. for the cultivation of Mycosel agar. Some cultures were submitted to DNA extraction for molecular identification by the sequencing of the ITS-5.8S region of rDNA.

Results: Cultures showed that most yeasts were Candida spp. and sequencing also allowed the identification of Phoma spp. and Yarrowia lipolytica.

Conclusions: Although the research for S. schenckii was negative, the presence of fungi of the genus Phoma and Candida reveals the pathogenic potential of this pathway of infection. The genus Phoma is involved in some cases of phaeohyphomycosis and subcutaneous mycoses caused by dematiaceous fungi with reports of infections in organs and human systems. The traumatic structures of some freshwater fish have pathogenic fungi and this may be an important route of infection that should be considered, since there are a large number of fishermen and traumatogenic fish around the world.

References: 1. Haddad, V et al. Localized lymphatic sporotrichosis after fish-induced injury (Tilapia sp.). Medical Mycology 40 (4): 425-427, 2002.





