ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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

PARINAUD'S OCULOGLANDULAR SYNDROME IN A CHILD WITH SPOROTRICHOSIS

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Backgrounds: Sporotrichosis is a subacute or chronic infection caused by a thermodimorphic fungi Sporothrix spp. It is predominant in subtropical and tropical regions and classicaly related to transmission by trauma with contaminated materials, with clinical presentation divided in cutaneous and extracutaneous envolvement. However, in the last decades, the notification of zoonotic transmission by cats has increased. With this epidemics, atypical clinical manifestations have been reported, and a new classification was proposed including cutaneous, mucous membrane, sistemic and imonorreactive forms. The ocular mucosa is the main presentation of the mucous membrane type. Parinaud syndrome occurs when there is ocular envolvment associated with ipsilateral lymphoadenophaty, and sporotrichosis can be one of its ethiologies.

Observation: We presente a 3year-old boy, from São Paulo/Brazil, with an erythematous violaceous nodule in the right zigomatic region of 1cm in size, associated with erythematous granular aspect of the right lower tarsal conjuntiva and submandibular lymphadenopaty. There were epidemiological history of contact with a cat in treatment of sporotrichosis. Serologic antibody titers for Bartonella henselae were negative. A skin biopsy specimen was obtained for histophatological evaluation and fungal culture. The nodule was aspirated and the specimens were also submitted for fungal and bacterial culture. The histopathological examination revealed supurative granulomatous dermatites with presence of fungus in Grocott methode. The tissue and secretion culture isolated Sporothrix spp. The diagnose of sporotrichosis was confirmed, corroborating the hypothesis of Parinaud's oculoglandular syndrome associated with sporotrichosis.

Key message: As the ocular forms of sporotrichosis has incresed mainly in the epidemic areas, we emphasize the importance of being familiar with this diagnose to allow more quickly recongnition and avoid sequels.





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