



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

SPOROTRICHOSIS AND HIV INFECTION IN A TRANSGENDER PATIENT

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Background: Sporotrichosis is a subacute to chronic mycosis caused by the dimorphic fungus *Sporothrix schenckii*; found in soil, plants and animals. Currently, Sporotrichosis is considered hyperendemic zoonoses in the city of Rio de Janeiro, because of a high transmission by contaminated cats. Clinical features usually involve cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues after inoculation of the fungus, subsequently lymphatic channels can develop similar lesions.

Case Report: A 30-year-old female transgender, born in Rio de Janeiro, seeks care with the complaint of a 10-month lesion on her left knee. She reports previous treatment with multiples antibiotics without improvement. She takes care of 22 cats and 15 dogs at her home, and reported hormonal therapy for 8 years, stopped 8 months ago. Dermatological examination: Verrucous plaque with ulcerated areas on a granulomatous background, located on a left knee, and presence of deep nodules in the left thigh. Serology for HIV was positive, and histopathological examination revealed a diffuse granulomatous chronic dermatitis. There was no growth in culture. Thus, our conclusion was a Fixed Cutaneous Sporotrichosis and treated with Itraconazol 200mg twice a day, with the complete resolution of the disease.

Key Message: Physicians should be aware of Sporotrichosis in patients with HIV infection, that have atypical clinical presentations. For that reason, the epidemiological clinical correlation helps to complete the diagnosis.

