

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

## WHITE PIEDRA: CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION IN AMERICAN CONTINENT

Lt  $Santos^{(1)}$  -  $Erl Santos^{(2)}$  -  $Mgtl Silva^{(3)}$  -  $Mcc Mendonça^{(4)}$  -  $Ej Dias^{(5)}$  -  $Cap Almeida^{(6)}$  -  $Rb Maulaz^{(6)}$  -  $Igb Hiri^{(7)}$  -  $Af Montenegro^{(6)}$  - Lrp D"avila $^{(6)}$ 

Policlinica Geral Do Rio De Janerio, Dermatology, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (1) - Dermobarra, Dermatology, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (2) - Dermobarra, Dermatology, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (3) - Universidade Federal De Juiz De Fora, Dermatology, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (4) - Instituto Ims, Dermatology, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (5) - Policlinica Geral Do Rio De Janeiro, Dermatology, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (6) - Policlinica Geral Do Rio De Janeiro, Dermatology, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (7)

Background: In this report, we describe a case of White Piedra in a 4-year-old Brazilian patient, who presented asymptomatic multiple small soft whitish concretions with well-defined borders along the hair shafts. The diagnosis is based on examination using KOH and positive culture, together with recovery and identification of Trichosporon isolated in the patient's hair sample. The most important predisposing factors for such condition are humidity, hyperhidrosis, and precarious personal hygiene.

Observation: We conducted a systematic literature review of geographical distribution of White Piedra in the American continent and most effective treatment options for this infection. It is important to differentiate the concretions from other differential diagnosis.

Key message: We emphasize the importance of knowing this rare mycosis through its particular aspects found in physical examination, and we also point out the important use of laboratory resources. The correct diagnosis for White Piedra provides the appropriate treatment and differentiates it from other diseases with similar manifestation.





