



NAIL DISORDERS

ONYCHOMYCOSIS : CLINICAL AND MYCOLOGICAL ASPECTS AMONG 1766 MOROCCAN PATIENTS

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Introduction: Onychomycosis are the most common nail disease in adults. They have psychological and social impact and can be source of serious infections in immunocompromised patients.

Objective: is to determine clinical aspects and mycological profile of onychomycosis in Casablanca

Material and methods: A retrospective, descriptive study of all cases of onychomycosis followed from april 2006 to December 2017 in special nail consultation in the department of dermatology in Ibn Rochd University Hospital.

Results: 1766 cases were identified, which accounted for 67.63% of the cases of nail diseases followed. The average age was 46.9. 61.72% were females (1090 cases) with a sex ratio of 0.62. 30% of patients performed ablutions and attended the moorish bath, 22.4% were diabetics, 9.8% had microtrauma, 8% had atopy and 5% practiced sport. The average duration of evolution was 30 months. Onychomycosis was monodactyl in 25% of cases, and polydactyl in 75% of cases. It was localized in toes nails in 84.4% of the cases, and in finger nails in 29.6% of cases, in both for 14% of the patients. The clinical aspects included pachyonychia (62.4%), xanthonychia (41.6%), onycholysis (31.6%), peri-onyxis (21.1%), onyxis (14.6%), sub-ungueal hyperkeratosis (8%), leuconychia (6.5%). Tinea pedis and plantar dysidrosis were associated in 1054 cases (58%), Interdigital tinea pedis was associated in 812 cases (46%). 14% were complicated by erysipelas. The mycological tests found trichophyton rubrum in 60% of cases, candida albicans in 10% of cases, negative microscopic examination was observed in 15 % of cases.

Conclusions: Our study shows that onychomycosis are common in nail consultation unit in Casablanca. There is female predominance. The prevalence increase with age. Confirmatory testing before treating is important. Trichophyton rubrum was the main causal





agent found.

