ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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TROPICAL DERMATOLOGY

A HUNDRED PERCENT FLUCONAZOLE-RESISTANT DERMATOPHYTE SPECIES CAUSING TINEA CRURIS IN TWO DISTRICT OF WEST JAVA PROVINCE, INDONESIA

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Introduction: Dermatophytosis is the most frequent skin fungal infection all over the world. The predominant type of dermatophytosis among the patients affected is tinea cruris. Several antifungal for the treatment of dermatophytes is available, such as azoles, griseofulvin, and terbinafin. Recently, antifungal resistance start to increase and may cause treatment failure that could arise psychological and social problems, also increasing medical expenses.

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine in vitro susceptibility of dermatophytes against several antifungal in two district of West Java Province, Indonesia.

Materials and Methods: The design was a descriptive cross-sectional study, with consecutive sampling method conducted from December 2016-August 2018. A total of 38 isolates from 38 patients with tinea cruris who visit Dermatology and Venereology Clinic in Subang and Sumedang District Hospital (13 patients from Subang and 25 pastients from Sumedang) and met the inclusion criteria were collected. The study participants were performed a history taking, physical examination, microscopic examination using 10% potassium hydroxide solution, fungal culture, and in vitro susceptibility test using a disk diffusion method.

Results: Among 38 isolates, all dermatophytes species causing tinea cruris were Trichophyton rubrum. Patients in the age group of 45-64 had the highest frequencies. In Subang District, the sensitivity toward miconazole were 100%, ketoconazole 100%, and itraconazole 84,6%. Meanwhile, in Sumedang District, the sensitivity toward miconazole were 100%, ketoconazole 100%, and itraconazole 100%. All isolates from Subang and Sumedang District showed resistance to fluconazole.

Conclusions: Dermatophytes causing tinea cruris in two district of West Java Province, Indonesia, found to have 100% resistant to fluconazole.





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