

I Toure, ZI Coulibaly, BNFA Kouacou, KSE Kouame, ZCA Traore, SB Ouattara, B Traore, BBS Kouï, M Kouyate, B Doukoure, AF Dhorpock, KE Koffi, MIJM Diomande

Department of Pathology, School of Medicine, Alassane Ouattara University– Email: tibrahiman@gmail.com,

Introduction

The cutaneous mycotic diseases are frequent in sub-Saharan Africa, constituting a major public health problem. Their clinical diagnosis is often easy and sometimes guided by histopathology. Objective: to show the epidemiological and histopathological aspects of infectious dermatoses of mycotic origin.

Material and method

Retrospective and descriptive study carried out over 10 years at the Treichville University Hospital (Côte d'Ivoire). It included patients diagnosed histologically for cutaneous mycosis.

Results and comments

n=21 cases of skin mycosis (2.75% of skin conditions). Average age= 37.1±15.8years (2 months - 81 years). The sex ratio was 0.6.

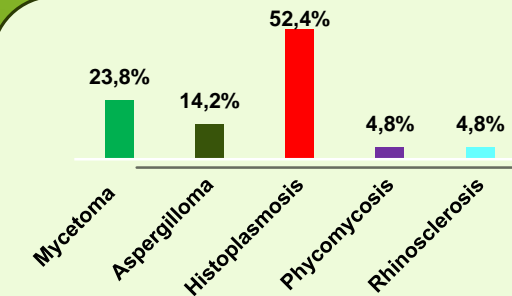


Figure 1: distribution of the different types of mycoses

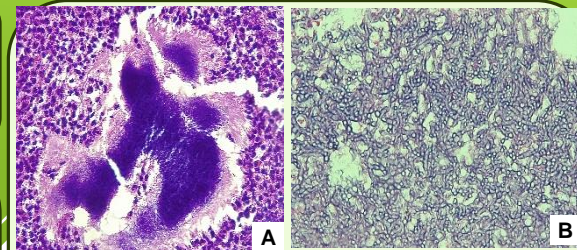


Figure 1 (HEx25): A - presence of fungal grains arranged in irregularly shaped clusters. B- Presence of septate mycelial filaments, branched at an acute angle and grouped in clusters

Conclusion

Cutaneous mycoses occur preferentially in young female adults. They are dominated by histoplasmosis.

References

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