

# BASIDIOMYCOSES IN TOGO: CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF A SERIES OF 12 PRESUMED CASES

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## Introduction

Basidiomycosis is a rare deep mycosis found in rural areas in tropical areas, mainly in Africa, Asia and Latin America [1]. The main etiologic agents have *Basidiobolus ranarum* and *Basidiobolus haptosporus*, saprophyte of soil and plants of tropical and subtropical countries [2, 3]. The purpose of our study was to describe the histological diagnosed of the Basidiomycosis cases in the only Pathology Anatomy Laboratory in Togo.

## Methods

This was a descriptive study on all the records of histological diagnosed Basidiomycosis in the only Laboratory of Pathological Anatomy in Togo, from January 1990 to December 2017. During this period, the samples were recorded in the pathology laboratory register, prepared in fine sections embedded in paraffin (56–60 °C) and then stained with haematin eosin (H.E). The results and review reports of all cases compiled from the registers were collected using a preestablished form.

## Results

Twelve cases of Basidiomycosis were diagnosed Between 1990 and 2017.

**Table : Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of patients**

Characteristics	Values
<b>Sex</b>	
(i) Men	8/12
(ii) Women	4/12
<b>Age (years)</b>	
(i) Average	24.8± 1.6
(ii) Extremes	9 - 54
<b>Profession</b>	
(i) Farmers	9/12
(ii) Students	3/12
<b>Pathological history</b>	6/12
HIV infection	4/6
Tuberculosis	2/6
<b>Localization</b>	
(i) Skin	9/12
(ii) Skin and mucosa	2/12
(iii) Disseminated	1/12

## Mycological and anatomopathological aspects

The direct mycological examination and culture performed in patients was positive in 3 days between them, with the detection of *B. ranarum*. From the anatomopathological point of view, the samples examined consisted of 11 cutaneous biopsies measuring 1–3 cm and a biopsy of the intestinal mucosa. Histology had shown tuberculoid granulomas with giant cells, numerous lymphocytes, histiocytes, and eosinophilic cells, an amorphous eosinophilic material also known as the Splendore-Hoeppli phenomenon, and septal hyphae fragments of 10 µm in diameter.

## Therapeutical aspects

Patients were treated with ketoconazole at a dose of 10 mg/kg daily. Hepatic transaminases were measured at the beginning of treatment and every 2 weeks during treatment. No hepatic intolerance was noted. The progression of the patients' condition was favorable after 4 weeks of treatment with a regression of the lesions size. Patients were completely healed after 8 weeks of treatment, without recurrence after 6 months. No deaths have been recorded.

## Conclusion

Our study shows the extreme rarity of Basidiomycosis in Togo.

## References

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3. Almoosa Z, Alsuhaibani M, AlDandan S, Alshahrani D. Pediatric gastrointestinal Basidiomycosis mimicking malignancy. *Med Mycol Case Rep.* 2017;18: 31–3.