








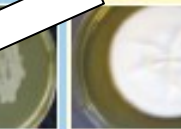






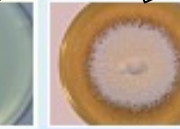
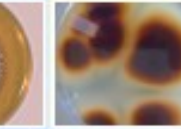








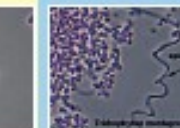

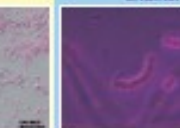
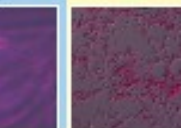









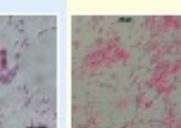


Dermatophytes commonly seen in Veterinary Practice

Microscopic diagnosis after culturing on ESA (ChroMyco® Duo Plate) * = of diagnostic importance

	Microsporium canis	Microsporium gypseum	Microsporium nanum	Microsporium gallinae	Microsporium persicolor	Epidermophyton floccosum	Trichophyton mentagrophytes	Trichophyton rubrum	Trichophyton verrucosum	Trichophyton equinum
Species and incidence	Human: 3% (mostly children, usually scalp and skin) Dogs: 70% Cats: 98%	Human: rare (usually scalp and skin) Dogs: 20% Cats: 1%	Human: rare Pigs: usual	Human: rare Fowl: usual	Human: rare Dogs: rare Voles and bats: usual	Infects only humans: 1% (usually groin, feet or nails) Rare in animals	Human: 9% (skin, scalp, hair, nails, esp. feet & groin) Dogs: 10% Cats: 1%	Infects only human: 41% (usually skin, feet, hands, nails, groin, very rare in hair and scalp) Rare in animals	Cattle: usual Human, horses, sheep: occasional	Human: very rare Horses: usual
Colony Appearance (Top view)	White and fluffy centre with golden yellow border. Closely spaced radial grooves. 	Mostly cinnamon-buff (yellowish brown) with white border. Rapid spreading mycelium. 	White to buff (yellowish brown) with a powdery appearance. 	White to pink with a velvety appearance. 	Flat, white to pinkish. Suede-like to granular texture peripheral fringe. 	Olive green to yellow-mustard color. Colony folded and lumpy. 	Buff and powdery or white and down. 	White to buff, fluffy and down. 	White, sometimes velvety appearance. 	Cream to tan and velvety. 
Reverse Colony Color (Undersurface view)	*Yellow that dulls to brown with age. 	Cream, tan to red brown. 	Initially orange, later red-brown. 	Red pigment that diffuses into the media. 	Reverse pigmentation is orange to red. 	Orange to red, not so refringes. 	Brown to dark red. 	Dark red, white; sometimes brown, yellow or colourless. 	White, sometimes yellow. 	Yellow to red-brown. 
Microscopic Macroconidia taken from ESA (Enhanced Sporulation Agar)	*Knob end and spiny with a rough, thick wall 6 or more cells. 	*Many, spiny thin wall with 3 to 6 cells, rounded ends. 	*Many, oval shape with thin spiny wall 1 to 3 cells (usually 2). 	*Many, thin, cigar-shaped, 4-7-cells. 	*Thin, rough-wall, at the tip, cigar-shaped, 4-7-cells. 	*Blunt-clavate. Smooth walls in groups of 2, 2 - 6 cells. 	Cigar-shaped with thin smoothed cells. 	2 - 8 cells, parallel sides rarely seen. 	*Rare, long, thin and smooth wall. Many chlamydospore chains. 	Rare, clavate thin and smooth wall 3 to 5 cells. 
Microscopic Microconidia taken from ESA (Enhanced Sporulation Agar)	*Few, born singly on hyphae small, pyriform. 	None formed. 	*Few to moderate, clavate. 	Few or abundant clavate to pyriform, non diagnostic. 	Dense clusters, spherical. Spiral hyphae present. 	None formed. 	*Rare to numerous round or pyriform, often with coiled or spiral hyphae. 	*Born, singly on hyphae small, pyriform. 	Rare, pyriform to clavate non-diagnostic. 	Many, on hyphae and pyriform to round. 
Usual time (days)	5 - 10	4 - 6	5 - 7	6 - 10	10 - 12	7 - 10	7 - 10	8 - 12	10 - 12, grows best at 37°C	4 - 5

SAMPLE