5	Superficial Mycoses - Why this special group?
1.	the fungi associated with these mycoses generally <u>do not</u> elicit a host cellular response*
2.	their "infections"** usually do not exhibit a pathology (no granulomas, cysts or other lestions)*
3.	the patient usually only becomes particularly concerned for cosmetic reasons and not because of discomfort*
4.	generally affect stratum corneum of skin and/or hair*
emerg	e agents currently are being associated with some frequency with more serious ging mycoses (malasseziosis & trichosporonosis) in known or suspected romised patients.

The Fungi of the "Superficial" Mycoses

1. *Malassezia furfur*\* - a Blastomycetes form-species with suspected Basidiomycota affinity. *Pityrosporum orbiculare* - most common synonym. Possible variety, var *ovale* (or species *M*. or *P. ovale*); normal flora? Possibly up to 7 lipodependent species\*\*. *M. pachydermatis* - non-lipodependent.

\* Causative agent of skin condition: pityriasis versicolor, synonyms, malasseziosis, tinea versicolor Possibly also seborrheic dermatitis; a functional disease of skin and scalp - sebaceous glands (dandruff,itching) - skin; severe & difficult to cure in AIDS patients \*\*in four serovars

2. Hortaea werneckii\* a Hyphomycetes form-species with suspected Ascomycota affinity (Euascomycotina), Exophiala werneckii - Phaeannellomyces werneckii and Cladosporium werneckii - older texts

\*causative agent of the skin condition known as tinea nigra or tinea nigra palmaris and a form-species

- 3. *Piedraia hortae* \*- a Loculoascomycetes I (Dothidiomycetes?) species *Trichosporon hortae* - the anamorphic form-species name of *P. hortae*
- 4. Trichosporon beigelii \*\*- a Blastomycetes form-species with suspected Basidiomycota affinity T. cutaneum most common synonym

\* causative agent of a hair condition known as black piedra

\*\*causative agent of hair condition known as white piedra [also trichosporonosis in our text: a "misc" infection by a yeast-like fungus (see Dismukes et al., Chapters 13 & 24)]; newest *T. asahii* - one of 5 clinically relevant species.

### **Pityriasis Versicolor\***

a) Superficial mycosis defined as a chronic, mild, usually asymptomatic infection of the stratum corneum caused by *Malessezia furfur*; a suspected (rDNA analysis) basidiomycete anamorph. Usually involves chest, back and shoulders; when systemic sometimes called mallasseziosis.

First described

Eicksteadt		
	Sluyter	

1846 described/named 1847 disease+

Robin\*\* Baillon 1853 Microsporum furfur1889 Malassezia furfur

+ pityriasis versicolor

\*\* tinea versicolor

## **Diagnosis of Pityriasis Versicolor**

- 1. nature and location of "lesions"
  - a. fawn to brown on caucasians
    - b. vary according to skin coloration of patient
    - c. degree of exposure of colonized areas to sunlight
  - d. severity and extent of colonization
- 2. microscopic observation of yeasts and hyphae in KOH skin scale preps
- (enteroblastic phialidic yeasts)
- 3. sometimes golden yellow fluorescence of lesions under Woods lamp (emission ~364 nM)
- 4. culture of fungus determination of lipophilicity

#### **Treatments for Pityriasis Versicolor**

Treatment of choice - ketoconazole (Nizerol<sup>R</sup>) cream or ketoconazole (Nizerol) pills more commonly since ~1986 \*also other new azoles; e.g. oral itraconazole, see text.

Older Treatments - Denorex, Selsen Blue, 2% S in ointments, salicylic acid, etc.

Tinea nigra or Tinea nigra palmaris

A superficial mycosis of the stratum corneum characterized by brown to black nonscaly lesions (colonizations) often on the palms caused by *Hortaea werneckii*\*

Cerquiesa, 1891 first described and named disease:

Horta, 1921 first described fungus:

*H. werneckii* is a melanized (black) dimorphic Hyphomycetes\*\* form-species which usually exists as a mixture of annellate yeasts and hyphae in stratum corneum.

\*Phaeannellomyces werneckii, Exophiala werneckii, Cladosporium werneckii \*\*with Ascomycota affinities (probably Dothidiomycetes)

**Diagnosis of Tinea Nigra** 

- 1. nature and location of "lesions"
  - a. brown to black on hand; most often palm (painless)
  - b. coloration varies according to skin color of host.
- 2. microscopic observation of yeasts and hyphae in KOH skin scale preps (enteroblastic annellidic yeasts).
- 3. culture of brown to greenish-black yeasts that produce soft colonies which eventually may become fuzzy due to yeast-to-hyphal dimorphism; hyphae produce annelloconidia.

Treatment: miconazole or ketoconazole cream, etc.

# The Piedras

# Hair colonizations by *Piedraia hortae* characterized as black piedra - usually scalp hair or by

*Trichosporon beigelii* characterized as white piedra - usually beard, axilla, pubic hair → trichosporonosis an emerging disease of compromised hosts

Two types distinguished by

- a) nodule coloration and hardness
- b) fungus involved

1st description of "disease"\* Piedra (white)

Beigel 1865 (described wrong fungus) Horta 1911 recognized 2 clinical types (black & white) - gave name *Trichosporon* to fungus he isolated (a black fungus).

\*condition ? Treatments = clipping & cutting hair; shaving; azole creams for chronic cutaneous, oral azoles for systemic Trichosporonosis.

Trichosporon hortae - anamorph	1913	
Piedraia hortae - teleomorph	1920	

Ascomycota - Phylum Loculoascomycetes (Dothidiomycetes?) - Class Hyphomycetes - Form-class Form-family - Dematiaceae

Trichosporon beigelii; T. asahii - newest name for this most clinically relevant of the five species.

Blastomycetes - Form-class; with suspected Basidiomycota affinity\* 1980s+ because of observation of dolipore-type septa and rDNA analysis 1990s (Phragmobasidiomycetes??) dimorphic 1990s

Emerging forms

systemic trichosporonosis\* genital white piedra\*

## Treatment

oral and topical azoles

\*among pathogenic fungi - seems close to *Cryptococcus*, even has common capsular polysaccharide antigen.