PATHOGENIC ASPECTS OF EPIDERMOPHYTON FLOCCOSUM LANGERON ET MILOCHEVITCH AS A POSSIBLE AETHIOLOGICAL AGENT OF TINEA CAPITIS

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to verify the ability of 15 isolates of Epidermophyton floccosum to perforate hair in vitro and characterize them for pathogenicity factors such as growth at 37ºC and proteinase and phospholipase production. Fourteen isolates perforated hair and from these twelve produced perforating organs. All isolates grew at 37ºC and produced proteinase, but not phospholipase. These results suggest that E. floccosum may be a possible aethiological agent of tinea capitis.

Key words: Epidermophyton floccosum, tinea capitis, pathogenicity

Epidermophyton floccosum is an anthropophilic dermatophyte with a world-wide distribution in the tropics and subtropics, that frequently causes tinea cruris, tinea pedis, tinea corporis and onychomycosis (5). Some authors have used the ability to invade hair in vitro as a taxonomic tool to distinguish the different genera and species of dermatophytes which can attack the hair (1,7,11).

It has been suggested that growth temperature and activity of extracellular enzymes such as proteinase and phospholipase are involved in fungi pathogenicity (5,12). The aim of this research was to verify the ability of isolates of E. floccosum to perforate hair in vitro and characterize them for pathogenicity factors such as growth at 37ºC and proteinase and phospholipase production.

Fifteen isolates of E. floccosum were included in the investigation: eight isolates provided by Medical Mycology Laboratory, Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil and seven maintained under mineral oil (2873, 3182, 3345, 4150, 4151, 4798, 4799) at URM Culture Collection of Department of Mycology.

Our procedure was based on Vanbreuseghem (11) and English (4) modified techniques in which pieces of hair about 2 cm long, weighting 0.05g, were placed in Petri dishes and then autoclaved. A suspension containing the test microorganism was transferred to the Petri dishes with the sterilized hair. At the same time a control study was performed, in duplicate. The preparations were then maintained at room temperature and incubated at 37ºC for 20 days without hydrating. For direct examination hair segments were removed from the plates and placed in a drop of lactophenol cotton blue mounting fluid and examined under the microscope.

Each isolate was placed on the surface of Sabouraud dextrose agar medium in duplicate contained in Petri dishes, one incubated at 37ºC and the other at room temperature (28ºC) and the growth observed for 10 days.

For detection of proteinase and phospholipase activities, the proposed methods from Lacaz et al. (5) and Price et al. (8) respectively, with modifications, were used: modified the cultures were transferred to the center of a Petri dish containing Sabouraud agar medium added of 1 M sodium chloride, 0.005 M calcium chloride and two natural egg yolks, replacing the “egg yolk” of Difco Laboratories. Cultures were observed for 15 days for formation of a halo.

Keratinolytic activity was verified in 14 (93.3%) isolates. Six were active at room temperature, one at 37ºC, seven at both temperatures and one only showed no activity. From these, twelve produced perforating organs. The course of hair invasion was clearly observed in our studies. A series of photographs

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chlorate, indicating true proteolysis and degradation of casein. However, according to Minocha et al. (6), proteolytic activity of E. floccosum isolates is lower than other dermatophytes. None of the E. floccosum isolates presented phospholipase activity. No previous study about this enzyme activity was developed with E. floccosum before.

RESUMO

Aspectos patogênicos de Epidermophyton floccosum

O propósito desta pesquisa foi verificar a capacidade de 15 isolados de Epidermophyton floccosum perfurarem cabelo in vitro e caracterizar quanto a fatores de patogenicidade como crescimento a 37ºC e produção de proteinase e fosfolipase. Dos isolados, 14 perfuraram o cabelo tendo 12 formado órgãos de perfuração. Todos os isolados cresceram a 37ºC e secretaram proteinase, mas não fosfolipase. Nossos resultados sugerem E. floccosum como possível agente etiológico de tinea capitis.

Palavras-chave: Epidermophyton floccosum, tinea capitis, patogenicidade

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Figure 1. Perforation and perforating organs produced by Epidermophyton floccosum: (a) hypha and macroconidia attached to hair cortex; (b) surface erosion of the cortex; (c) early stage of formation of the perforating organs and macroconidia; (d) perforating organ reaching the hair medule.