

**Title:** ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ANTS (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE) AND FILAMENTOUS FUNGI ON HOSPITALAR GARBAGE IN CAMPO GRANDE CITY, MATO GROSSO DO SUL

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**Resume:** Ants are among the arthropods that are best suited to the urban environment, and in Brazil it is estimated that of the 2,000 species of ants identified, about 50 are urban pests causing losses and damage to public health because they live in close association with the man. The dispersion of ants is based on weather conditions, factors that favor its presence in hospitals due to its complexity environments and resources. For long distances roam such behavior she stands out as a potential vehicle of contamination and transmission of pathogens harmful to humans. As a result, the objective was to analyze the prevalence of fungi associated with ants present hospital environments, relate fungi found certain kinds of ants Rosa Pedrossian, Regional Health Center Dr. Enio Cunha and the University Hospital of Campo Grande Regional Hospital Mato Grosso do Sul. These health facilities was collected with the aid of tweezers, ants performed a garbage-nest. They were then stored individually identified. For the cultivation of hyphae collection was deposited on plates with means of BDA farming supplemented with antibiotics, tetracycline and chloramphenicol. With 12 days of incubation was observed 5 positive samples with hyphae in Campo Grande HU 9 in the regional Hospital of MS-Rosa Pedrossianm and 7 at the Regional Center Dr. Enio Cunha. It was noted the predominance of filamentous fungal colonies with cottonoso aspect, besides the creamy appearance, featuring a yeast form, which were excluded from our study. Among the fungi found stand out Scopulariopsis genres, Bipolar, Cladosporium, Aspergillus, Fusarium, Penicillium and a representative of Fonsecaeaceae family. Five of the seven fungi have found pathogenic potential according to the literature (Scopulariopsis, Bipolar, Aspergillus, Fusarium and Penicillium) and, according to some studies, the genus Aspergillus representatives as the most present in hospital infections related to fungi and some species of the genus Penicillium like largely responsible for fungal infections in HIV-positive. Thus, the present study confirms the potential mechanical vector of ants and fungi, as well as the pathogenic potential of the same.

**Key words:** Insects, hiphae, infection

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