

Title: CASUISTRY OF DERMATOPHYTOSIS IN DOGS AND CATS DIAGNOSED AT THE VETERINARY MYCOLOGY LABORATORY / UFRRJ, IN THE PERIOD OF MARCH 2014 TO MAY 2015

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Abstract:

Dermatophytosis are superficial mycoses produced by keratinophilic fungi that affect animals and humans. The main fungi, that causes this kind of disease in domestic animals corresponding to *Microsporum* and *Trichophyton* genres. Dermatophytosis have high incidence in countries that have tropical and temperate climate, besides having importance in public health for its zoonotic potential. For the diagnosis of dermatophytosis were considered all biological samples represented by crusting, scaling, and the nails of dogs and cats, clinical specimens derived from the Veterinary Hospital of the Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, and outside of it, during the period March 2014 to May 2015. The collected materials were stored in paper envelopes and processing understood carry out direct microscopy and seeding in selective medium for pathogenic fungi, incubated under controlled temperature (26 ° C), and the reviews of growth were performed daily up to 30 days of incubation. Colonies with macromorphology compatible with the agent had made blades with cotton blue lactophenol and microscopic evaluation increases in 200x and 400x, aiming the research of macroconidia inherent in each gender / species. Of the 647 samples received, 41.11% (266) were from dogs and cats suspected dermatophytosis. These suspicious were confirmed by isolation by 18.8% (50) of forwarded samples which 68% (34) corresponded to the species *Microsporum canis*, 16% (8) to *Microsporum gypseum*, 8% (4) to *Trichophyton* spp. and 8% (4) the associated isolates of *Microsporum canis* and *Trichophyton* spp. Among the 34 cases positive for *M. canis*, 58.82% (20) belonged to the canine species and 41.18% (14) to the feline. Of the eight positive results for *M. gypseum*, 62.5% (5) belonged to the canine species and 37.5% (3) to the feline species. With respect to the four isolates of *Trichophyton* spp., 25% (1) belonged to the canine species and 75% (3) to the feline and isolation associated *Trichophyton* spp and *M. canis*, 25% (1) belonged to dogs and 75% (3) cats. According to the data collected the main species affected by dermatophytes was the dog, and among the fungi involved in the boxes, *Microsporum canis* was predominant. Considering the close contact between humans and pets, added to the zoonotic disease, these data reinforce the importance of accurate microbiological diagnosis and implementation of appropriate therapeutic approach.

Keywords: hialohifomicoses, public health, *tinhas*