IDENTIFICATION OF FUNGI ISOLATED FROM ANTS IN HOMES AND ANIMAL AND HUMAN HOSPITALS

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Ants are arthropods that can constantly be found in urban environments, thus becoming synanthropic animals, which can facilitate the transmission of infectious agents to man and domestic animals, for example the fungus that causes mycoses. The aim of this study was to evaluate fungi carried by ants in hospital and home environments. 600 ants were collected in Viçosa, Alagoas. Were collected 200 samples in human hospitals, 200 samples in veterinary clinics and 200 samples in homes. The samples passed through the steeping process and then were immersed in BHI broth and incubated at 37° C for 24 hours. After the growth period, the material was inoculated on Sabouraud agar plates and incubated at 25° C for 14 days. The fungi isolates were transferred to slides by imprinting technique, stained with methylene blue and identified microscopy, observing their morphological characteristics. Based on the analysis of samples in human hospitals was detected 57.14% (4/7) of Aspergillus sp, 14.28% (1/7) of Fusarium sp, Sporothix sp and Dermatofiton sp. It was observed in veterinary hospitals 50% (1/2) of Penicillium sp and 50% (1/2) Sporothix sp. In homes were identified 12.5% (1/8) of Curvalina sp and Fusarium sp, 37.5% (3/8) of Aspergillus sp and Dermatofiton sp. According to the obtained results it is concluded that Aspergillus sp was the most frequent fungus, demonstrating the direct danger to health. In human and animal hospitals there is a risk of infection by fungi causing systemic, subcutaneous and superficial mycoses, generating the need for control of these agents in different environments.

Keywords: ant, fungi, hospital, Aspergillus, mycoses