



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
على هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15 – 20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



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بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل

B9221

**Epidemiological and Mycological Studies
on Some Cutaneous, Subcutaneous,
and Mucocutaneous Mycoses
In Ismailia Governorate**

A thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
Master Degree of
Science in Microbiology

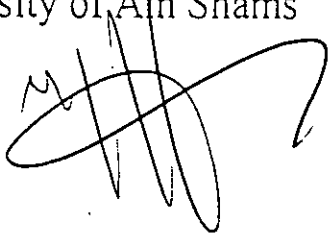
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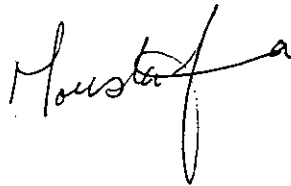
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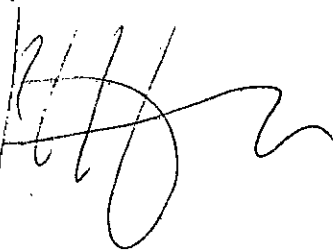
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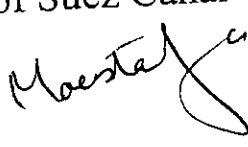
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Moustafa' with a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Discussions group

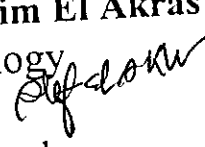
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This thesis has not previously been submitted for any degree at this or at any other University.

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

﴿سبحانك لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا﴾
﴿إنك أنت العليم الحكيم﴾

صدق الله العظيم

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PREFACE

Preface

Fungal diseases of man and other animals, which are oftenly referred to as mycoses, are induced by many species of fungi found in man's environment. These diseases arise when either the fungus propagules are in exceptionally high concentrations or when the host is compromised when the natural immunity decreases or due to treatment with immunosuppressive drugs, chemotherapeutics, or antibiotics.

Human dwellings are seldom sources of invasive mycotic diseases in case of immunocompetent persons but may harbour moulds and yeasts capable of causing opportunistic infections. The propagules present in soil and in infected humans (e.g. cutaneous and subcutaneous) represent indigenous populations different from those species sedimenting out from the air. It is clear that soil and human dwellings possess well adapted, interactive communities of fungi in which spores of alien species are likely to germinate and die out or be consumed long before gaining entry.

The clinical manifestations of mycotic diseases are extremely variable, ranging from **acute, subacute, chronic, to episodic**. Also, infections by these fungi may be localized in the mouth, throat, skin, scalp, vagina, fingers, nails, bronchi, lungs, gastrointestinal tract, may be systemic as in pulmonary septicemia, endocarditis and meningitis.

In the present investigation, epidemiologic and mycologic investigation was conducted in an attempt to study the frequency and distribution of superficial, cutaneous, subcutaneous and mucocutaneous mycoses among patients attending the **Dermatology Outpatient Clinic of Ismailia General Hospital** for a period of 12 months during 1994-1995. After proper diagnosis, fungi causing these diseases were isolated, identified and studied.

Even though, the clinical specimens are often revealing problems in diagnosis have been apparent since these infections are first recognized thereby causing problems in the treatments mainly due to the lack of drugs that are effective and relatively non toxic.

Data of the present study will be discussed and compared with those of previous epidemiological and mycological studies.