



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





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# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

## التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

## قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها  
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون أية تغيرات



## يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

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

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of  
15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



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# بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



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بالرسالة صفحات  
لم ترد بالأصل

# **Prevalence of Dermatophytosis in Beni Suif Governorate**

**Thesis**

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment for  
the Master Degree (M.SC) in  
Medical Microbiology & Immunology

By

**Nermin Hassan Ibrahim**  
(M.B., B. Ch.)

Supervisors

Prof. Dr.

**Samira Shoeb**

Professor of Medical Microbiology &  
Immunology, Faculty of Medicine  
Cairo University

Prof. Dr.

**Heba Hamed Arnaout**

Professor of Medical Microbiology &  
Immunology, Faculty of Medicine  
Cairo University

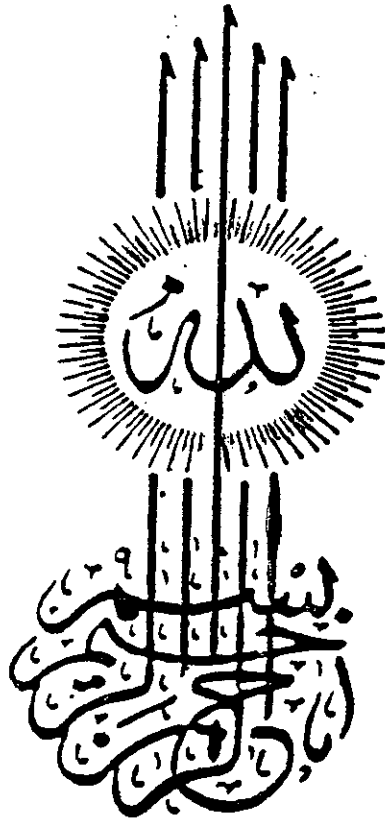
**Dr. Abd El-Aziz Abd El-Salam  
El-Rifaie**

Lecturer of Dermatology,  
Faculty of Medicine  
Cairo University (Beni Suif Branch)

Faculty of Medicine  
Cairo University  
2001

BNC10





قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا  
عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ .  
كَلَّمَ اللَّهُ النَّبِيَّ  
الْبَشِيرَ . ٢٢





## Abstract

The present study is aiming to determine the prevalence of dermatophytosis in patients of Beni Suif governorate based on cases collected from the Out Patient Dermatology clinic of Beni Suif University Hospital. The study involved thirty cases suffering from different superficial mycosis in the period from January 2000 to December 2000.

The study showed the following findings, 13 cases (43.3%) were positive by direct microscopic examination using KOH. Cultures yielded 16 cases (53.3%) positive.

*T. violaceum* was the most prevalent species isolated 8 cases (50%), followed by *M. canis* 6 cases (37.5%), and the least was *T. mentagrophytes* being 2 cases (12.5%).

Key words : • Dermatophytosis -  
• Dermatophytes -  
• Prevalence -

جامعة القاهرة / كلية الطب  
المقر المبنى

محضر

اجتماع لجنة الحكم على الرسالة المقدمة من  
الطبيب / خيري محمد احمد  
توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير / الدكتوراه  
في الكيمياء الحيوية الطبية

بعت خوان : باللغة الانجليزية :

: باللغة العربية : نفسية الامراض النفسية الجسدية  
في أمراض الجهاز الهضمي

بناء على موافقة الجامعة بتاريخ / / تم تشكيل لجنة الفحص والمناقشة للرسالة  
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بعد فحص الرسالة بواسطة كل عضو مفردا وكتابة تقرير مفرد لكل منهم لعائدت اللجنة مجتمعة نفس  
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اليها وكذلك الاسس العلمية التي قام عليها البحث .

قرار اللجنة : تمت الموافقة على الرسالة كرسالة دكتوراه  
وقد تمت الموافقة على الطالب في موضوع الرسالة  
وكانت الامانة على حسن التقدير والاحكام  
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د. محمد محمد محمد

المتحن الداخلي  
د. محمد محمد محمد

المقر المتحن  
د. محمد محمد محمد

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND TAXONOMIC CATEGORIES

**Aerial:** growing, forming, or existing in the air.

**Aerobic:** requiring the presence of oxygen to grow.

**Aleurispore:** a spore which is produced by terminal expansion of a hyphal tip, branch, or bud followed by its disengagement by a septum.

**Algae:** any one of several phyla of the plant kingdom, including those microorganisms containing chlorophyll but not leaf-like and stem-like parts.

**Anaerobic:** living in the absence of oxygen.

**Anthropophilic:** term applied to fungi that usually infect man only.

**Arthoaleurispore:** a centenulate spore type, forming and disarticulating as an aleurispore.

**Arthroderma:** a genus in the Gymnoascaceae defined by the cells of the peridial hyphae, which are dumbbell shaped.

**Arthrospore:** spore produced by fragmentation of septate hyphae.

**Ascomycetes:** fungi in which the perfect state is manifest by production of asci and ascospores.

**Ascospore:** genetically segregated haploid spores of the perfect state in the Ascomycetes.

**Ascus:** sac-like cell containing mature ascospores.

**Aseptate:** lacking cross walls.

**Basidiomycota:** large division of fungi distinguished by septate hyphae.

**Basidiospore:** sexual spore characteristic of the Basidiomycota, produced after the union of two nuclei on a specialized club-like structure known as the basidium.

**Blastoconidium:** spore produced by a budding process along the mycelium or by a single spore.

**Budding:** asexual reproductive process characteristic of unicellular fungi or spores involving the formation of lateral outgrowth from the parent cells that are pinched off to form new cells.

**Capsule:** hyaline, mucopolysaccharide sheath on the wall of a cell or spore.

**Catenulate:** formed in chains.

**Chlamydospores:** swollen, thick-walled hyphal elements.

**Calvate:** club shaped.

**Conidia:** lateral or terminal spores, which are shed from the hyphae.

**Conidiophore:** hyphal structures more or less differentiated for the production of spores.

**Cottony:** loose, coarse, or tufted aerial hyphae.

**Cycloheximide-Actidione:** an antibiotic preventing protein synthesis in eukaryotic cells (including fungi).

**Dermatitis:** inflammation of the skin.

**Dermatophytes:** fungi of the genera *Microsporum*, *Trichophyton* and *Epidermophyton*, regardless of pathogenicity.

**Deuteromycota:** large group of fungi in which the asexual stage of reproduction is known, but not the sexual stage.

**Dimorphic:** having two forms.

**Distorted:** angularly misshaped.

**Disseminated:** disposed in separate patches.

**Downy:** covered with short, sparse to dense aerial hyphae.

**Ectothrix:** parasitism of hair with vegetative hyphae inside the hair and arthrospores principally on the surface of the hair.

**Endothrix:** parasitism of hair with formation of arthrospores inside the hair.

**Epidermophyton:** a genus defined by having multiseptate club-shaped macroaleuriospores but no microaleuriospores. The single species is *E.floccosum*.

**Eukaryotic:** having a membrane bound nucleus and other characteristics of protozoa, plant, animal, and fungus cells, as opposed to bacterial (Prokaryotic) cells.

**Favus:** contagious tinea capitis caused by certain dermatophytes.

**Fission:** division of a cell into two cells by splitting.

**Fluffy:** a dense, deep pile of aerial hyphae.

**Fungi imperfecti:** a taxonomic designation for fungi with no known perfect state.

**Fuzzy:** near glabrous, but with a short pile of aerial hyphae.

**Geophilic:** term applied to fungi whose natural habitat is the soil.

**Glabrous:** smooth.

**Gymnoascaceae:** Ascomycetes in which ascocarp is loose and basket-like, composed of somewhat specialized peridial hyphae.

**Heaped:** elevated and mound-like.

**Hyaline:** colorless, transparent.

- Hyphae:** filaments that make up the thalus or body of a fungus.
- Intertriginous:** affected with or of the nature of intertrigo, dermatitis occurring between two folds of the skin.
- Kerion:** pustular disease of the scalp in which infection produces a boggy lesion.
- Lenticular:** double convex, as the seed of a lentil.
- Macroaleuriospore:** an aleuriospores-type with predominantly two or more chambers, macroconidium.
- Microsporium:** a genus defined by having echinulate macroaleuriospores, and smooth microaleuriospores.
- Multiseptate:** having multiple dividing walls or partitions.
- Mycelium:** mat of intertwined and branching hyphae.
- Myxomycetes:** class of peculiar organisms, the slime molds.
- Nannizia:** a genus in the Gymnoascocaceae defined by cells of the peridial hyphae.
- Nonseptate:** lacking septa.
- Onychomycosis:** mycotic infection of the nail produced by any of a number of fungi.
- Pleomorphism:** degenerative change in a fungus that converts the colony into one that is completely sterile.
- Pseudohyphae:** not true hyphae, usually refers to elongated blastoconidia formed by budding yeasts.
- Pseudomycelium:** loosely united catenulate groups of cells formed by apical budding, which, when elongated, resemble mycelial hyphae.
- Ringworm:** term used to designate superficial fungus infections.