

سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم





سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

## قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها  
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



## يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



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# بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة





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# بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل





# CLINICAL & MYCOLOGICAL STUDY OF TINEA CORPORIS IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE

## A THESIS

Submitted In Partial Fulfillment for Master Degree  
In Dermatology, Venereology & Andrology

By

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الحمد لله عز وجل  
الذي قال

وما أوتيتم من العلم إلا قليلا

سورة الأسراء آية رقم ٨٥

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ  
الْعَظِيمِ



To My Parents



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**Amany Abdel-Hady Aly**

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***INTRODUCTION  
AND  
AIM OF THE WORK***

## **INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK**

Infection by dermatophytes is a type of superficial dermatomycosis which normally only affects the keratinized layers of the skin and surrounding areas without producing cell invasion (Jones, 1986). Most dermatophytes are distributed worldwide, but some are restricted geographically or have a higher prevalence in certain regions (Habib et al., 1985).

Fungi are among the commonest infectious agents of man and no people or geographic areas are without fungal infection (Rippon, 1988). Dermatophyte infections are common at all ages, in both sexes; and they have a worldwide distribution (Rezabek & Freidman, 1992). Dermatophytes involve keratin of skin and its appendages but never the mucous membranes (Schmutz et al., 1996).

Superficial fungal infection occur frequently in Egypt. They include dermatophytosis, candidiasis and other fungal diseases (El-Mofty et al., 1968).

Tinea corporis is one of the most common clinical varieties of superficial fungal infection.

Reviewing the literature, there are no available reports on tinea corporis in Sohag Governorate.

So, the aim of this work is to through a beam of light on the clinical and mycological aspects of tinea corporis in Sohag Governorate.

***REVIEW OF LITERATURE***



## **Classification of Fungi**

Dermatophytes are the fungi which infect only epidermis and its appendages (hair and nail) i.e structure in which keratin is abundant (Kobayashi, 1980 and Thomas, 1992).

The fungi (Eumycetes) belong to the plant subkingdom, Thallophyta. It contains four classes falling into two groups according to the type of their mycelium. The first group contains those fungi with non septated hyphae namely phycomycetes. Those with septated hyphae are Basidiomycetes, Ascomycetes and Deutromycetes fungi (imperfecti).

### **1. Phycomycetes:**

These may be differentiated from other classes of fungi by their non septate hyphae, sexual and asexual spores. Mucor, Rhizopus and Absidid species which are encountered in this class are mostly non pathogenic but may be found in infection of bronchi and lungs (Blankenberg & Berhoeff, 1959).

### **2. Basidiomycetes:**

These are characterized by the exogenous development of sexual spores and septate binucleate hyphae. Mushrooms, Puffballs and plant parasites belong to this class (Rippon, 1985).