

TITLE: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE FUNGAL PROFILE INFECTIONS DIAGNOSED IN THE MEDICAL MYCOLOGY LABORATORY SYLVIO CAMPOS - UFPE.

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ABSTRACT:

Fungus species can cause diseases in plants, animals and even humans. These organisms can be multicellular (filamentous fungi) and unicellular (yeasts). The mycoses can be classified into superficial, subcutaneous, systemic and opportunistic depending on the site of infection, according to the profile and behavior of the etiologic agent and the immunological condition of the host. Mycological laboratory diagnosis is performed primarily through direct examination and culture, but other methods may also be employed for this purpose. Successful treatment for a fungal infection depends primarily on the previous diagnosis associated with the correct identification of the fungus, the end of which culminates in the improvement of the patient. The aim of this study is to carry out an epidemiological survey of the cases of fungal infections diagnosed in the Medical Mycology Laboratory Sylvio Campos, Federal University of Pernambuco. A total of 435 patients were treated in the laboratory from January 2016 to April 2017 with a diagnostic hypothesis of superficial, subcutaneous, systemic and opportunistic mycoses. After the clinical evaluation of the patients appropriate collection and procedures of the biological materials (blood cultures, tissue fragments, CSF, among others) The clinical specimens were collected by the scarification method (epidermal scales, nails) and swab (secretions). A direct examination of the samples was carried out and the sowing in Sabouraud dextrose agar medium added with chloramphenicol (50 mg / l) to etiologic agent. The cultures were incubated at 30°C in cases of superficial mycoses and incubated at 30°C and 37°C in cases of invasive mycoses for 15 days. Thus total of 210 cases of levedurores were predominantly obtained being *Candida* sp (203), *C. albicans* (2), *C. tropicalis* (4) and *C. parapsilosis* (1) and total of 86 cases of dermatophytosis, being *Trichophyton* sp (62), *T. rubrum* (12), *T. mentagrophytes* (10), *T. tonsurans* (2). The majority of cases of mycoses predominated in females ranging in age from 10 months to 93 years. The profession was not a factor weighing the fungal infection, nor the sex. The conclusive mycological laboratory diagnosis confirms the diagnostic hypothesis and highlights the genus *Candida* as predominant in episodes of fungal infections.

Keyword: *Candida* sp; Micoses; Mycological Laboratory Diagnosis.

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