

**TITLE:** *Coprinopsis cinerea* DERMATOMYCOSIS IN A DOG

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**ABSTRACT:**

Dermatomycosis correspond to 6.4% of skin disorders in dogs and the dermatophytes fungi, *Malassezia pachydermatis* and *Candida* spp. are among the main etiologic agents. We report a case of a male 3.5-year old Yorkshire Terrier dog presenting crusty lesions in the edge of the ear, skin scaling, discrete itch and unpleasant odor for three months of evolution. The lesion was initially observed in hind limbs and then treated with ketoconazole-based shampoo (Micodine<sup>®</sup>) and prednisone was orally given for a month, with no improvement. The animal was then treated with topical 4% ketoconazole (Cetocodine<sup>®</sup>), but the lesions got worse and the treatment was suspended. The mycological diagnosis was provided from skin scraping, cultured in Sabouraud agar with chloramphenicol and Mycosel<sup>®</sup> and incubated at 37°C. After 48 hours, white cottony colonies were seen in both media. Fragments of the colony were colored with lactophenol cotton blue, and large septate hyphae were microscopically observed without fruiting body. The DNA extraction was performed by the phenol-chloroform method and the ITS region was amplified and sequenced using the universal fungal primers ITS4 and ITS5. The consensus sequence was assessed at GenBank using the BLASTn tool. The culture was identified with 99% of identity as *Coprinopsis cinerea*, sexual reproductive form of the basidiomycete *Hormographiella aspergillata*, with access number: JQ796875.1. In Brazil the occurrence of this fungus as an agent causing mycosis in animals is unknown. There are few reports in humans and one case in a dog with ocular lesion in Europe. The literature assessed mentions the sensitivity of this agent to miconazole, and this principle was recently introduced in the treatment in the referred case report. It is highlighted the difficulty of identifying fungi only by the classic morphologic methods and the importance of molecular identification by the sequencing of ITS region, the barcoding of fungi. Once the correct diagnosis is established, better is the prognosis.

Key-Words: Dermatology, Canine, Mycosis, Basidiomycetes, PCR