

**TITLE:** DIAGNOSIS OF SPOROTRICHOSIS VALUED BY UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

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**ABSTRACT:**

Sporotrichosis is a subcutaneous fungal infection, which reaches humans and animals. The increase in the frequency of cases of this infection is mainly related to transmission by infected cats in large urban areas. Due to the proximity of their caregivers and habits of scratching and biting of these animals. Several programs support health education actions by the strong inseparable character with care and assistance, resulting in health promotion that includes the participation of the entire population in the context of their daily lives. Due to the great reach of the university extension project, whose objective was to diagnose cases of superficial mycoses and collaborate to health promote, also as the current epidemic sporotrichosis scenario in Pernambuco, there was spontaneous demand for physical examination of suggestive sporotrichosis cases. This study aimed to verify suspected cases of human and feline sporotrichosis through the gold standard of laboratory diagnosis. After evaluation of clinical aspects, biological samples were collected based on the clinical conditions observed, superficial scraping of nodules covered with crusts and swab from exudative cutaneous lesions. The first case was a domestic cat with ulcerative lesion on the left hind paw and a crusty satellite lesion on the ear in the metropolitan region of Recife. In the same period another patient from the city of Passira-PE suspected with human sporotrichosis was attended, erythematous nodular lesions were observed in the left hand and also reported living with cats infected with sporotrichosis. Direct examination was performed after clarification with 20% KOH, mycological culture with Sabouraud-dextrose agar medium with chloramphenicol and incubated at 28°C(±1°C) for a period of up to 15 days. The isolated fungi were identified by observing macroscopic, microscopic and physiological characteristics. During a period of four months, a total of two humans and two cats were attended. Direct examinations of the samples had little diagnostic value, they did not reveal fungal structures characteristic of the *Sporothrix schenckii* complex. However confirmation of sporotrichosis occurred through the mycological culture. Based on the observed, the urbanization of sporotrichosis requires strong educational interventions with special attention to this mycosis for clarification, prevention and therapeutic efficacy dependent on the correct laboratory diagnosis.

**Keywords:** Health promotion, sporotrichosis, *Sporothrix schenckii* infection

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