

**TITLE:** OCCURRENCE OF DIAGNOSED MICOSES IN PATIENTS SUBMITTED TO MICOLOGIC EXAMINATION IN A PRIVATE NETWORK LABORATORY OF MACEIÓ, ALAGOAS.

**AUTHORS:** ARAÚJO, M.A.S; ALVES, M.S.C.; BRITO, S.R.; DELMIRO, T.I.S.; MIRANDA, A.P.; SILVA, J.L.A.; SILVA, F.; CARVALHO, K.T.F.

**INSTITUTION:** CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO TIRADENTES, MACEIÓ, AL (AVENIDA COMENDADOR GUSTAVO PAIVA, 5017, CEP 57038-000, CRUZ DAS ALMAS, MACEIÓ - AL, BRAZIL).

**ABSTRACT:** There are three types of human diseases associated with fungal elements or their metabolites: allergic, toxic and infectious. The latter, called mycoses, constitute the main object of medical mycology. Mycoses demonstrate relevance in human medicine by the frequency with which the population is affected, as well as simulating other pathologies, such as those affecting the body surface (skin), for example. The objective of this research was to investigate the occurrence of mycoses diagnosed in patients undergoing mycological examination of a private laboratory in Maceió, Alagoas. For the mycological diagnosis, biological samples of skin, hair and nail were obtained, which were subjected to direct examination (with KOH 30%) and culture in Agar Sabouraud through the sowing in five equidistant points, being kept at room temperature for growth. The identification was performed based on the macro and micromorphological characteristics of the culture. 200 samples were obtained from 68 patients, 44.5% positive for superficial mycoses, caused by different genera of fungi, being *Candida* spp. the most frequent (50%). The most affected anatomical site was the fingernail, with a total of 55 (61.8%) samples. It was observed that the most frequent superficial mycosis was onychomycosis caused by the yeast of the genus *Candida* spp. (39.3%). There was a predominance of fungal infections in women (66.2%), being the age group between 61 and 70 years the most affected (22.1%), followed by people from 41 to 50 years old (20.6%) and 51 to 60 (17.6%). In view of the results obtained, it is observed the need to perform periodic studies on the frequency of mycoses and their etiological agents in the region, so that there is continuous monitoring of the number of cases, as well as the causators, in order to develop preventive actions to reduce cases of mycoses in the population.

**Keywords:** Yeasts; Filaments; Mycoses.