HISTOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN MICROSPORUM RINGWORM CAUSED BY MICROSPORUM CANIS IN CATS

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SUMMARY

Introduction

For the experts the confirmation or the refute of the ringworm diagnosis is not a problem. But in the noninvasive hair follicle forms of the ringworm, or in the doubtful results of the direct microscopic examination, histopathological exam could be a useful alternative in order to confirm the diagnosis of ringworm. Unfortunately this method is experimentally used because is considerated to be an invasive method of diagnosis. Even so is a better method of diagnosis than others because it takes a shorter time to confirm the infection with a dermatophyte.

Material and methods

This method was tested on 2 cats of one of 10 month and the other one of 3 years old (one had an evolutive Kerion Celsi form) in order to confirm the ringworm diagnosis. The skin samples were obtained by biopsi under anestesia. The samples were put in form aldehide, work out, cut and colored by HEA method.

Results and discussions

Histophatologic examination of their skin emphasized transversal and longitudinal section of the hair surrounded by small arthrospores (typical aspect in ringworm caused by Microsporum canis).
In the stratum basal many cells were in mytotic process of splitting, some in anaphaza others in thelopahaza.

Stratum spinosum is very clear represted, with large polyedric cells, with 1 or 2 eucromatic nucleum and basofil citoplasma.
The stratum granulosum emphasized a discontinue lay of keratohyalin granules.
Stratum corneum exhibited an intense desquamating process.

To the derm level it was detected edema; on stratum papilosum and reticular level we identified macrophages, plasmocites.
The blood vassels were dilated and the blood cells passed the vassels walls.

BIBLIOGRAPHY