

Tinea pseudoimbricata caused by *M. gypseum* associated to crusted scabies

Tinea pseudoimbricata por *M. gypseum* associada à escabiose crostosa

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Abstract: Tinea pseudoimbricata is related to *T. tonsurans* and *T. rubrum* and crusted scabies is a highly contagious dermatosis caused by excessive proliferation of *S. scabiei* var. *hominis*. We described a case of a 21-year-old patient, seronegative for HIV, with both skin diseases. The occurrence of these dermatosis simultaneously in immunocompetent patients is very rare.

Keywords: Microsporium; Scabies; Tinea

Resumo: Tinea pseudoimbricata é relacionada ao *T. tonsurans* e ao *T. rubrum* e a escabiose crostosa é uma dermatose altamente contagiosa, ocasionada pela proliferação excessiva do *S. scabiei* var. *hominis*. Descrevemos uma paciente com 21 anos, soronegativa para HIV, apresentando ambas doenças dermatológicas. O encontro simultâneo destas dermatoses em pacientes imunocompetentes é muito raro.

Palavras-chave: Escabiose; Microsporium; Tinha

Tinea Pseudoimbricata presents itself as annular plaques that form parallel and imbricated concentric rings similar to Tinea Imbricata,¹ being caused by *T. tonsurans* and *T. rubrum*.^{2,3} Crusted scabies is a variation of the parasitosis caused by *S. scabiei* var. *hominis*, with atypical crusted lesions and excessive proliferation of acarids. It is described the case of a 21-year-old patient with pruriginous lesions who had been suffering from the disease for two months. The patient presented large area with squamous papule-erythematous lesions, in annular dispositions (Picture 1) and imbricated keratotic nodules on the trunk and

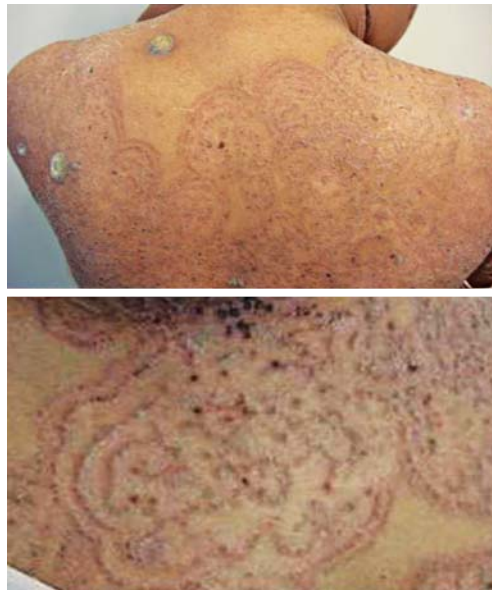


FIGURE 1: Squamous papule-erythematous lesions in annular dispositions on the dorsum of the patient; (below): lesion highly enlarged

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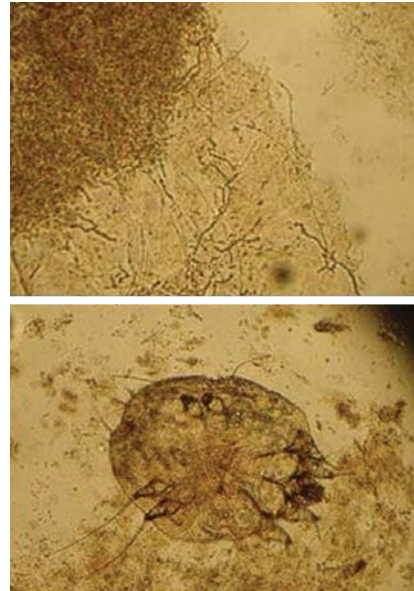
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PICTURE 2: Keratotic nodules imbricated on the abdomen



PICTURE 3: Direct mycotic exam (above): long and ramose mycelial filaments; Search for *Sarcoptes scabiei*, (below): various parasites per field

lower limbs. (Picture2). The direct mycotic exam showed long and ramose mycelial filaments, and the search for *Sarcoptes scabiei*, various parasites per field (Picture 3). The culture showed growth of

Microsporum gypseum. Laboratorial exams were normal and the viral serologies were non-reagent. It is a unique clinical case of association between a rare type of dermatophytosis and crusted scabies. □

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