( ) R1 ( ) R2 ( ) R3 (X) PG0 ( ) PG1 ( ) Estagiário ( ) Tecnólogo ( )
PIBIC Last Name - Andrade First Name - Alfredo Middle - JM

Service (sector) Laboratory Nº CEP

Mycotic Exogenous Infectious Diseases- Laboratory Study Andrade, AJM; Höfling-Lima, AL; Yu, MCZ; Farah, ME; Gompertz, OF Purpose: To analyze the frequency and the aetiology of the mycotic ocular diseases diagnosed at the Laboratory of Ocular External Diseases (LOFT-UNIFESP), São Paulo-SP, Brazil. Methods: Retrospective study of 10,102 laboratory exams in patients with ocular infectious diseases. Patients with mycotic infection were studied according to type of isolated fungus, sex, place of the ocular infection, and identification year. Results: Among 240 cases of ocular mycoses isolated in culture, 69.2% of the patients were male and 30.8% female. Among infections caused by filamentous fungi, 73.8% cases occurred in males and 26.2% in females. Among the isolated yeasts, 51% of the patients were male and 49% female. The frequency of identification according to infection site was 217 cases of corneal infection, (90.4%), 19 intraocular infections (8%) and four (1.6%) cases of other locations. Among the 191 types of filamentous fungi isolated the most frequent were the geni Fusarium (57.5%), Aspergillus (10.5%), and Penicillium (6.3%). Among the 49 types of yeasts isolated the most frequent genus was Candida (91.8%), and species Candida albicans (61.2%). Rare fungi Isolates were also identified. Conclusion: Filamentous fungi were verified by laboratory analysis to be the most frequent as type of fungus and among the ocular infections mycotic keratitis was the most common site of infection. This study represents the largest retrospective series of ocular mycotic disorders confirmed by laboratory analysis, in Brasil.