

Comparison Study of Wood Lamp & Direct Exam for Diagnosis of Superficial Mycoses Method

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Pityriasis versicolor and Erythrasma are common superficial mycoses determined by direct microscopic examinations such as hydroxide potassium (KOH) preparation, methylene blue smear and Wood lamp method. In this study the comparison of diagnostic value of direct microscopic examination and wood lamp were examined for all patients referred to medical mycology lab.

Material and Methods: All patients with pityriasis versicolor or Erythrasma diagnosed by direct microscopic examinations were also reviewed by wood lamp method, and the results were compared.

Results: Of 43 patients with pityriasis versicolor, 42% were females and 58 % were males. The covariance of Wood's lamp with direct observation was 44%. The distinguished correlation was found in the people with older age, larger lesion, less bathing, without any treatment and with irrelevant treatment. In Erythrism cases (n=10), 20% were females and 80 % were males. The covariance was 60%. The highest correlation was related to females and the participants without any treatment or with irrelevant treatment.

Conclusion: The results showed that in both diseases, the correlation of two methods was higher in cases with larger lesion and less bathing. However, direct microscopic examination more recommended for diagnosis of both diseases.

Keyword: Tinea Versicolor, Erythrasma, Wood Lamp