PROFILE OF MICROORGANISMS ATTRIBUTABLE TO DERMATOPHYTOSIS AMONG PATIENTS AT SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC HOSPITAL, SEMARANG

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ABSTRACT

Background: Dermatophytosis, also known as ringworm, is a fungal infection of the skin. Typically the skin disease results in a red, itchy, scaly, circular rash. Hair loss may occur in the area affected. Symptoms begin four to fourteen days after exposure. Multiple areas can be affected at a given time. About 40 types of fungi can cause ringworm. They typically come from *Trichophyton* sp., *Microsporum* sp., or *Epidermophyton* sp. This study aimed to describe the profile of microorganisms attributable to dermatophytosis among patients at Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital, Semarang.

Subjects and method: This was a descriptive cross sectional study conducted at Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital, from January to December 2016. A sample of patients with dermatophytosis was selected for this study. The data were collected from the medical record and described in percent.

Results: As much as 53% of patients with dermatophytosis were female. Dermatophytosis patients were diagnosed as *Tinea corporis* (35%), *Tinea capitis* (29%), *Tinea pedis* (21%), *Tinea cruris* (12%), and *Tinea unguium* (3%). Dermatophyte fungi were *Microsporum canis* (32%), *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* (18%), *Microsporum audouinii* (6%), *Trichophyton rubrum* (3%), and *Trichophyton tonsurans* (3%).

Conclusion: *Microsporum canis* is the most common fungi that causes dermatophytosis.

Keywords: dermatophytosis, fungi

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