Entendendo a esporotricose e seu agente causador

CONCEITOS, HISTÓRICO, O COMPLEXO DE ESPÉCIES *SPOROTHRIX SCHENCKII* E A EPIDEMIOLOGIA MUNDIAL

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Esporotricose

Micose subcutânea mais frequente na América Latina

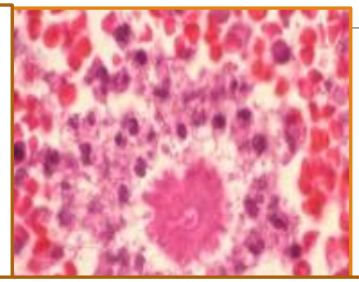
Amplo espectro clínico

Distribuição mundial

Histórico

Novo isolamento. Renomeado *Sporothrichum beurmanni* (De Beurmann; Ramond, 1903)

1908: Observação de corpos asteroides e sugestão como método diagnóstico (Lutz; Splendore, 1907 *apud* Rippon, 1988)



Primeiros casos atípicos e disseminados relatados (De Beurmann; Gougerot, 1912)

1898: Primeiro isolamento (Schenk, 1898)

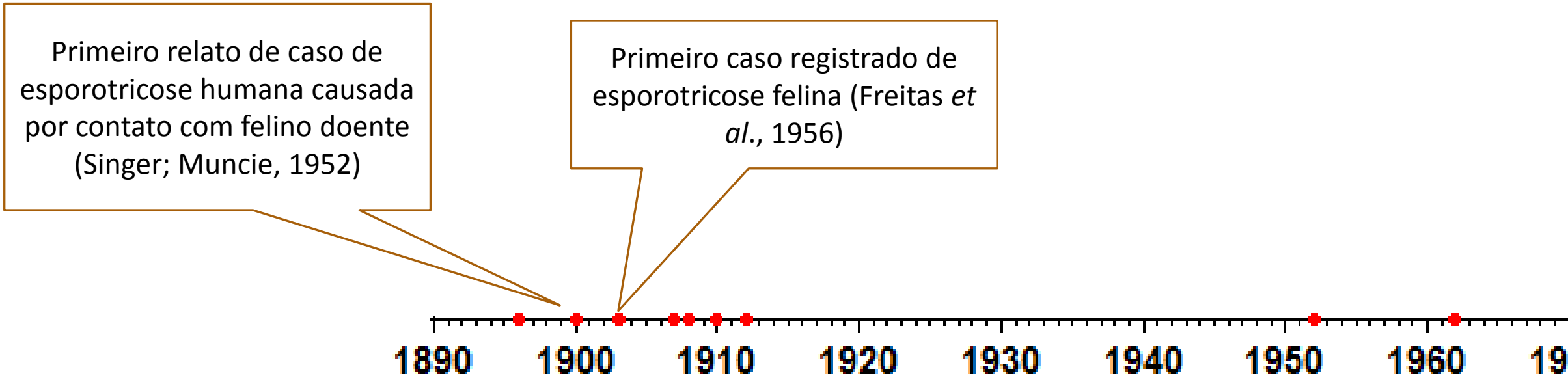
1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 19

2º caso registrado. Pesquisadores nomearam o fungo como *Sporothrix schenckii* (Hektoen; Perkins, 1900)

1907: Esporotricose em ratos e primeiros casos humanos no Brasil (Lutz; Splendore, 1907 *apud* Kwon-Chung; Bennet, 1992)

Fungo renomeado como *Sporothrichum schenckii* (Matruchot, 1910)

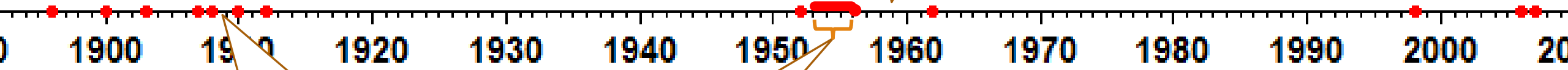
Histórico


Primeiro relato de caso de esporotricose humana causada por contato com felino doente (Singer; Muncie, 1952)
Primeiro caso registrado de esporotricose felina (Freitas *et al*., 1956)
1890
1900
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
19

Histórico

Revisão na taxonomia fúngica
-
Divisão *Ascomycota*
Classe *Pyrenomycetes*
Ordem *Ophiostomatales*
Família *Ophiostomataceae*
(Guarro, 2012)

Início da epidemia no estado do Rio de Janeiro (Barros *et al*., 2001)



Correção na classificação do fungo, que volta a se chamar *Sporothrix schenckii* (Carmichael, 1962)

Descoberta do complexo *Sporothrix schenckii* e de suas espécies (Marimon *et al*., 2006, 2007, 2008)

S. schenckii
S. globosa
S. luriei
S. mexicana
S. brasiliensis
S. pallida

Morfologia e fisiologia

Sporothrix schenckii sensu lato (*s.l.*) são fungos dimórficos

Macromorfologia:

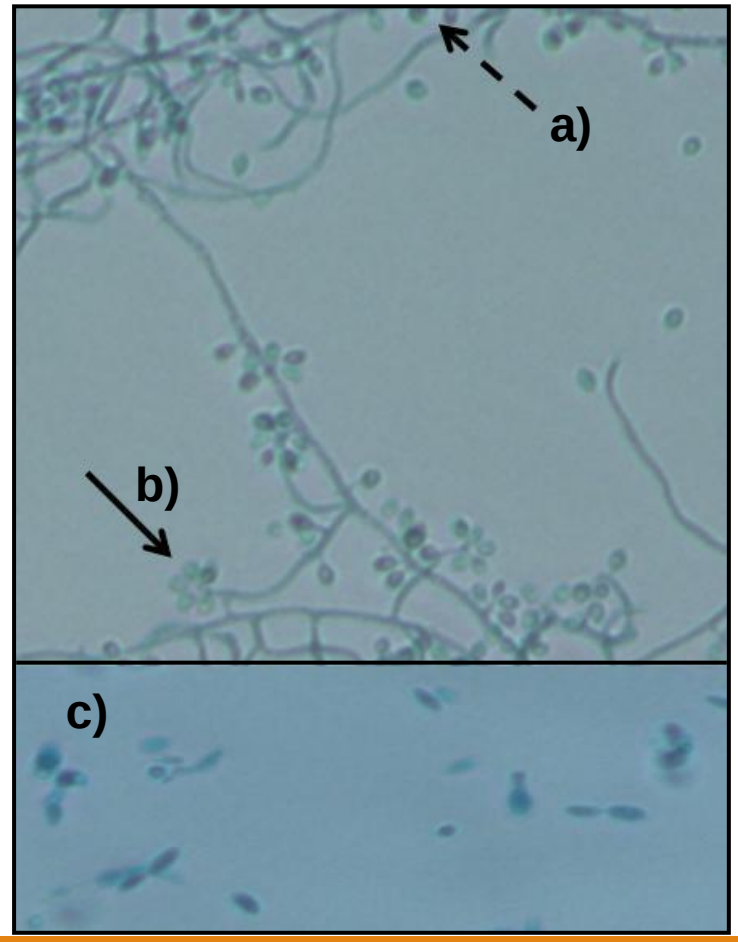
- Em natureza ou a 25°C (a, b)
- Em parasitismo ou a 37°C (c)

(Barros *et al*., 2011)

Morfologia e fisiologia

Micromorfologia:

- Em natureza ou a 25°C (a, b)
- Em parasitismo ou a 37°C (c)



Sporothrix schenckii: variabilidade genética

Mycopathologia **142**: 115–118, 1998.

Ishizaki et. al

Mitochondrial DNA analysis of *Sporothrix schenckii* in North and South America

Mycologia, 95(3), 2003, pp. 434–441.

De Beer et. al

Phylogeny of the *Ophiostoma stenoceras–Sporothrix schenckii* complex

Jpn. J. Med. Mycol.
Vol. 45, 165—175, 2004
ISSN 0916—4804

Watanabe et. al

RFLP Analysis of the Internal Transcribed Spacer Regions of *Sporothrix schenckii*

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, Mar. 2005, p. 1348–1352 Vol. 43, No. 3
0095-1137/05/$08.00+0 doi:10.1128/JCM.43.3.1348–1352.2005

Neyra et. al

Epidemiology of Human Sporotrichosis Investigated by Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism

Genotyping of *Sporothrix schenckii* by analysis of ribosomal DNA regions

Zhang et. al

 • *Mycoses*, **49**, 305–310

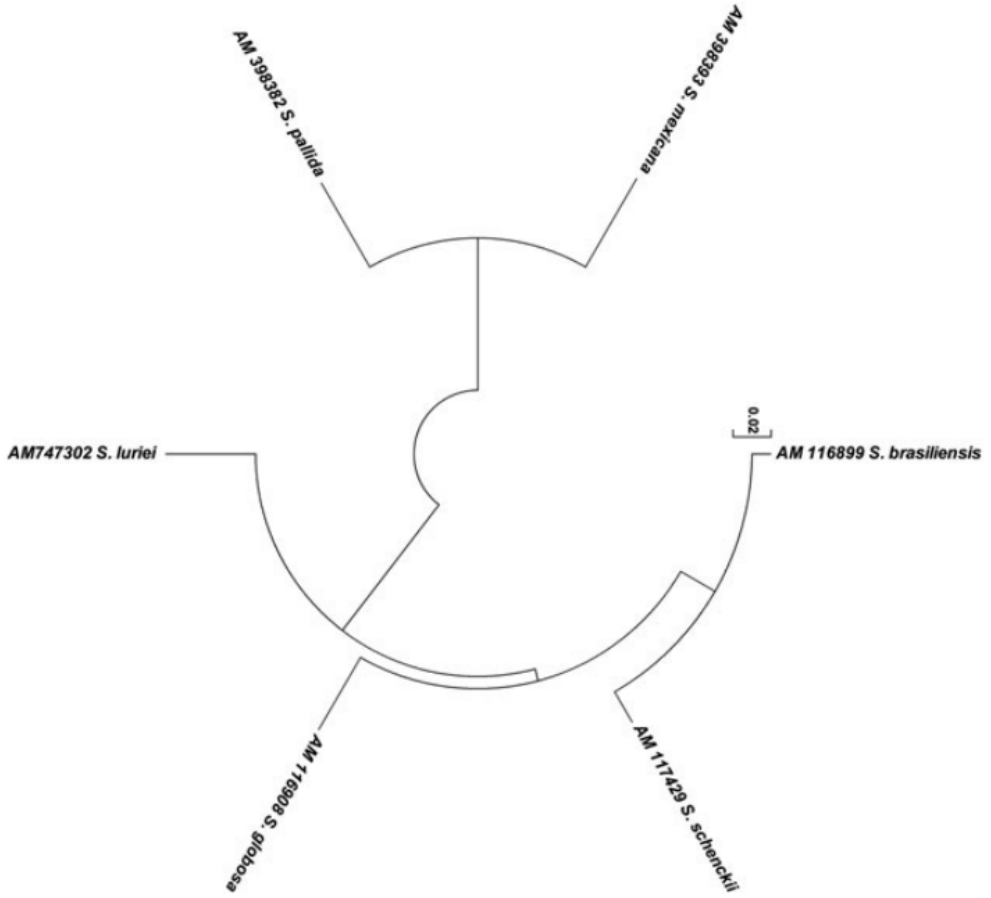
Complexo *Sporothrix schenckii*

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, Oct. 2007, p. 3198–3206 Vol. 45, No. 10
0095-1137/07/$08.00+0 doi:10.1128/JCM.00808-07

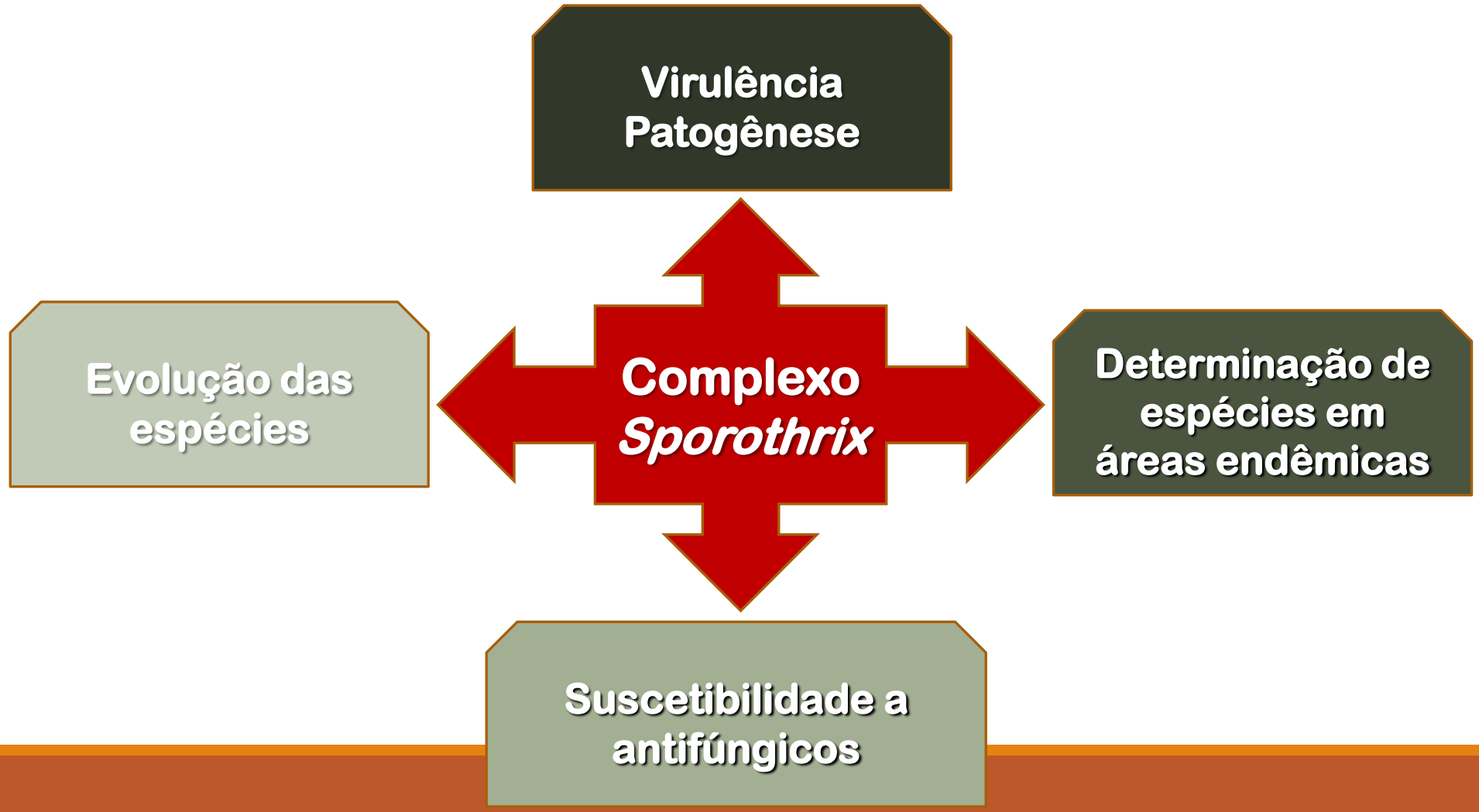
Sporothrix brasiliensis, *S. globosa*, and *S. mexicana*, Three New *Sporothrix* Species of Clinical Interest[▽]

Rita Marimon,[1] Josep Cano,[1] Josepa Gené,[1]* Deanna A. Sutton,[2] Masako Kawasaki,[3] and Josep Guarro[1]

Complexo *Sporothrix schenckii*



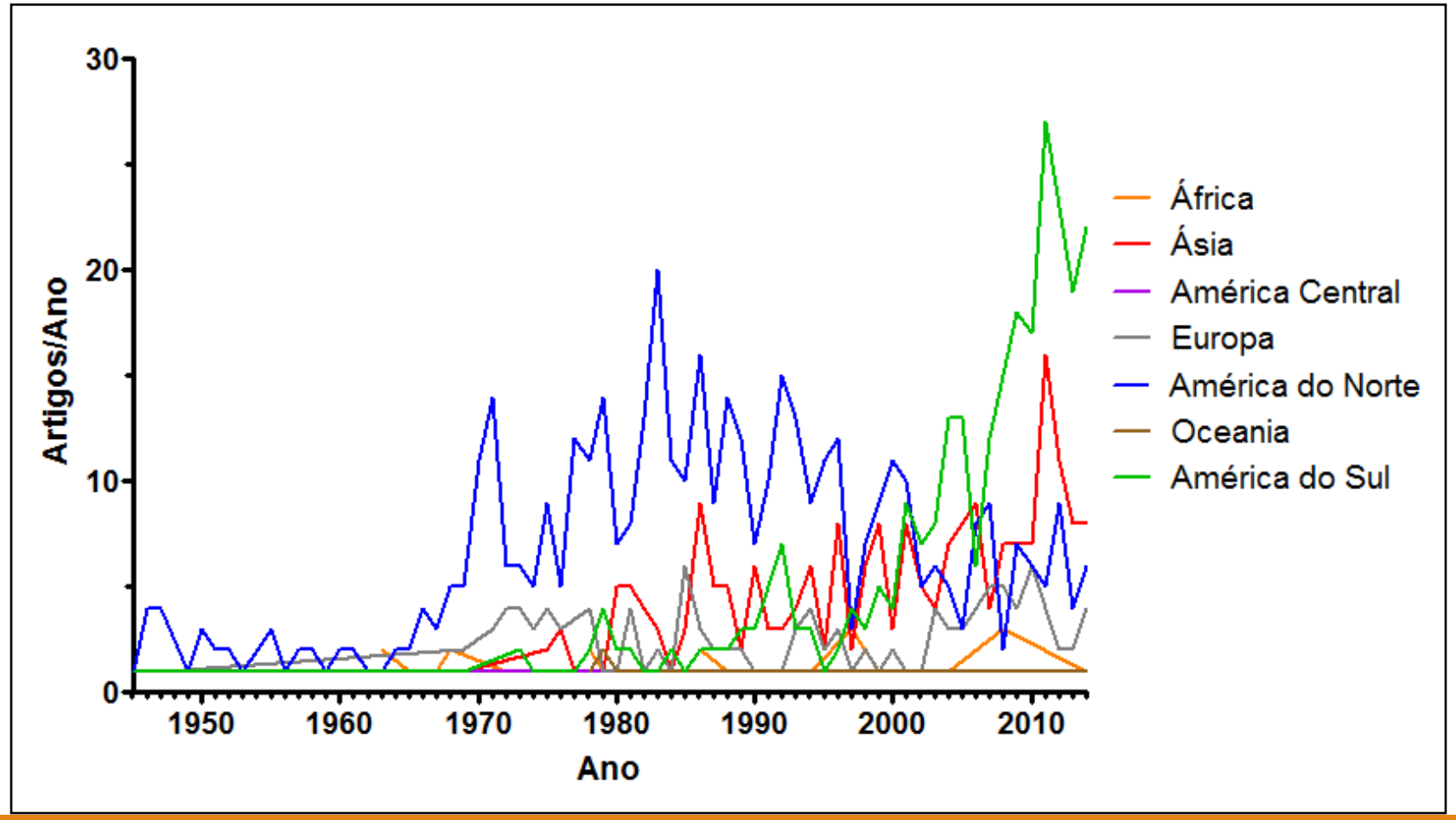
Complexo *Sporothrix schenckii*: importância



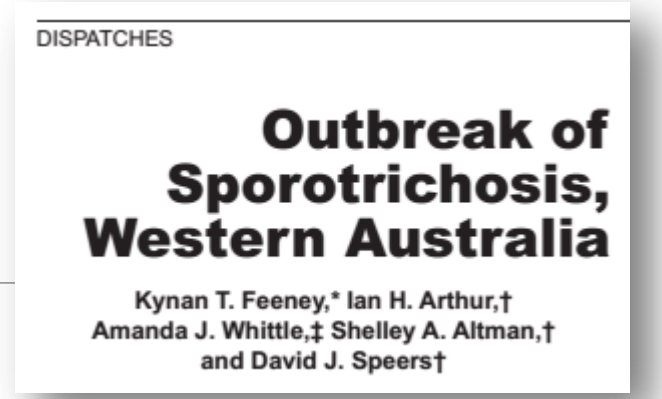
Epidemiologia

Chakrabarti *et al*., 2014

Publicações sobre esporotricose



Epidemiologia



DISPATCHES

Outbreak of Sporotrichosis, Western Australia

Kynan T. Feeney,* Ian H. Arthur,†
Amanda J. Whittle,‡ Shelley A. Altman,†
and David J. Speers†

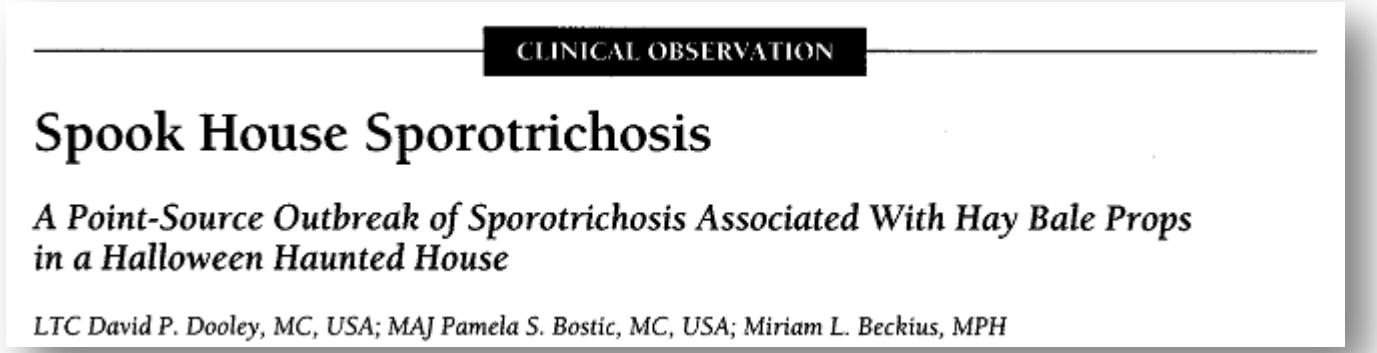
DOI: 10.1111/j.1468-3083.2011.04389.x JEADV

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Report of 457 sporotrichosis cases from Jilin province, northeast China, a serious endemic region

Y. Song, S.-S. Li,* S.-X. Zhong, Y.-Y. Liu, L. Yao, S.-S. Huo

Department of Dermatology and Venereology, First Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun, Jilin, China
*Correspondence: S.-S. Li. E-mail: shansalee@163.com

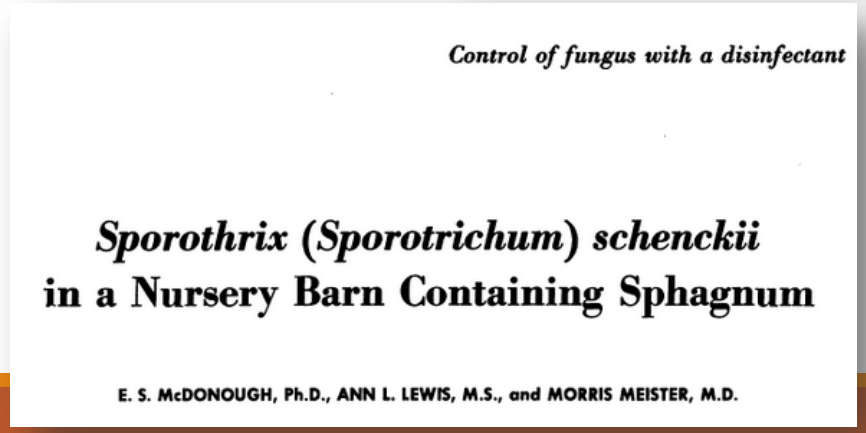


CLINICAL OBSERVATION

Spook House Sporotrichosis

A Point-Source Outbreak of Sporotrichosis Associated With Hay Bale Props in a Halloween Haunted House

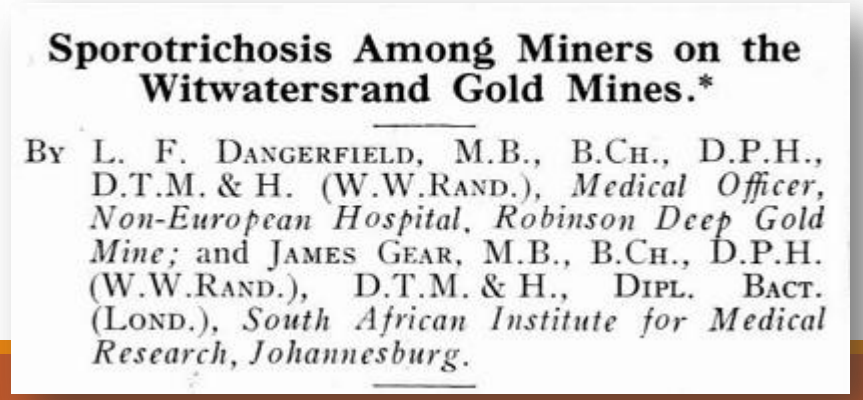
LTC David P. Dooley, MC, USA; MAJ Pamela S. Bostic, MC, USA; Miriam L. Beckius, MPH



Control of fungus with a disinfectant

***Sporothrix (Sporotrichum) schenckii* in a Nursery Barn Containing Sphagnum**

E. S. McDONOUGH, Ph.D., ANN L. LEWIS, M.S., and MORRIS MEISTER, M.D.



Sporotrichosis Among Miners on the Witwatersrand Gold Mines.*

By L. F. Dangerfield, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (W.W.Rand.), *Medical Officer, Non-European Hospital, Robinson Deep Gold Mine;* and James Gear, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (W.W.Rand.), D.T.M. & H., Dipl. Bact. (Lond.), *South African Institute for Medical Research, Johannesburg.*

Epidemiologia – no Brasil

Zoonotic Sporotrichosis in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: A Protracted Epidemic yet to Be Curbed

Dayvison Francis Saraiva Freitas,[1] Antonio Carlos F. do Valle,[1] Rodrigo de Almeida Paes,[2] Francisco I. Bastos,[3] and Maria Clara G. Galhardo[1]

[1]Laboratório de Pesquisa Clínica em Dermatologia Infecciosa and [2]Laboratório de Micologia, Instituto de Pesquisa Clínica Evandro Chagas, and [3]Instituto de Comunicação e Informação Científica e Tecnológica, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Clinical Infectious Diseases 2010; 50:453

 1058-4838/2010/5003-0026$15.00
DOI: 10.1086/649891

Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical 43(5):523-525, set-out, 2010

Article/Artigo

Sporothrix schenckii associated with armadillo hunting in Southern Brazil: epidemiological and antifungal susceptibility profiles

Sporothrix schenckii relacionado à caça ao tatu no Sul do Brasil: aspectos epidemiológicos e suscetibilidade dos isolados aos antifúngicos

Sydney Hartz Alves[1], Cecília Schubert Boettcher[2], Daniele Carvalho de Oliveira[1], Giordano Rafael Tronco-Alves[3,4], Maria Aparecida Sgaria[2], Paulo Thadeu[2], Loiva Therezinha Oliveira[4] and Janio Morais Santurio[1]

mycoses
Diagnosis, Therapy and Prophylaxis of Fungal Diseases

Original article

Human sporotrichosis beyond the epidemic front reveals classical transmission types in Espírito Santo, Brazil

Mariceli L. de Araujo,[1] Anderson M. Rodrigues,[2] Geisa F. Fernandes,[2] Zoilo P. de Camargo[2] and G. Sybren de Hoog[3]

[1]Department of Pathology, Federal University of Espírito Santo (UFES), Vitória, Brazil, [2]Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Parasitology, Cell Biology Division, Federal University of São Paulo (UNIFESP), São Paulo, Brazil and [3]Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, KNAW Fungal Biodiversity Centre, Utrecht, The Netherlands

Distribuição das espécies de *Sporothrix*

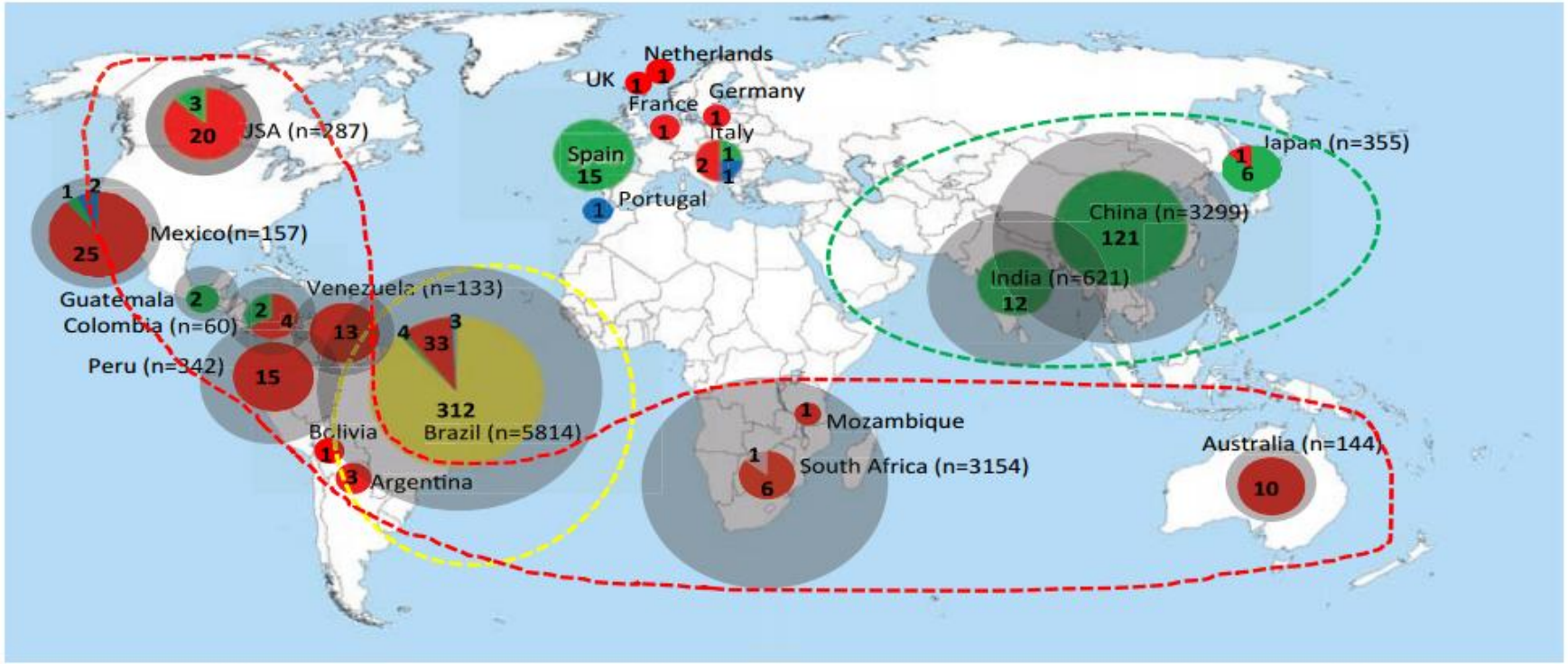


Fig. 1 Geographic distribution of sporotrichosis caused by *S. brasiliensis*, *S. schenckii*, and *S. globosa* according to case reports published over 70 years, compared with sequenced isolates and with expression of statistical probabilities that the prevalent endemic species was concerned in historical publications without sequence data. Samples were categorised as sequenced and non-sequenced specimens. The sizes of circumferences are roughly proportional to the numbers of cases / strains included. Numbers reported within the pies denote the number of strains examined. Main endemic areas indicated by dotted lines.

Zhang et al., 2015

Conclusão

Esporotricose: micose endêmica, negligenciada

Conhecimento sobre esporotricose e seu agente → demasiadamente pequeno

Gênero *Sporothrix*: variedade genética → diferenças na patogênese e na clínica

Obrigado!

rodrigo.paes@ini.fiocruz.br