# Uranotest Dermatophytes

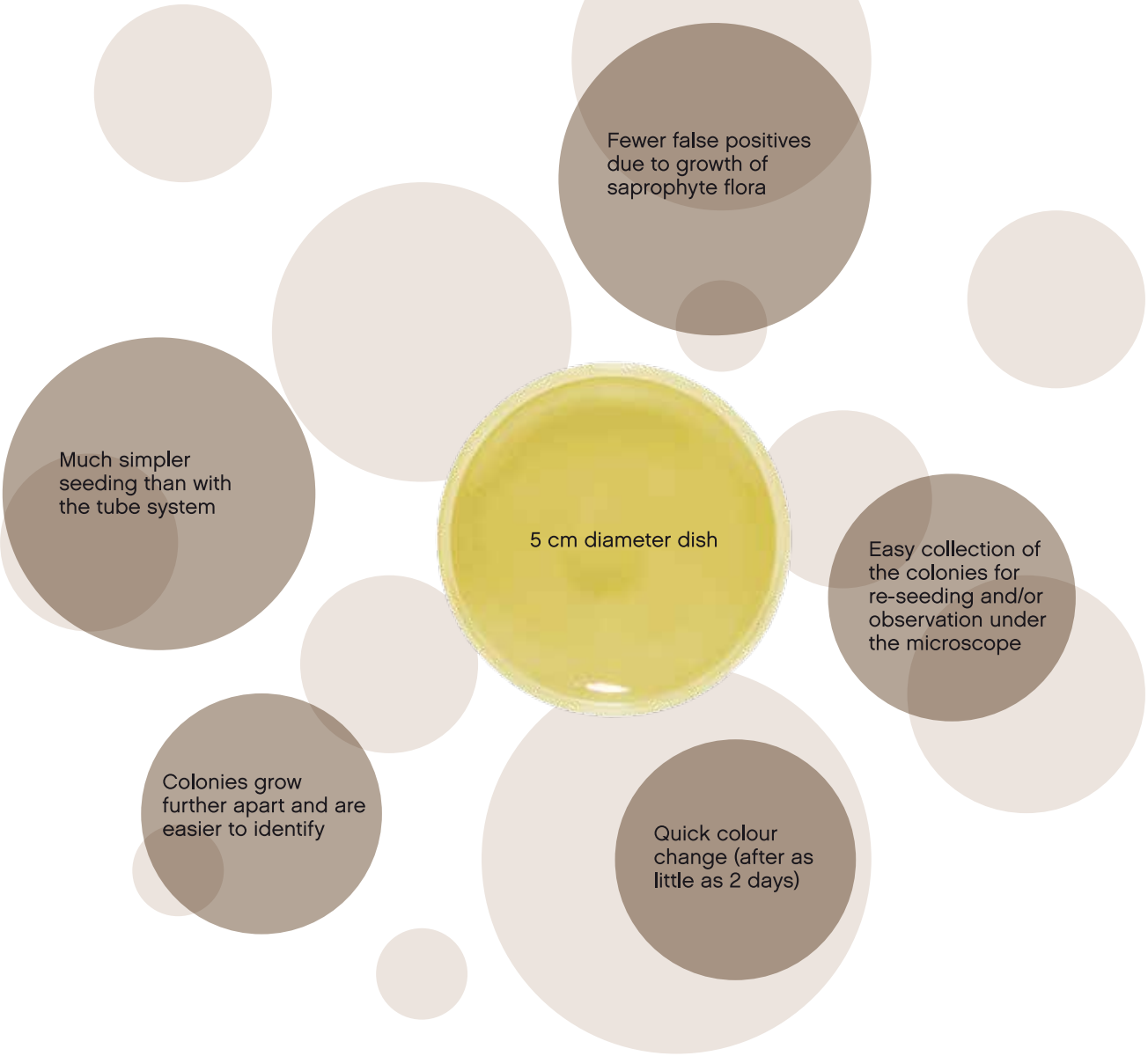

**Dermatophytes**

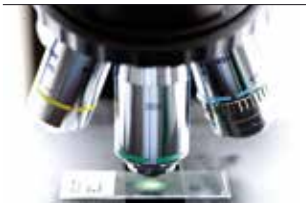
- Affect keratinised tissues: skin, nails and corneal stratum.
- Their diagnosis is very important due to their zoonotic potential.
- Prevalence is greatly increased due to the importing of puppies in a dubious state of health, an increase in adoptions and a rise in the habit of keeping rodents as pets

**Presentation:**

Box of 4 tests

## Uranotest Dermatophytes: a new faster, more convenient and more reliable culture medium for the diagnosis of Dermatophytosis



Includes contrast medium for easy identification and differentiation of the species when observing them under the microscope

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## Species most frequently involved

| | |
|---|---|
| **Cats** | Microsporum canis |
| **Dogs** | Microsporum canis<br>Microsporum gypseum<br>Trichophyton mentagrophytes |
| **Rodents** | Microsporum canis<br>Trichophyton mentagrophytes |

## Tips for performing the test properly

Taking samples

- Washing the skin is only recommended in the case of contamination and the presence of scabs. If done, always use a non-medicated soap that does not have antifungal properties and dry well before taking the sample.
- With the help of a scalpel or forceps, select hair and desquamation both from the periphery and the centre of the lesion. Brittle and broken hairs, as well as those which display fluorescence when observed with Wood's Lamp, are the best samples.
- Take only a small amount of hair and scales, since excess can induce the growth of saprophytic flora.
- In asymptomatic cats, it is advisable to obtain a sample of epithelial desquamation of the suspicious area using a sterile toothbrush. Once the area has been brushed, the tips of the brush fibres can be cut and incubated directly onto the dish.

Sowing and incubation

- Sow onto the culture medium, ensuring good contact with its surface, but without "burying" the sample in the medium.
- The ideal incubation temperature is 27 - 28° C. If a incubation oven is not used, keep in a warm place away from the light. Very low or very high incubation temperatures may lead to false positive results.
- The lid is designed with 3 fins that allow air to enter the medium.
- The dish should be incubated preferably in a dark place with the lid facing downwards.

Interpreting the results

| **Change of colour** | **Time period** | **Colour of the colonies** | **Interpreting the results** |
|---|---|---|---|
| None | After 12 days | No colonies | NEGATIVE |
| Yellow to red | Between 2 and 12 days | White colonies | *POSITIVE |
| Yellow to red | After 12 days | Brown, grey or greenish colonies | NEGATIVE. The change of colour is due to the growth of saprophyte flora which occurs after the recommended maximum reading time of 12 days |
| None | After 2 days | Brown, grey or greenish colonies | NEGATIVE |

***Interpreting the results: after the 2nd day following seeding**

***Microsporum***

Flat, white velvety colony.

***Trichophyton***

A dusty look colony, flatter than that which M. canis presents.

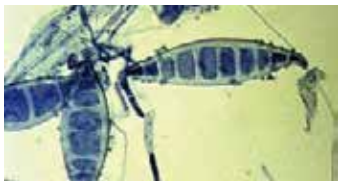
The culture medium must be observed daily for a maximum of 12 days to check the colour change and the growth of colonies.

Identification under the microscope

Although in most cases a positive result already makes it possible to prescribe an appropriate treatment, the Uranotest Dermatophytes dish has been designed to allow the colonies to be collected using an adhesive tape, so that they can subsequently be observed under a microscope and thus identify the species involved.
When the colony is 10 - 12 days old, the clear adhesive tape is laid over the colonies, pressing gently. The sample is transferred to a slide, on which a drop of contrast solution (supplied with the kit) has been previously placed. The adhesive tape itself acts as a cover slip.
Under the microscope, the macroconidias can be observed and identified by performing a differential diagnosis between the different species.

***Microsporum canis***

Abundant macroconidias in the shape of the keel of boat usually present over six septa. The microconidia are scarce, small and club-shaped.

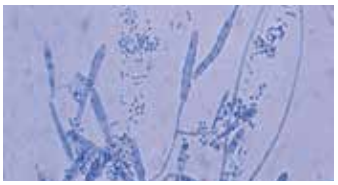


***Microsporum gypseum***

Abundant thin-walled, elliptical macroconidias showing less than 6 septa. If they are present, the number of microconidia is very low, club-shaped and with a smooth wall.

***Trichophyton mentagrophytes***

Cigar-shaped macronidias. Rounded microconidia grouped into a cluster.



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