

Abstract

Background: Malassezia is one of the etiological agents of skin diseases such as folliculitis, acne lesions, and an opportunistic pathogen in invasive infections. These lipophilic yeasts have a special need for long-chain fatty acids and are part of the normal flora of human skin, which are found in areas of the body that has many sebaceous glands such as the face, chest, arms and back, it is also seen in small numbers in the stratum corneum of the hair follicle in 90% of healthy people. Therefore, the role of Malassezia species due to its constant presence in the skin of most people can be very important in the pathogenesis of folliculitis and acne. Considering the lack of studies in this field in the province and few studies in the country, the present study aims to determine the incidence of acne lesions and folliculitis caused by Malassezia among volunteer students will be done.

Aim: The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence of Malassezia the lipophilic fungus in cutaneous manifestations of folliculitis and acne in volunteer students of Ardabil University of Medical Sciences in 1401

Materials and Methods: After taking the sample by shaving and preparing a direct slide stained with methylene blue, in order to determine the identity of the samples taken from the facial skin, general and differential tests were performed; Among them, the investigation of morphological characteristics along with the investigation of the amount of yeast and also the presence of mycelium, culture, absorption tests of different tweens, catalase and bilecoline, sediment production in Dixon agar culture medium and growth on Saburo dextrose agar medium containing chloramphenicol and cyclohexamide. (Scc).

Results: The results of species abundance in the examination of 120 samples shaved from the skin of the face, at the age after puberty and the total of both sexes, were respectively: *M. Furfur* (3/33%), *m. sympodialis* (1.66%), *M. Slovenia* (0.83%) and negative cases (94.1%).

Conclusion: According to the prevalence of *M. Furfur* was observed in several cases, as well as yeast growth in the presence of this species. And the role of underlying factors such as the history of antibiotic use in the multiplication of *Malassezia* species in the facial skin should be considered.

Key words: *Malassezia*, skin folliculitis, Acne