

Epidemiological Character of Erythrasma in Referral Patients of Medical Mycology Lab in Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences.

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Background & Objectives: Superficial and cutaneous microbial and fungal infections correlated with predisposing factors such as lipid cutaneous and moisture conditions. In this study all of referral patients in medical mycology lab for epidemiological factors were examined.

Methods: All suspect erythrasma patients were direct methylene blue examination. And other epidemiological concepts such as age, sex, job, geographical habitants and... were collected.

Results: In 17th years 971 erythrasma infected patients were diagnosed. Those 58% males and 42% females and 30 -39 age groups had highest frequency and house hold jobs more infected than others. August month and groin area of body had more infected patents. And all of patients (98%) were urban.

Conclusion: Frequency of Erythrash with moisture conditions and lipid cutaneous were distinguished. In this study summer and groin had more frequent cases of diseases. All persons must be preventing the moisture and lipid cuaneous that prevent of erythrasma correlated with these conditions.

Keywords: Erythrasma; Kermanshah; Epidemiology

