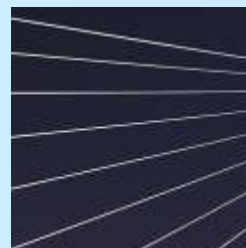


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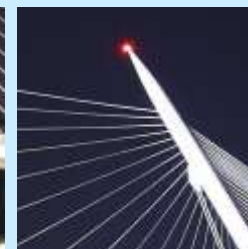
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de la Sociedad Española
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y División Española de la
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de la Sociedad Española
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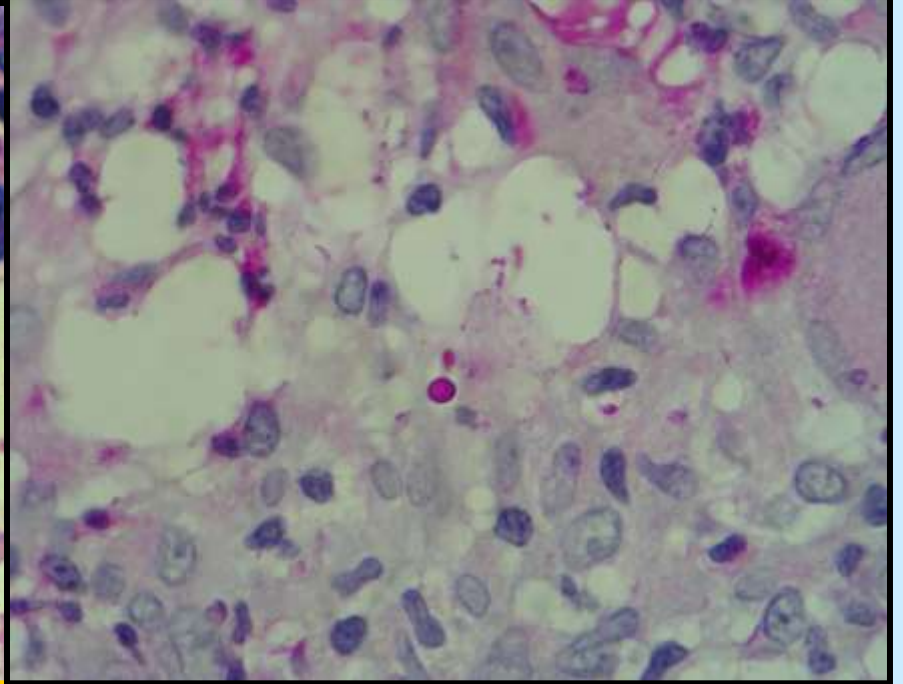
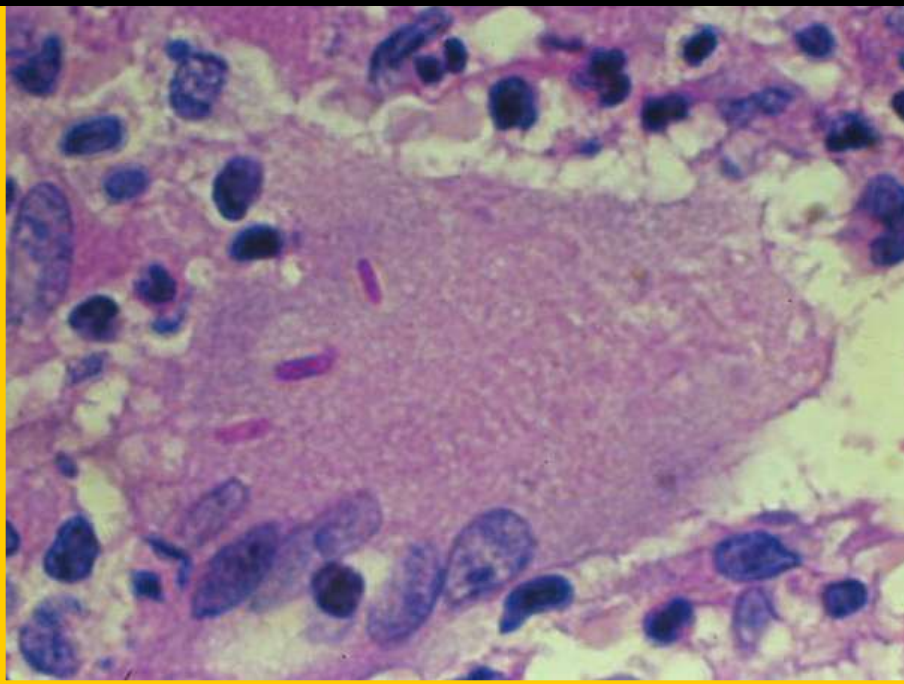
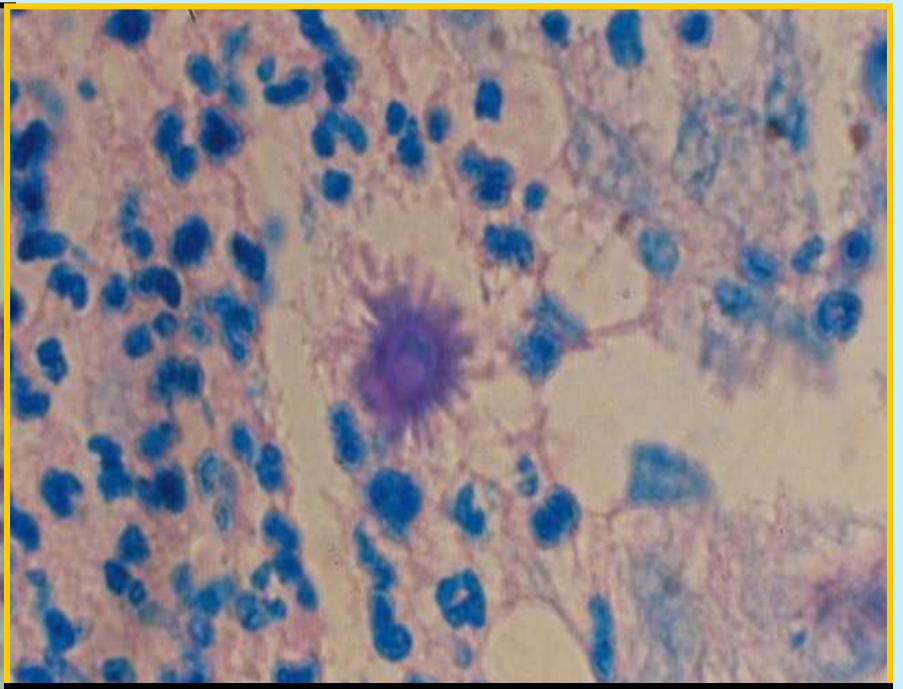
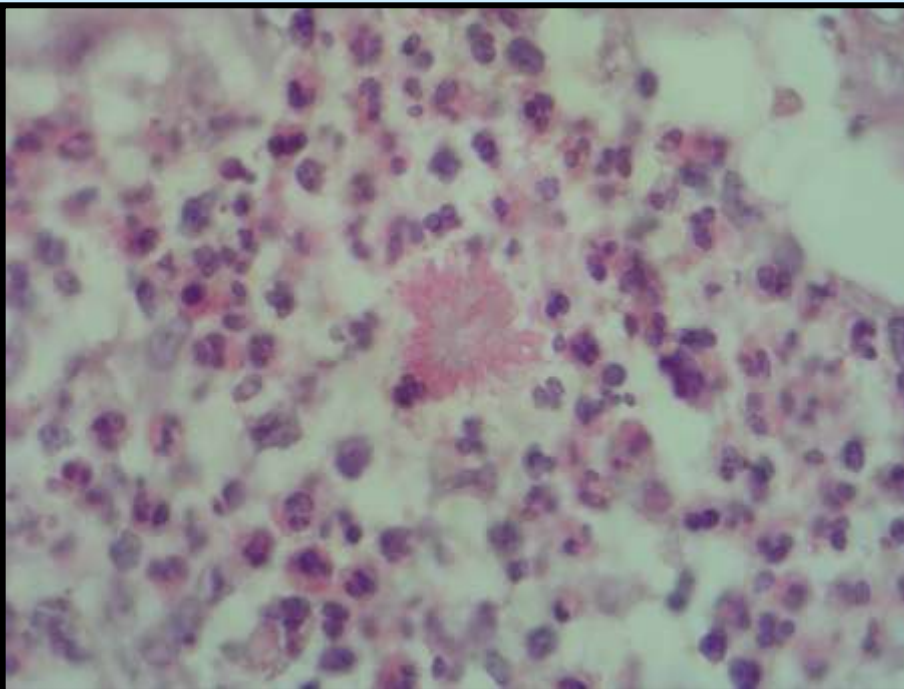
Expresión morfológica, virulencia
y patogenicidad de
Sporothrix luriei

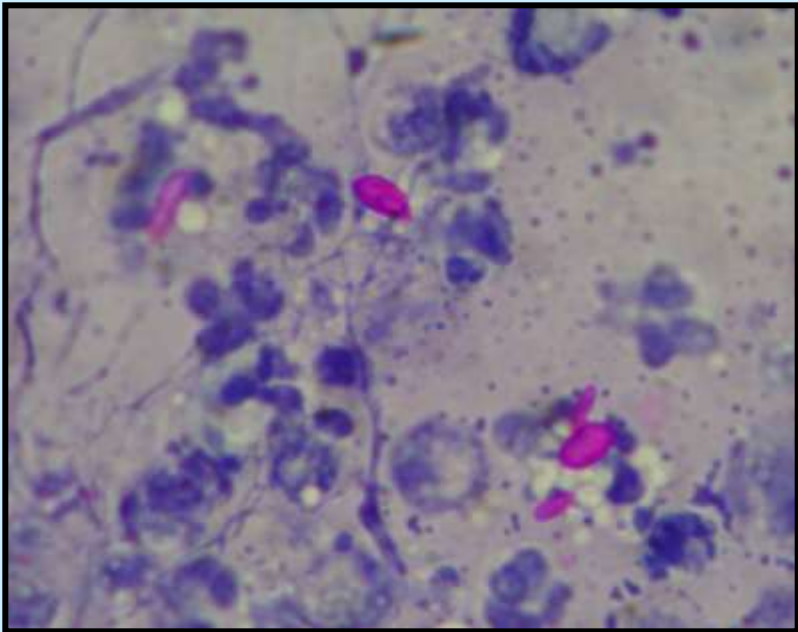
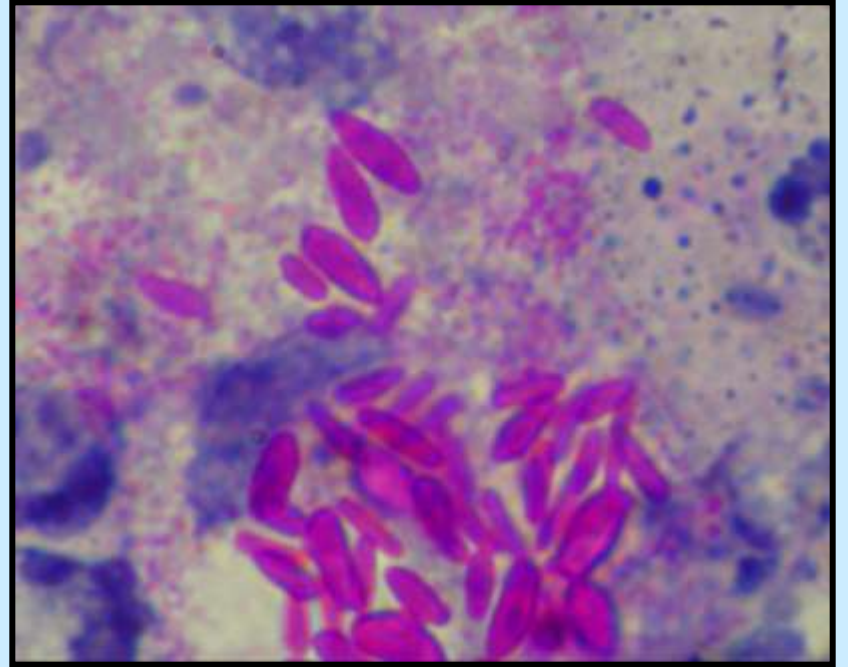
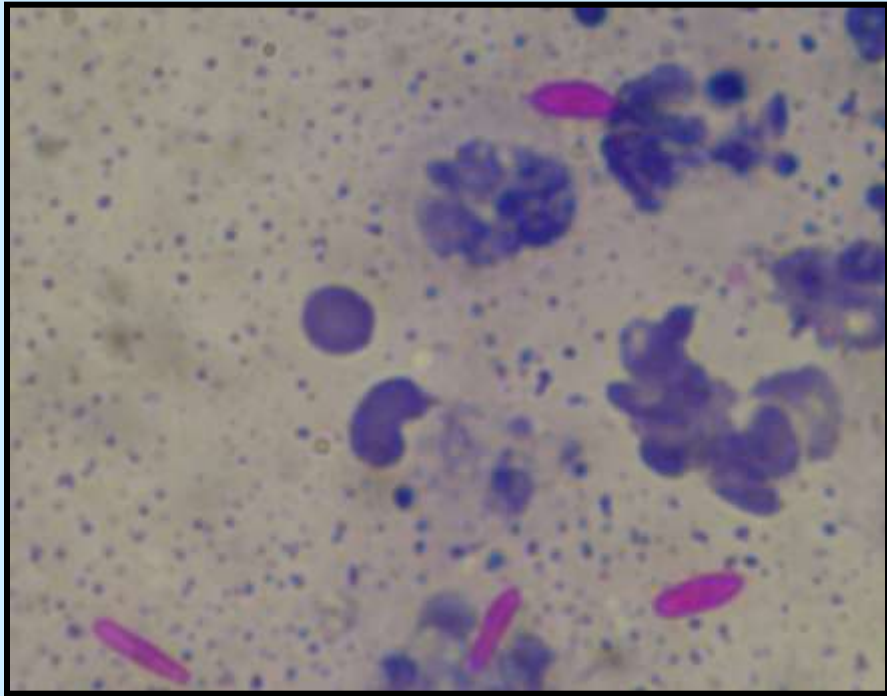
XXV CONGRESO SEAP

Zaragoza Mayo 2011

Dr. Emilio Mayayo







Ajello L, Kaplan W.

Mykosen. 1969 Nov 1;12(11):633-44.

A new variant of *Sporothrix schenckii*.

**PMID: 4920813 [PubMed - indexed for
MEDLINE]**

Thorax. 1977 Aug;32(4):505-8.

Primary pulmonary sporotrichosis with unusual fungal morphology.

[Berson SD](#), [Brandt FA](#).

Primary pulmonary sporotrichosis is a rare disease.

Comstock and Wolson (1975) were able to trace approximately 30 such cases. We report a further case; to our knowledge, the various stages in the development of sporotrichosis, from a **cigar body to the mature asteroid body with radiations** which were present in our case, have not been so well demonstrated in a single case

Eur J Epidemiol. 1989 Jun;5(2):173-7.

**Sporothrix schenckii var luriei as the
cause of sporotrichosis in Italy.**

Alberici F, Paties CT, Lombardi G,
Ajello L, Kaufman L, Chandler F.

Divisione di Malattie Infettive, Ospedale
Civile, Piacenza, Italy.

The second known case of sporotrichosis caused by **Sporothrix schenckii var. luriei** in a patient living in Piacenza, Italy is described. In the absence of cultures, the diagnosis was based on histologic studies. Stained tissue sections (Hematoxylin and eosin, & Gomori methenamine silver) revealed hyaline, large, thick walled tissue form cells that had divided by septation or a budding process. These forms, along with the **striking "eyeglass" configuration** of incompletely separated cells that were also present, are the diagnostic features of this apparently rare variety. The use of a fluorescent antibody reagent, specific for *S. schenckii*, confirmed the identity of the etiologic agent.

PMID: 2670603 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

J Clin Microbiol. 1992 Sep;30(9):2492-4.

**Fatal pulmonary sporotrichosis caused by
Sporothrix schenckii var. *luriei* in India.**

[Padhye AA](#), [Kaufman L](#), [Durry E](#), [Banerjee CK](#),
[Jindal SK](#), [Talwar P](#), [Chakrabarti A](#).

Mycotic Diseases Branch, Centers for Disease
Control, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.

Abstract

The first case of fatal pulmonary sporotrichosis caused by *Sporothrix schenckii* var. *luriei* in a patient from the northwestern region of India is described. In the absence of cultures, the diagnosis was suspected by notation, in lung tissue, of large, thick-walled, hyaline fungal cells that divided internally by septation or a budding process. The thick-walled, internally septated cells often became muriform. **The presence of an "eyeglass" configuration** of incompletely separated cells characteristic of *S. schenckii* var. *luriei* in large numbers aided the diagnosis. The identity of the etiologic agent was confirmed by application of a fluorescent-antibody reagent specific for *S. schenckii*.

PMID: 1401023 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

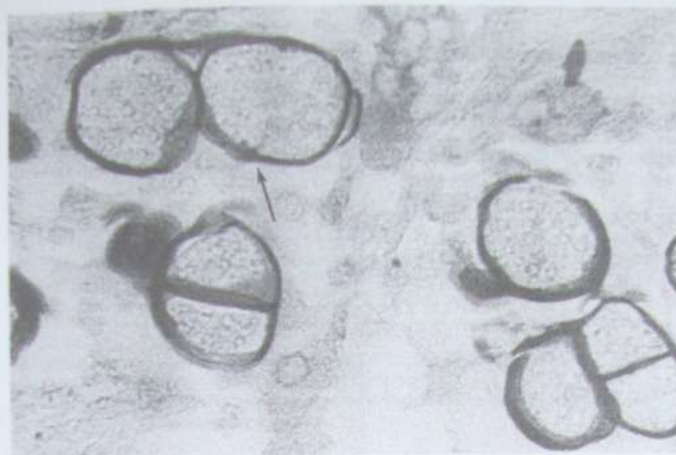


FIG. 1. Classical eyeglass-shaped form (arrow) produced by the incomplete separation of a septate cell and partial dissolution of the parental cell wall and a muriform cell of *Sporothrix schenckii* var. *luriei*, with GMS stain. Magnification, $\times 875$.

shaped appearance (Fig. 1) typical of *S. schenckii* var. *luriei*. In many cells, internal septation in different planes resulting in formation of muriform cells was also observed. Some of the larger cells were empty, being devoid of cytoplasmic contents, while some showed germ tubes (Fig. 2). A careful examination also revealed a few spherical to ellipsoidal budding cells that measured 2 to 6 μm in diameter, similar to those of *S. schenckii* var. *schenckii*. Based on the presence of thick-walled, septate cells and classical eyeglass-shaped cells (1), the possibility of the tissue form being *S. schenckii* var. *luriei* was considered.

Fluorescent-antibody staining. The deparaffinized, unstained sections were stained with a specific fluorescein-

labeled *S. schenckii* var. *schenckii* antiglobulin and examined with a Leitz Ortholux II indirect light fluorescence microscope (1, 4). Previous investigations (1, 4) revealed that this conjugate specifically stained both varieties of *S. schenckii* in vitro and in vivo and was nonreactive with 21 heterologous fungal species representing 12 different genera. The fluorescent-antibody reagent stained various fungal cells in the tissue sections, confirming the diagnosis of the first case of sporotrichosis in India caused by *S. schenckii* var. *luriei*. None of the fungal elements stained with control fluorescein-labeled preimmune rabbit globulin.

This report describes not only the first human pulmonary infection caused by *S. schenckii* var. *luriei* but also the first

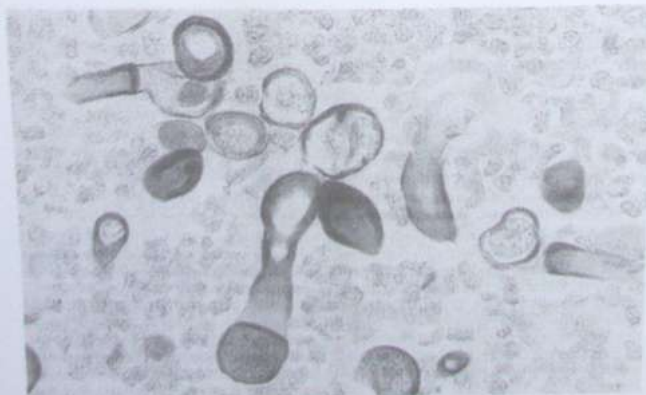
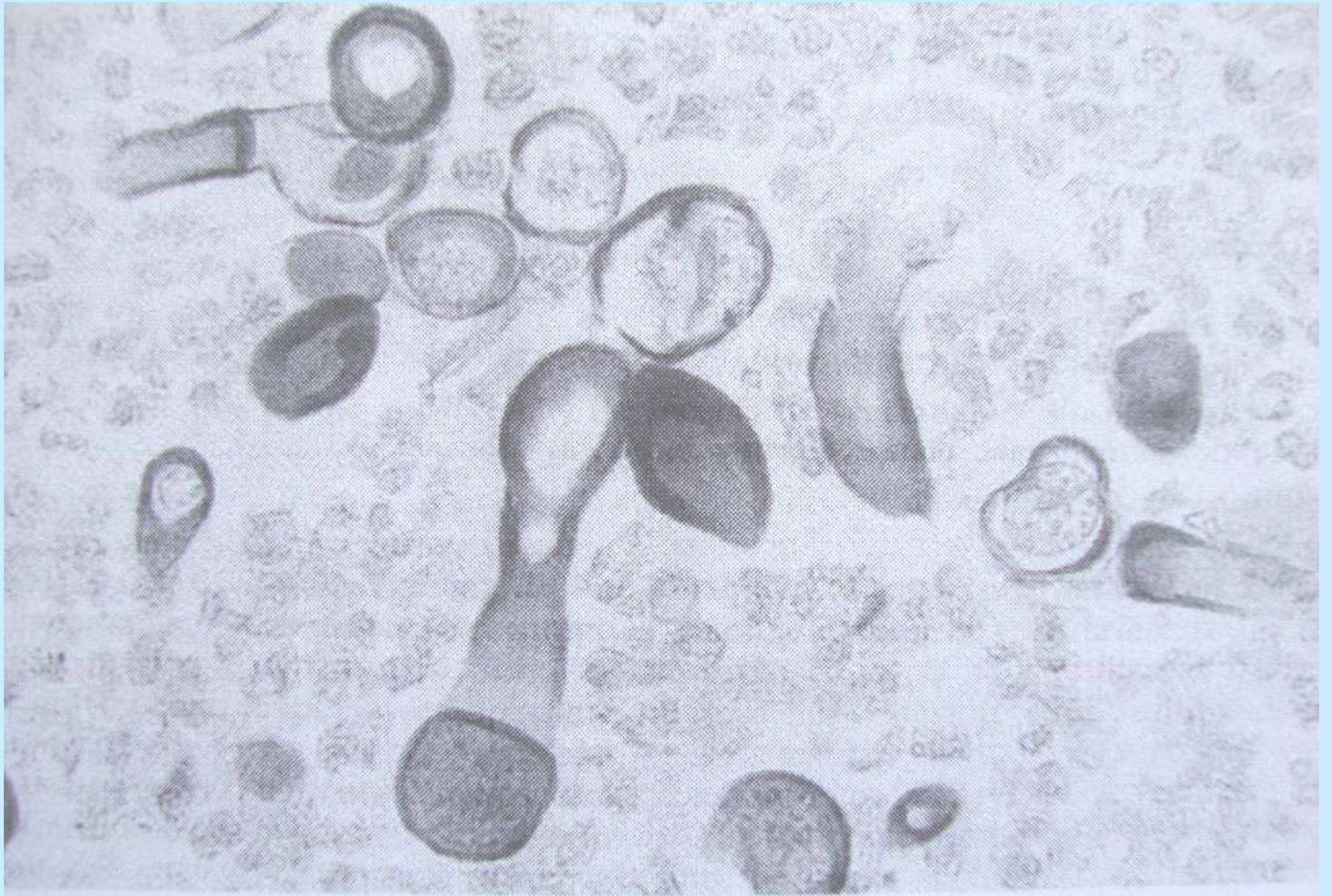
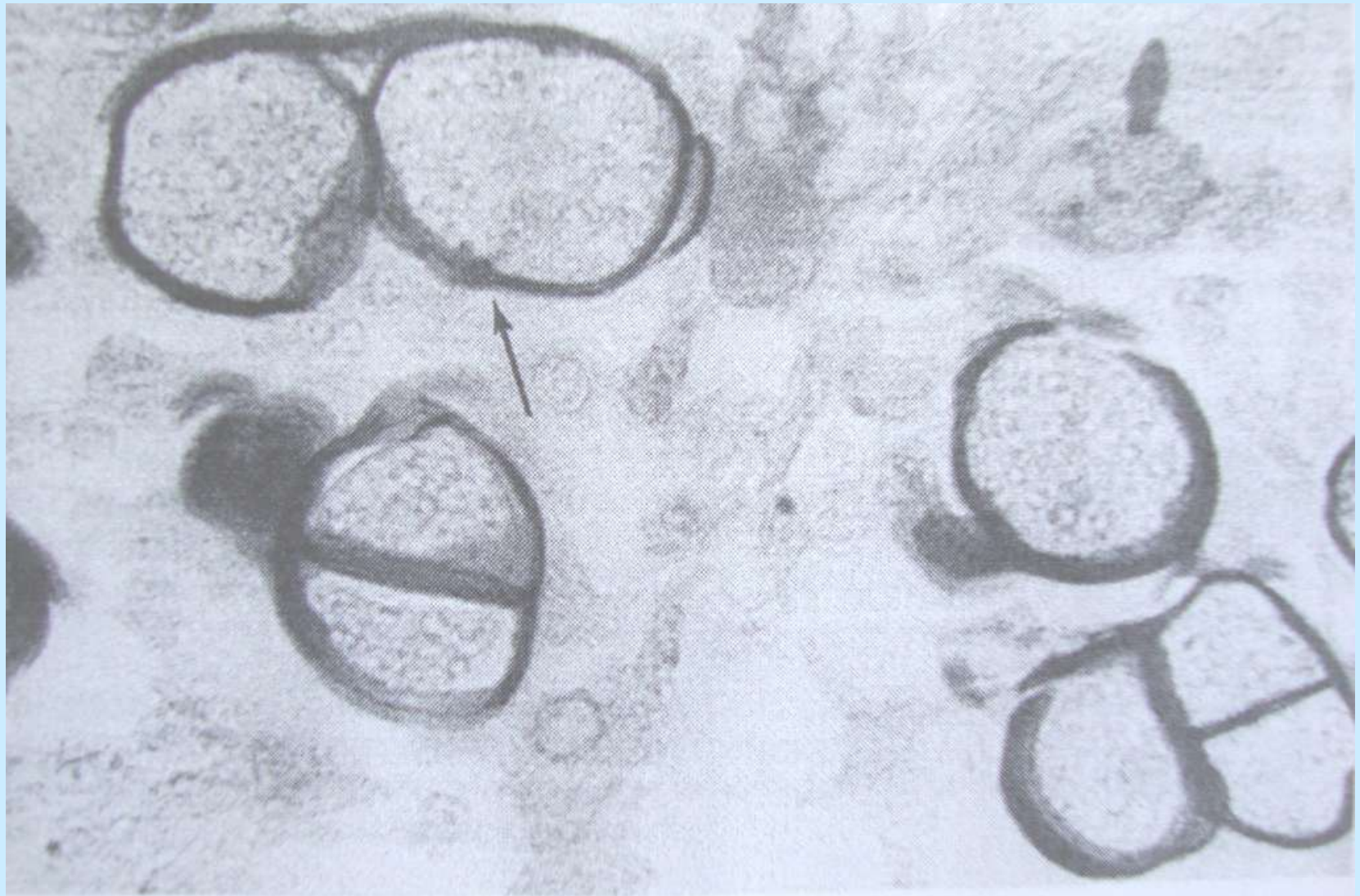


FIG. 2. Germinating tissue form cells of *S. schenckii* var. *luriei*, with GMS stain. Magnification, $\times 560$.



Germinating tissue form cells of *S. schenckii* var. *luriei*, with GMS stain. Magnification,



glass-shaped form (arrow) produced by the incomplete separation of a septate cell and pear-shaped cell of *Sporothrix schenckii* var. *luriei*, with GMS stain. Magnification, $\times 875$.

Two very rare clinical diseases in our climate: cutaneous actinomycoses and blastomycosis of a vegetating type].

Mercadal-Peyrí J, Bassas-Grau M, Sans-Macaró J,
De Martín-Gassó C, Mercadal-Peyrí JO.

Mycopathol Mycol Appl. 1965 Nov 1;27(1):68-74. Spanish. No abstract available.
[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Actas Dermosifiliogr. 1965 Sep-Oct;56(9):297-300.

[2 clinical forms very rare in our climate. Actinomycosis and blastomycosis of the skin, vegetative type].

[Article in Spanish]

Mercadal Peyri J, Bassas Grau M, Sans Mascaro J,
De Martin Gaso C, Oriol Mercadal Peyri J.

[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Unusual clinical forms in our climate: actinomycosis and cutaneous blastomycosis of the vegetating type].

Mercadal-Peyrí J, Bassas-Grau M, Sans-Mascaró J,
de Martin-Gassó C, Mercadal-Peyrí JO.

Dermatol Int. 1967 Jan-Mar;6(1):44-8. Spanish. No abstract available.
[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Med Mycol. 2008 Sep;46(6):621-5.

Sporothrix luriei: a rare fungus from clinical origin.

[Marimon R](#), [Gené J](#), [Cano J](#), [Guarro J](#).

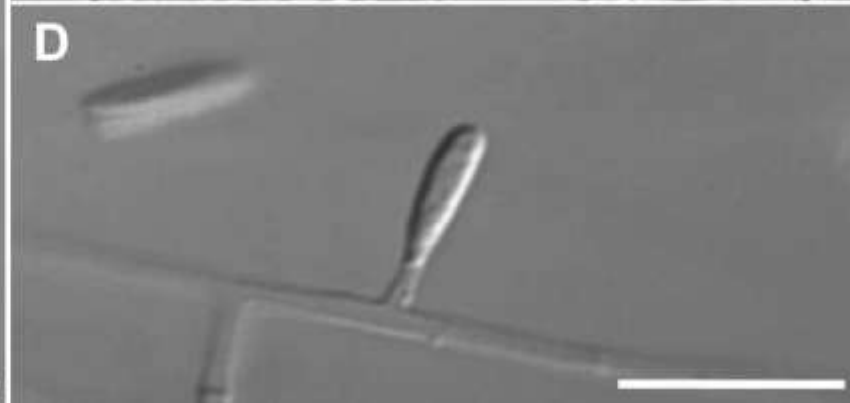
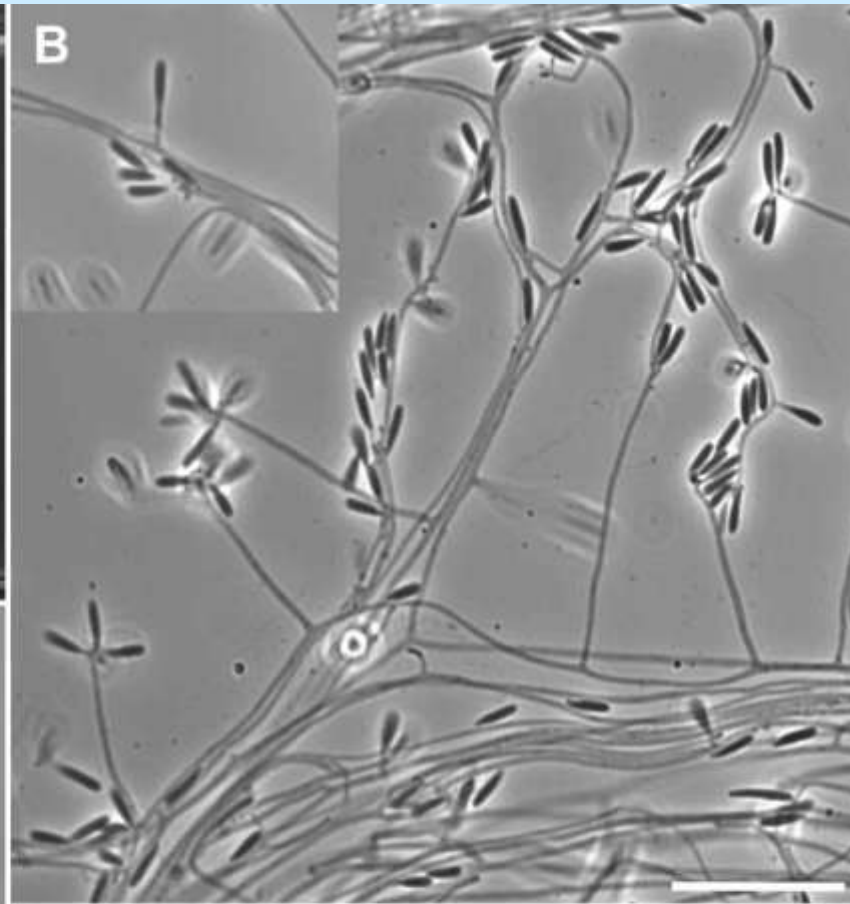
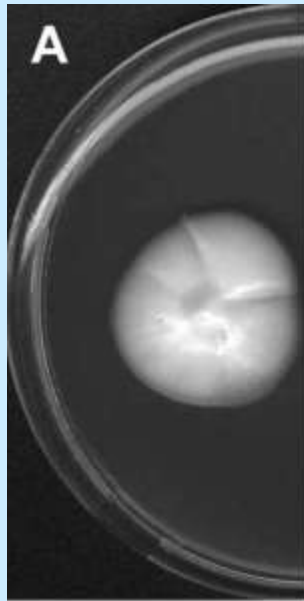
Unitat de Microbiologia, Facultat de Medicina i Ciències de la Salut, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Reus, Spain.

Sporothrix schenckii var. luriei is a very rare pathogen reported on **four occasions from human infections**, but **only isolated from one case in Africa**. Here, it is proposed as a species different from Sporothrix schenckii on the basis of phenotypic characteristics and a multilocus sequence analysis.

PMID: 19180753 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Sporothrix luriei

- La única cepa que se dispone en las micotecas del mundo.
- CBS 937.72 (= ATCC 18616)
- Holanda

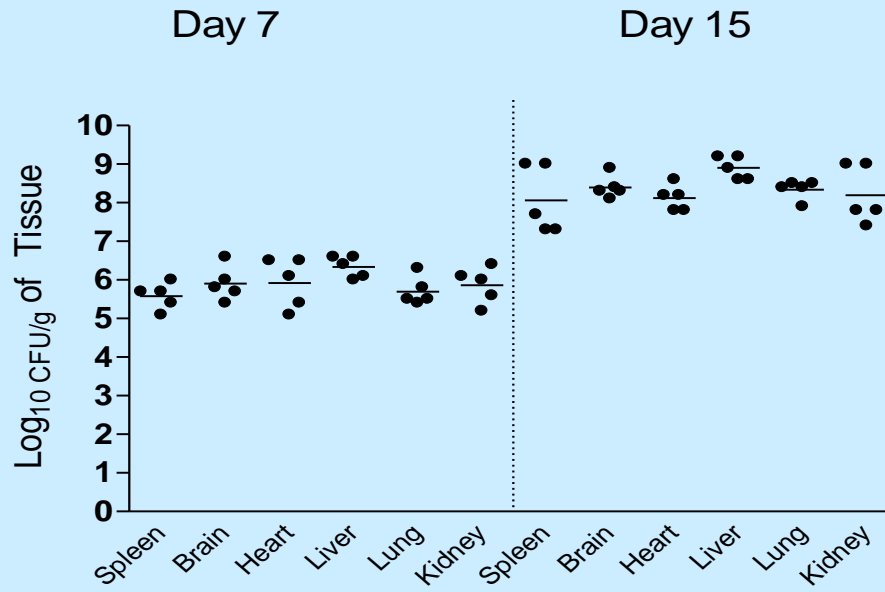
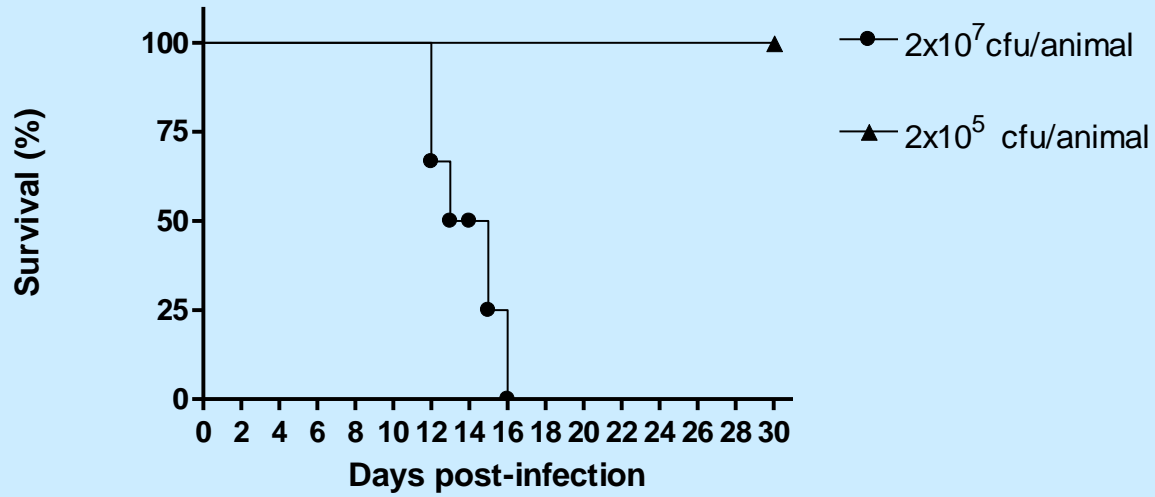


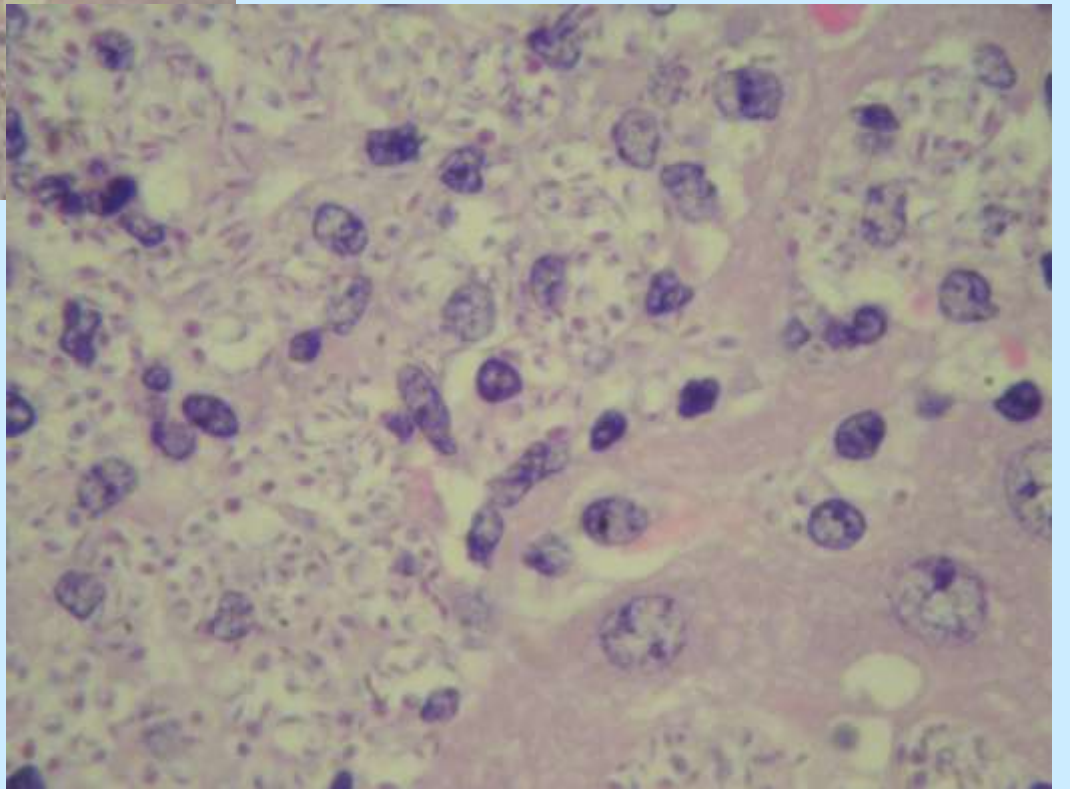
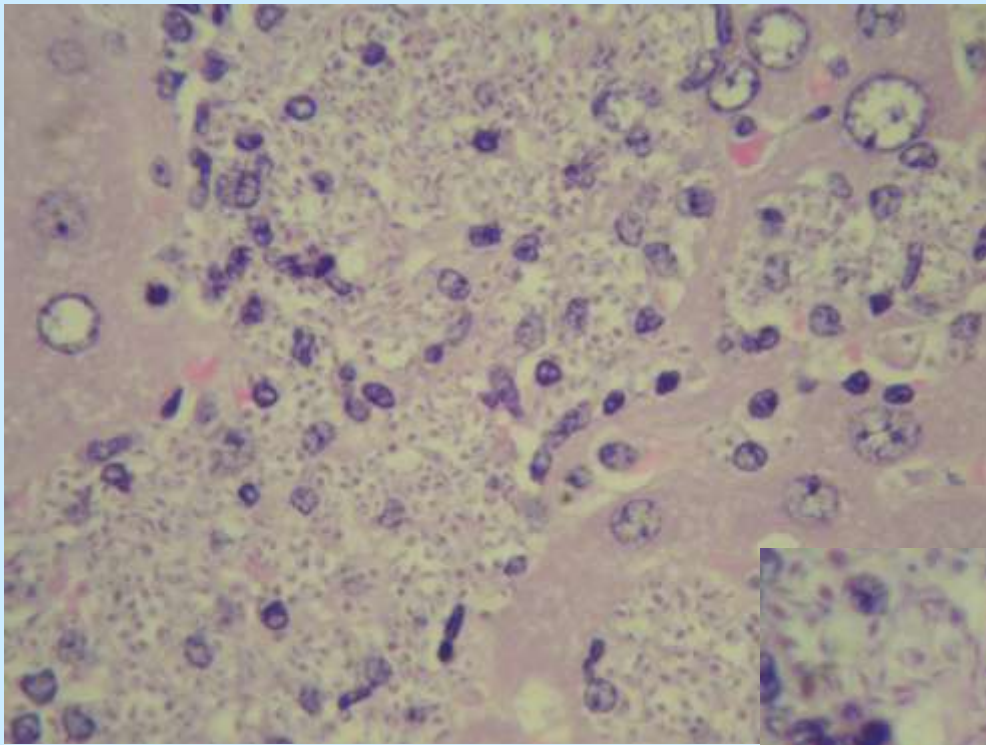
Clin Microbiol Infect. 2009 Jul;15(7):651-5.

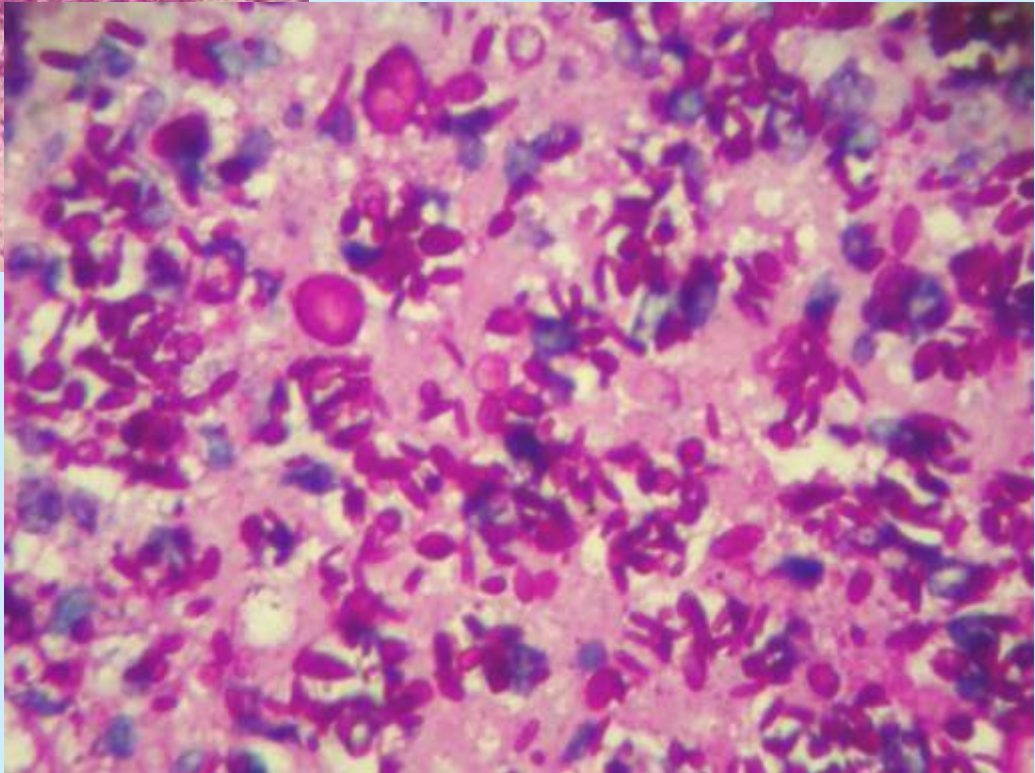
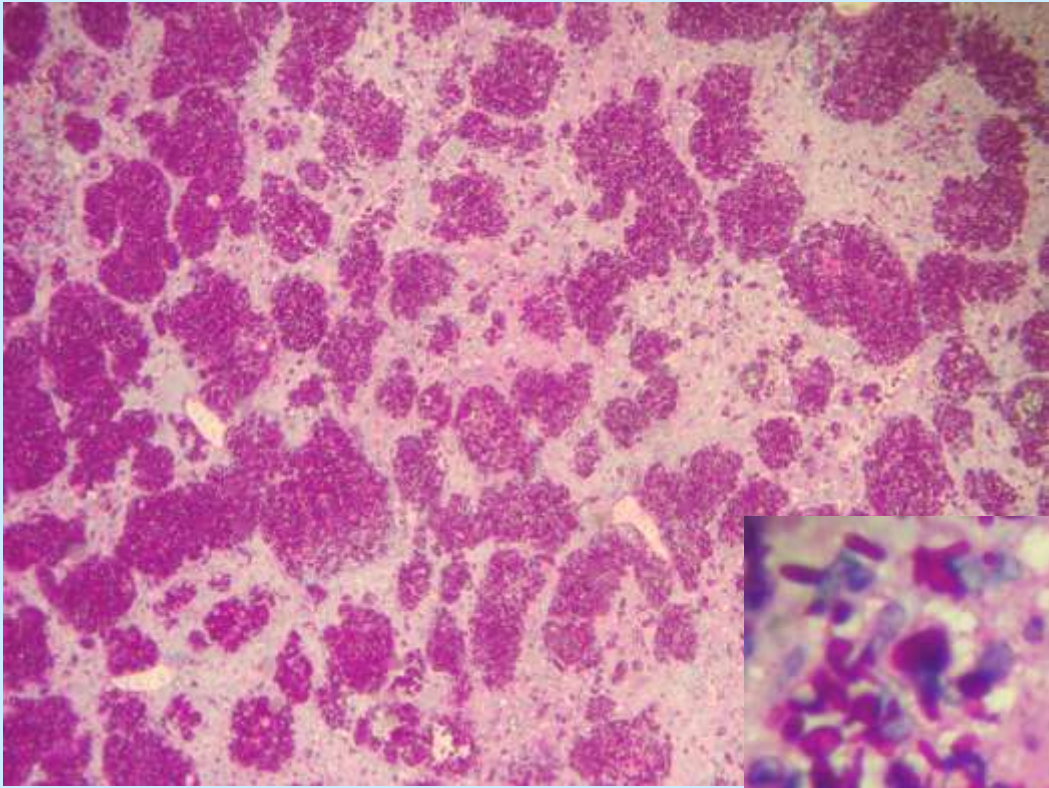
**Different virulence levels of the species of
Sporothrix in a murine model.**

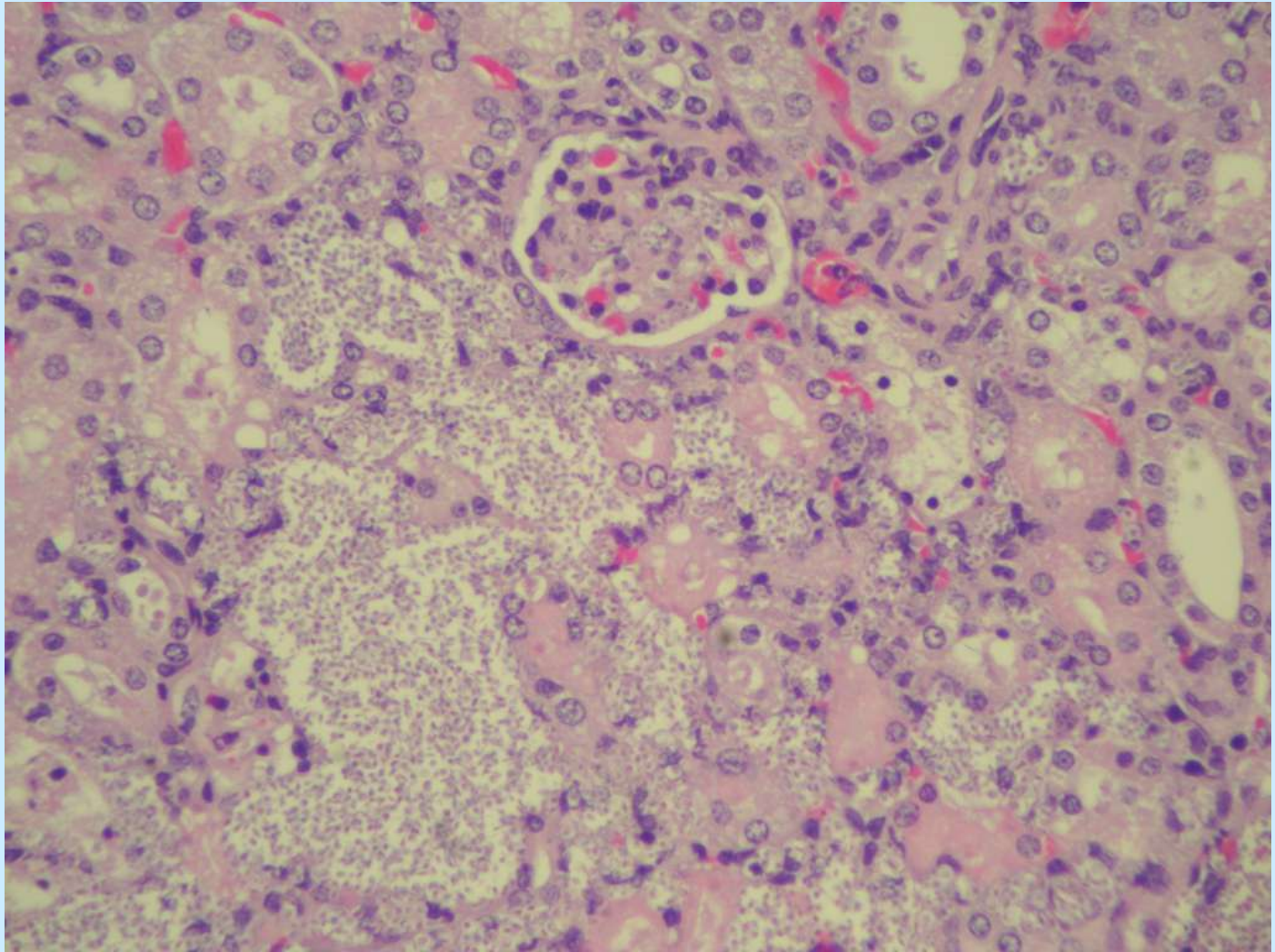
Arrillaga-Moncrieff I, Capilla J, Mayayo E, Marimon R,
Mariné M, Gené J, Cano J, Guarro J.

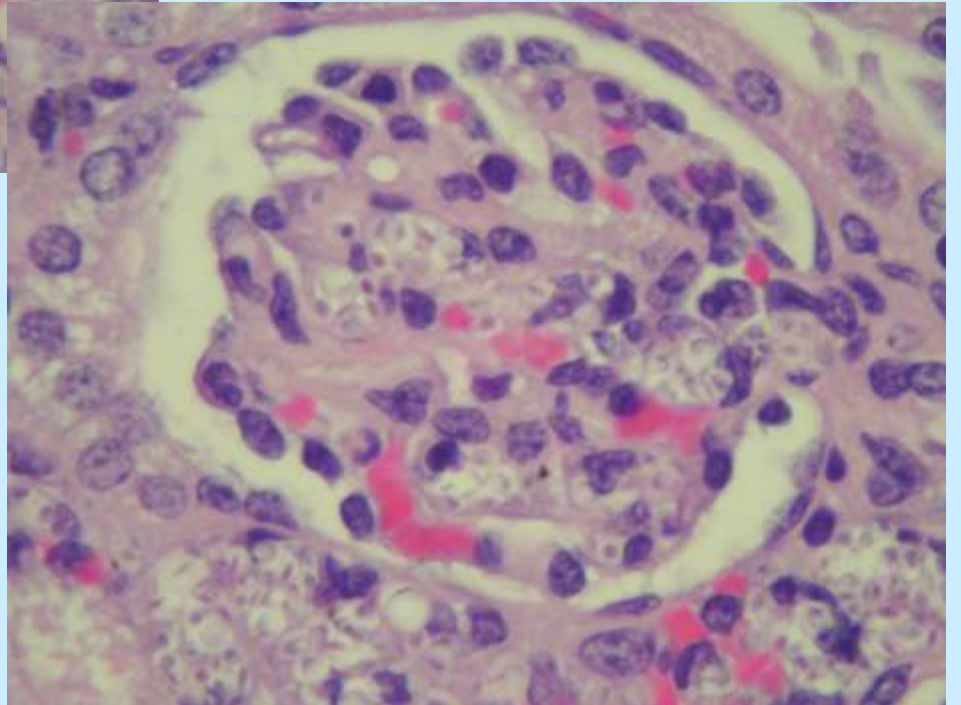
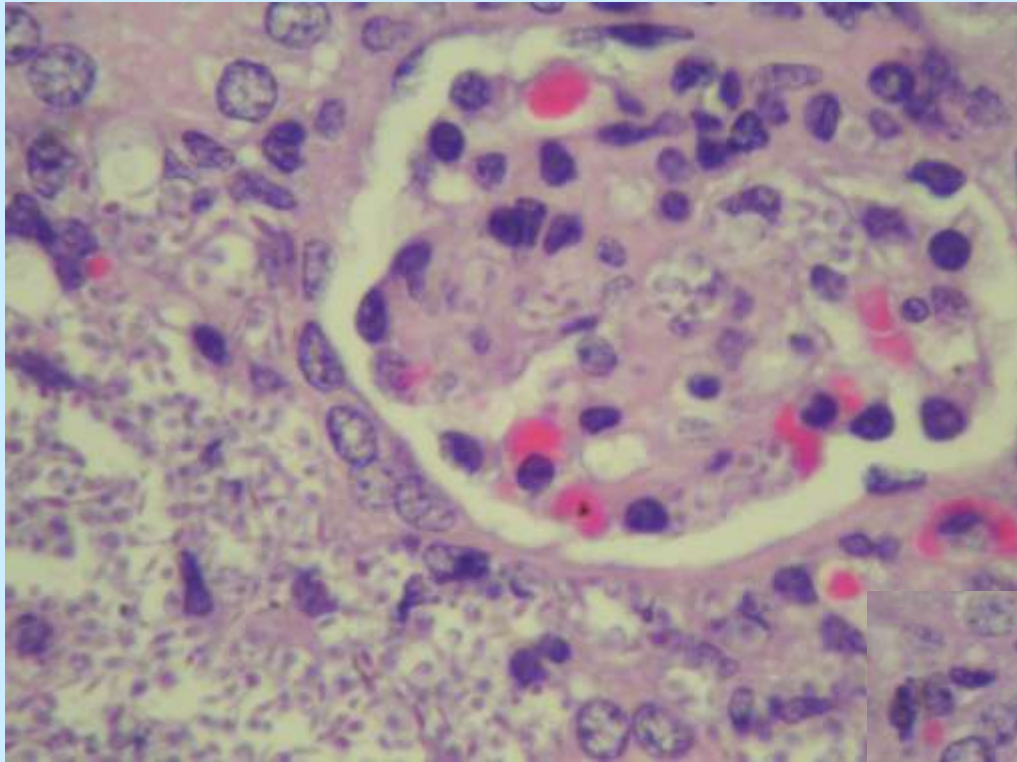
Pathology Unit, Facultat de Medicina i Ciències de la
Salut, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Reus, Tarragona,
Spain.

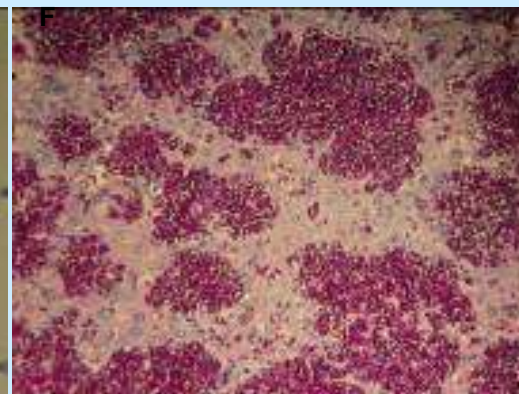
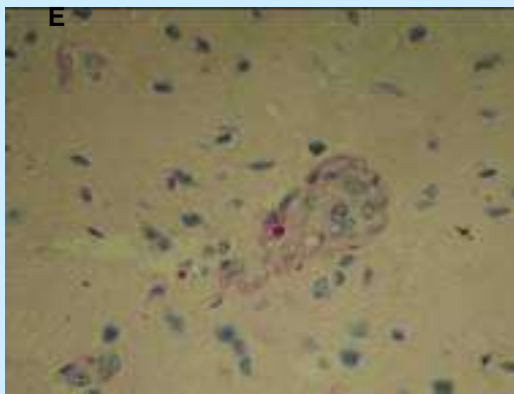
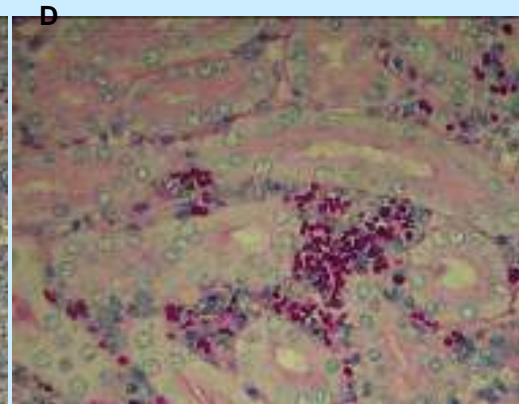
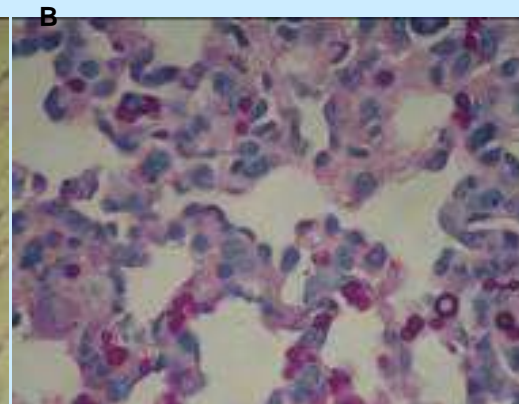
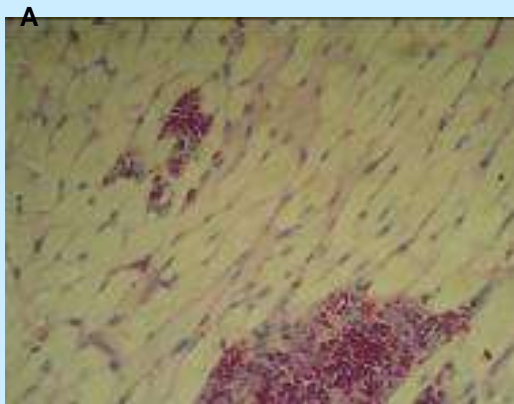












Sporothrix luriei

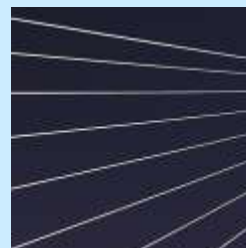
- Se comporta como *S. brasiliensis*
- Puede afectar la casi totalidad de los órganos del cuerpo
- Su virulencia es alta
- No expresa la morfología típica (en un modelo de infección corta)
- Tratamiento de elección posaconazol

CONSOLIDANDO PUENTES

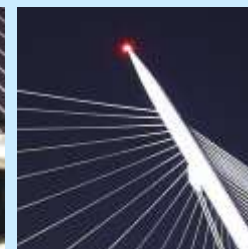
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