

First Case of Chromoblastomycosis From Morocco

Case Report

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Abstract

Chromoblastomycosis is a rare, chronic, fungal infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissues caused by dematiaceous (black) fungi living as saprophytes on plants or vegetable debris in the soil. The lesions are located mainly at the extremities. To the best of our knowledge, we here report a first case of chromoblastomycosis from Morocco with an atypical localization.

Keywords: Chromoblastomycosis; Dematiaceous Fungi; Terbinafine.

Introduction

Chromoblastomycosis is a rare, chronic, fungal infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissues caused by dematiaceous (black) fungi living as saprophytes on plants or vegetable debris in the soil. The causative agents are most often three fungal species: *Fonsecaea pedrosoi*, *Phialophora verrucosa* and *Cladophialophora carrionii*. Chromoblastomycosis has a worldwide distribution but is mostly seen in tropical and subtropical zones with high incidence in rural areas. To the best of our knowledge, we here report the first case of chromoblastomycosis from Morocco.

Case Report

A 56-year-old woman, with history of diabetes consulted our department for a right axillary lesion that was presenting a progressive growth for one year, and the patient denied previous trauma. Physical examination revealed a tumor cheloid-like scar in here right axillary region, pinkish in color, measuring 3 centimeters in major axis. In the direct mycological examination with 20% KOH, the research for fungal structures was negative. A biopsy of the lesion was performed and anatomopathological studies showed epidermis with moderate irregular acanthosis and dermis presenting lymphohistiocytic infiltrate, and some giant cells. Culture of fragment of the material in Sabouraud agar showed growth of nonspecific dematiaceous cottony colony and micro

cultivation showed *Cladosporium* Sp, confirming the hypothesis of chromoblastomycosis. The patient was treated by terbinafine 500 mg/day for 6 months with good improvement.

Discussion

Chromoblastomycosis is a chronic subcutaneous mycosis that predominantly occurs in tropical and subtropical regions [1]. It mainly affects men living in rural areas and aged between 30 and 60 years, who likely acquire the infection by traumatic inoculation while working [2].

The lesions are characterized by slowly expanding nodules that eventually lead to emerging, cauliflower-like, mutilating and disfiguring eruptions and their severity is divided into mild, moderate and severe forms [3]. Differential diagnosis depends on clinical presentation. It typically includes scars, psoriasis, tumoral nodules and inoculation disease [4].

In our patient, considering evolution gummy and axillary location, other diagnosis were suspected specially scrofuloderma tuberculosis. The causative agents are dematiaceous fungi living as saprophytes of decaying wood and plants. *Cladosporium carrionii* is the most frequent agent in tropical zones found in Venezuela, in Australia, South Africa, and Mexico chromoblastomycosis confirmed by histologic study and whose agent was identified by

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Figure 1. Tumorcheloid - Like Scar in Right Axillary Region.



Figure 2. Beginning of Disinfiltration of the Lesion After Initiation of Treatment.



mycological culture and micromorphology [5]. Many therapeutic approaches have been reported, including intravenous or oral antifungals, surgical excision, and physical treatments, used alone or in combination [6]. However, there is currently no gold standard therapy for chromoblastomycosis. For our patient, oral therapy with terbinafine during 6 months was a good option as here lesion was small.

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