Wood's lamp examination is a non-invasive, cost-effective and useful diagnostic tool to allow detecting dermatological disorders. Wood's lamp produces an invisible longwave ultraviolet radiation at the wavelength 340~450 nm (maximum at 365 nm). It is mainly used to differentiate and localize diseases such as pigmentation disorders, porphyrias, and bacterial and fungal infections. Those dermatoses have their own characteristic fluorescence.

In fungal infection, wood's lamp helps giving impression to clinician of different species. Tinea versicolor shows yellowish-white or copper-orange. Tinea capitis shows blue-green (most Microsporum species).

When gross viewed for the lesion, identified as Microsporum canis infection, observed eczema-like lesions (Fig. 1A). A prominent blue green fluorescence can be identified by a wood's lamp test of the lesion (Fig. 1B). Occasionally, tinea capitis can show dull yellow (by Microsporum gypseum) and dull blue (by Trichophyton schoenleinii).

Tinea capitis commonly misdiagnosed such as seborrheic dermatitis, cellulitis, etc. The misdiagnosed tinea capitis usually arises from unawareness of the disease that leads to inappropriate diagnostic approach. Wood's lamp test can be used as a useful diagnostic tool for clinicians by characterizing tinea capitis.

Fig. 1. (A) 4 cm sized erythematous plaque with yellowish scale was seen on left frontal area during 2 weeks. Potassium hydroxide (KOH) test was positive. (B) Blue-green characteristic fluorescence was seen under wood lamp.
Wood’s Lamp Examination Findings of Tinea Capitis by *Microsporum canis*

N Na, et al.

**Key Words:** *Microsporum canis*, Tinea capitis, Wood's lamp

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

In relation to this article, we declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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**PATIENT CONSENT STATEMENT**

The patient provided written informed consent for the publication and the use of his or her images.

**REFERENCES**