Microscopic Findings of Macroconidia in *Microsporum canis*

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Fig. 1. A, B, C. A, White colored coarsely fluffy spreading colony with distinctive feathery texture was seen on Sabouraud's dextrose agar after 5 days on 25°C. B, From below, characteristic pale tan to yellowish colored stellated shaped colony C, Barrel-shaped, rough macroconidia have pointed ends which turn slightly to one side at the tip and have 6 cells (black arrow heads). (Methylene blue ×200)
Microsporum canis is a part of family of fungi known as dermatophytes\(^1\). It can cause a scaly, crusted rash that may appear as round, erythematous patches on the skin\(^1\). Other symptoms and signs include hairless patch, scaling on the scalp, itching and blister-like lesion\(^1\). The natural reservoir of Microsporum canis is in cats and dogs\(^1\). It can also be transmitted to humans through direct and indirect contact with animals and fomites such as combs, brushes, hats, furniture, and linens etc\(^1\).

In macroscopic morphology, Microsporum canis forms a white or yellowish, coarsely fluffy spreading colony with a distinctive hairy or feathery texture\(^2,3\) (Fig. 1A). The reverse may characteristic pale tan to yellowish color which tends to turn brownish as it grows\(^2,3\) (Fig. 1B). In microscopic morphology Microsporum canis septate hyphae which club shaped macroconidia may be found\(^2,4\) (Fig. 1C). Macroconidia have relatively thick, coarsely roughened wall with knob-like end and contain internal cells divided into more than 6 compartments separated by broad cross-walls\(^2,4\). When we differentiate from other species of dermatophytes, consideration should be given to the characteristic macroscopic and microscopic findings of Microsporum canis.

**REFERENCES**


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**Conflict of interest**

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