Prevalence of Malassezia Species Isolated from the Skin of Patients with Seborrheic Dermatitis by PCR- Sequencing Method

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Malassezia yeast is considered lipophilic normal flora of human skin and warm-blooded vertebrates. This fungus is an opportunistic pathogen in causing seborrheic dermatitis. In this study, the yeasts isolated from the crust of the patients with seborrheic dermatitis were identified by PCR-Sequencing.

Material and Methods: In this study, 65 samples of the skin of ear, nose and dandruff were cultured in selective medium Sabouraud agar and modified Dixon agar to prevent dehydration. After biochemical tests, ITS1-4 Universal PCR primers were used to determine the species of yeast. Obtained PCR products were sequenced for the determination and identification of Malassezia species.

Results: Of nine samples obtained from scalp, four were Malassezia globosa, two Malassezia restricta, two Cryptococcus albidus and one Cryptococcus albidus milis.

Conclusion: The results of Malassezia globosa and Malassezia Restericta are very similar with those in studies elsewhere.

Keywords: Malassezia, Sequencing, Seborrheic Dermatitis, Tonekabon