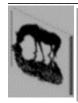
Mirror of Research in Veterinary Sciences and Animals MRVSA/ Open Access DOAJ



Mirror of Research in Veterinary Sciences and Animals (MRVSA)

Journal homepage: http://mrvsa.com/
E-ISSN 2307-8073; 2520-324X (Print)







Dermatophytosis (Ringworm) in camels: A case Report and Short literature

AL-Bassam L. S ¹*and Mahmud R. ¹ Diala University, Faculty of Vet. Medicine, Dep. of Medicine –Iraq

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 05.04.2016 Revised: 10.06.2016 Accepted: 12.06.2016 Publish online: 25.06.2016

*Corresponding author: laylasubhy@gmail.com

Abstract

Dermatophytes are among the most frequent causes

of superficial skin infections in man and animals, collectively known as Dermatophytosis (ringworm). It is caused by fungi in the gener Microsporum, *Trichophyton and Epidermophyton*. Ecologically, dermatophytes may be anthropophilic (mostly associated with humans), zoophilic (associated with animals) and geophilic (found in the soil). However, species included in the three groups are associated with clinical disease in man and animals. It is well known that camels are susceptible to infection with a variety of dermatophytes. In this article, we present a case report on dermatophytosis in a three years old dromedary camel. Case history, clinical signs response to treatment and laboratory confirmation of infection are included; with a short review of literatures concerning reports on dermatophytosis in camels all around the world.

To cite this article: AL-Bassam L. S. and Mahmud R. (2016). Dermatophytosis (Ringworm) in camels: A case Report and short literature. MRVSA 5 (Special issue) 1st Iraqi colloquium on camel diseases and management. 71.

DOI: 10.22428/mrvsa. 2307-8073.2014. 002182.x

Keywords: Dermatophytosis, dromedary, *Epidermophyton*, Ringworm *Trichophyton*.