



DEMONSTRATE A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF MICROSPORIA PILOSUS PARTS OF THE HEAD

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Abstract: To demonstrate a clinical observation of Microsporia pilosus parts of the head. At an outpatient consultation appointment in The patient is a 4-year-old girl (accompanied by her mother). Complaints for damage to the scalp - a focus of hair loss is noted, without subjective sensations. For month to diseases took kitten without vaccinations and documents from the veterinarian (the kitten was subsequently treated by a veterinarian - ra). Girl sick near 10 days. Family anamnesis Not burdened. Despite the significant history of the use of the Wood's lamp (over 90 years) in dermatological practice for comprehensive diagnostics fungal defeats appendages skin - method remains relevant because of simplicity And availability of use.

Key words: Wood's lamp , treatment.

Introduction: Black light lamp , or Wood's lamp ([HYPERLINK English](#) : Black light , wood 's light), an ultraviolet light lamp is a fluorescent , arc or LED lamp that emits long-wave (the "softest", closest to visible light) ultraviolet (UVA) with a range that varies slightly depending on the specific model and, unlike a quartz lamp , has a relatively weak (to the point of being absent) visible glow and does not emit more aggressive ranges of ultraviolet: UVB (responsible, for example, for tanning and skin burns from solar radiation) and UVC (responsible for the rapid destructive effect of quartz lamp radiation on microorganisms , and on human eyes and skin; solar UVC does not reach the earth's surface, but is emitted by an electric

arc in the air and other gases(mercury vapor , xenon , and so on)and quartz lamps)

[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] .

Although many other types of lamps emit ultraviolet light simultaneously with visible light, a black light lamp is necessary when UV light is required without visible light, especially when observing the fluorescence that many substances exhibit when exposed to ultraviolet radiation. The black light lamp is used for decorative and artistic lighting effects, diagnostic and therapeutic applications in medicine, detection of substances specially labeled with fluorescent dyes (such as those found in banknotes), mineral hunting in amateur and professional mineralogy, detection of counterfeit money, curing plastic resins, attracting insects, and detecting refrigerant leaks .

Objective: To demonstrate a clinical observation of *Microsporia pilosum* parts of the head.

Materials and methods. At an outpatient consultation appointment in The patient is a 4-year-old girl (accompanied by her mother). Complaints for damage to the scalp - a focus of hair loss is noted, without subjective sensations. For month to diseases took kitten without vaccinations and documents from the veterinarian (the kitten was subsequently treated by a veterinarian - ra). Girl sick near 10 days. Family anamnesis Not burdened.

Results: On examination: the process is limited, localized in the o- moose head in the occipital region. Represented by one spot, round in shape, about 3.5-4 centimeters in size, hair in the lesion is broken off at a distance of 3-4 millimeters, covered with whitish covers, flour-like peeling (How as if abundantly sprinkled flour). Hearth reminds "beveled "meadow". At luminescent diagnostics under lamp Wood - a bright green glow is determined. When conducting microscopy of a scraping from the lesion , a - Ruzheny patfribis , a culture was isolated during bacteriological examination *Microsporum canis* . During the examination of the contact persons, no sick persons were found. R e- result combined therapy - clinical

recovery. At conducted -nii dispensary observations - relapse diseases No.

All subjects, regardless of age, gender, or racial/ethnic group, with dermatological diseases or systemic diseases with cutaneous manifestations.

Patients included in this protocol will be evaluated and treated according to generally available standard procedures and therapeutic methods. Blood and skin samples will be examined using routine and specialized investigations to establish the diagnosis of these patients, response to treatment, and/or disease progression. Non-invasive tools may be used as part of the examination and assessment of cutaneous manifestations of the disease.

Conclusions: Despite the significant history of the use of the Wood's lamp (over 90 years) in dermatological practice for comprehensive diagnostics fungal defeats appendages skin - method remains relevant because of pr o-hundredths And availability of use.

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