

# Evaluation of the in vitro susceptibility pattern of clinical isolates of *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* and *Trichophyton rubrum* in Santiago, Chile Evaluación del perfil de sensibilidad in vitro de aislamientos clínicos de *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* y *Trich*

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© 2013 Revista Iberoamericana de Micología. Background: Dermatophytes are a group of keratinophilic fungi able to produce dermatophytosis or tinea infections. In Chile, *Trichophyton rubrum* and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* are the ones most commonly isolated in adults, while *Microsporum canis* is found among children. Treatment of these infections is usually with topical or oral antifungals, such as griseofulvin or azole derivatives (clotrimazole, itraconazole, fluconazole), allylamines (terbinafine) or new drugs that are available. Aims: Evaluation of the in vitro susceptibility of dermatophytes to five antifungal agents and the comparison of the susceptibility pattern with that of previous years. Methods: Sixty-two clinical isolates of dermatophyte fungi were studied (March-June 2010). The CLSI M38-A2 micromethod was used. Results: Fluconazole MIC values for *T. rubrum* and *T. mentagrophytes* varied between 0.25 and 1.  $\mu$ g/ml; MIC range to clotrimazole, terbinafine and itraconazole was 0.03