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Technical variations with silver carbonate ammoniacal Hortega River of special application with mushrooms, *Trypanosoma cruzi* amastigotes of Hansen and Basillus: Main references to skin diseases

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Two techniques are presented with ammoniacal silver carbonate Del Rio Hortega, for identification of fungi, Basillus Hansen and amastigotes of *Trypanosoma cruzi*, etiologic agent of Chagas disease. Chagas disease, known as American trypanosomiasis is a tropical parasitic disease caused by the protozoan *Trypanosoma cruzi*. It spreads mostly by insects known as Triatominae or kissing bugs. *T. cruzi* spread to humans and other mammals by blood-sucking "kissing bugs" of the sub family Triatominae. In addition to the results circumstances evaluate clinical and pathological anatomic mycosis, predominantly in this part of the world, with skin lesions such as chromoblastomycosis, mycetomas, South American blastomycosis, coccidioidomycosis, histoplasmosis, sporotrichosis, mucormycosis, aspergillosis, criptococosis, injuries and *Fusarium* Chagas disease. It is noted that diseases with immunodeficiency, modify the evolution of these diseases with serious injuries such as cerebral systemic candidiasis.

Biography

Hugo Arturo Cejas is a Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. He has worked as DePatologia Professor from 1990-2007, National University of Cordoba, Argentina, Faculty of Medicine Director of the Graduate School of the Faculty of Medicine from 2005-2006 and Director of the Journal of the Medical Faculty from 1999-2002.

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