


Updates on Genital Dermatophytosis

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Abstract: Dermatophytes are a group of keratinophilic fungi, which normally cause superficial infection of skin, hair and nails. Based on ecology, they are classified into three groups: anthropophilic, zoophilic and geophilic. Superficial dermatophytic infection of the genital region is called genital dermatophytosis, tinea genitalis or pubo-genital dermatophytosis. In this review, we would like to discuss briefly, the various clinical presentations of genital dermatophytosis, current changes in the taxonomy and nomenclature, introduction of new diagnostic techniques and briefly describe some common dermatophytes and their sources. Also, there are serious concerns associated with the recent development of antifungal resistance among the dermatophytes. We are also facing the scenario of hard-to-treat dermatophytosis.

Keywords: *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *Microsporum canis*, *Trichophyton benhamiae*, topical corticosteroids

Introduction

Dermatophytic infection of the pubo-genital region has been reported due to anthropophilic, zoophilic and geophilic dermatophytes¹⁻⁷ (Table 1). Previously, it invariably only used to be due to anthropophilic dermatophytes.⁸⁻¹³ Recently, it has been found to be associated more often with zoophilic dermatophytes. During the past 60 years, there has been a big change with predominance of zoophilic infections over anthropophilic infections.¹⁴

Genital dermatophytosis has been found to be transmitted sexually,^{1,2,6} by autoinoculation⁴ and by excessive use of potent corticosteroids, topically or systemically.⁵ In hot and humid climates, dermatophytosis is more common. Other predisposing factors are HIV/AIDS, diabetes mellitus, immunosuppression and atopic dermatitis.

Clinical Presentations

Dermatophytic infection of the genital region can present as various clinical forms: it can also be seen along with tinea cruris. In a study in Italy, by Romano et al, (2005),¹⁵ tinea genitalis was seen in 2% of cases of tinea cruris. Pandey et al, (1981),⁹ on the other hand had noticed 20% of genital involvement among patients with tinea cruris, and Thakur et al, (2018)² found 22.14% of patients with tinea cruris also had concomitant tinea genitalis (Figure 1B). Genital dermatophytosis is more often seen in tropical countries due to their hot and humid climate resulting in local humidity and skin maceration.¹² Other predisposing factors are diabetes mellitus.^{13,15,16} Individuals with immunosuppression are also prone to dermatophytic infections.¹⁷ Also, people with atopic dermatitis are likely to suffer more often with dermatophytosis.^{8,9}

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Table 1 Genital Dermatophytosis Due to Different Dermatophyte Species/Genotypes

No.	Author, Place and Year	Study Involving Males and Females	Common Dermatophytes
1.	Kupsch C et al Berlin, Germany 2019 ¹	43 patients (26 males and 17 females)	<i>T. mentagrophytes</i> type VII 37 (86%), <i>T. benhamiae</i> 2 (4.7%), Negative 4 (9.3%)
2.	Thakur R et al Western Uttar Pradesh, India 2018 ²	276 patients (174 males and 102 females)	<i>T. interdigitale/T. mentagrophytes</i> genotype VIII 274 (99.3%) <i>T. rubrum</i> 2 (0.7%)
3.	Yin S et al Southern China 2018 ³	35 male patients (dermatophyte infection in 28 and yeast infection in 7)	<i>N. gypsea</i> 17 (48.6%) <i>T. rubrum</i> 9 (25.7%) <i>E. floccosum</i> 2 (5.7%)
4.	Ginter-Hanselmayer G et al Graz Austria & Germany 2016 ⁴	30 patients (11 males and 19 females)	<i>M. canis</i> 11 (36.66%) <i>T. interdigitale</i> 9 (30%) <i>T. anamorph of Arthroderma benhamiae</i> 2 (6.66%) <i>T. verrucosum</i> 1 (3.33%) <i>T. rubrum</i> 6 (20%) <i>T. tonsurans</i> 1 (3.33%)
5.	Verma SB et al India 2016 ⁵	24 male patients	<i>T. rubrum</i> 11 (45.83%)
6.	Luchsinger I et al Switzerland 2015 ⁶	7 patients (5 males and 2 females)	<i>T. interdigitale/T. mentagrophytes</i> 6 (85.71%)
7.	Prohic A et al Bosnia and Herzegovina 2015 ⁷	17 patients (Male)	<i>M. canis</i> 10 (58.8%) <i>E. floccosum</i> 5 (29.4%) <i>T. mentagrophytes</i> var. <i>interdigitale</i> 2 (11.8%)

Isolated genital lesions, which are somewhat uncommon, can involve penile shaft (Figure 1A), scrotum, preputial skin, glans penis in males and mons pubis, vulva, labia majora and labia minora in females (Figure 2). The lesions are usually mild to moderately inflammatory in anthropophilic infections and generally severely inflammatory, painful, ulcerative and may involve lymph nodes, when the infection is due to zoophilic dermatophytes. Topical use of potent corticosteroid creams may mask the typical characteristic appearance of the lesions, which are usually seen as annular plaques with slightly raised erythematous scaly margins, centrifugally advancing borders and with central clearing. With the use of topical corticosteroids, atypical presentation can be there with no central clearing. An uncommon dermatophytic lesion in dermis, which is usually due to *Trichophyton rubrum* (*T. rubrum*) is called Majocchi's Granuloma (MG).¹⁸ There is

formation of the granuloma of the hair follicle. Genital shaving can also result in the development of MG.¹⁹ Also, a severe transmissible Majocchi's granuloma has been reported in an immunocompetent traveller.²⁰ Diagnosis of MG is confirmed by histopathology with periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) and Grocott Gomori's methenamine Silver (GMS) methods.¹⁸

New Taxonomy, Clinical and Laboratory Diagnostic Challenges

Previously, there were three main genera of dermatophytes: *Trichophyton*, *Epidermophyton*, and *Microsporum*. But, now according to the new updated taxonomy by Hoog et al based on internal transcribed spacer sequencing, β -tubulin fragments, ribosomal 60S subunit and translation elongation factor-3, dermatophytes have been classified into nine genera: *Trichophyton*, *Epidermophyton*, *Microsporum*, *Nannizzia*,

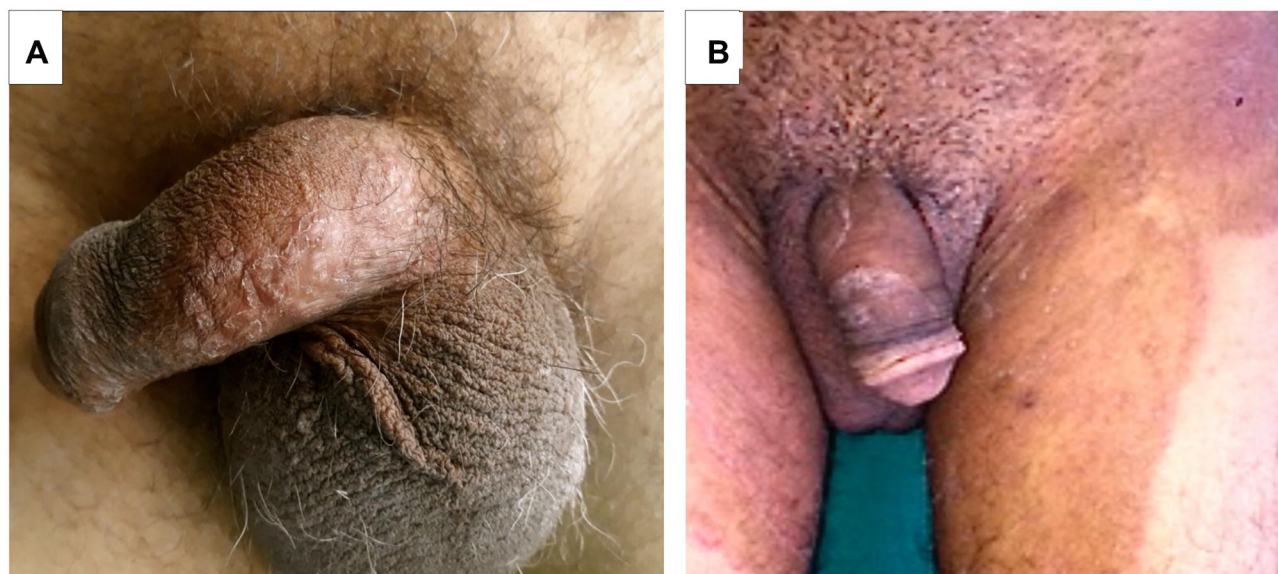


Figure 1 Genital dermatophytosis in males. **(A)** Solitary scaly plaques over penile shaft with no involvement of groin. **(B)** Hyper-pigmented extensive tinea cruris. Annular scaly plaques over penile shaft with no central clearing.

Note: Reproduced with permission from Thakur R, Kushwaha P, Kalsi A, Singh P. Tinea genitalis in a rural tertiary care hospital of Western U.P. India. *Indian J Clin Exp Dermatol.* 2018;4(4):266-273.²

Lophophyton, *Paraphyton*, *Arthroderma*, *Gaurromyces*, and *Ctenomyces*.²¹ Four genera of dermatophytes are usually associated with genital dermatophytosis, i.e., *Trichophyton*, *Epidermophyton*, *Microsporum*, and *Nannizzia*.

Dermatologists can also carry out dermoscopy if a patient also has tinea corporis to check involvement of vellus hair as seen on dermoscopy which indicates systemic therapy.²² Most of the laboratories depend upon the conventional methods for the identification of dermatophytes, which require great expertise and experience. It mainly

consists of direct microscopy with 10–20% Potassium hydroxide (KOH) and culture on Sabouraud's dextrose agar with addition of chloramphenicol and cycloheximide. Conventional techniques are time consuming because cultivation and physiological testing can take 2–4 weeks and the results can still be confusing.²³ Moreover, the microscopically positive specimen may fail to grow in culture.²⁴ Accurate and deeper knowledge of dermatophytes has been achieved with the help of molecular research and it has helped us to decipher the diagnostic problems associated with conventional methods.²⁵

At times, genotyping becomes necessary for differentiating zoophilic dermatophytes from anthropophilic, because some of the zoophilic dermatophytes have been found to have human-to-human transmission, e.g., *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* (*T. mentagrophytes*) genotypes VII and VIII.^{1,2} Mating partners within the same species can differ in virulence and the old theory of zoophily and anthropophily may require some modifications, especially in the newly redefined species.²⁶ During the recent epidemic of superficial dermatophytosis in India due to *T. mentagrophytes* genotype VIII, a study was conducted in which the initial 50 strains tested for mating type, were found to be "Plus mating type" and carried the HMG transcription factor gene at MAT locus.²⁷

Thakur et al²⁸ were first to publish a paper from India on an outbreak of tinea cruris and tinea genitalis due to *Trichophyton interdigitale* (*T. interdigitale*) in 2016.²⁸ It



Figure 2 Sexually acquired genital dermatophytosis.

Note: Reproduced with permission from Thakur R, Kushwaha P, Kalsi A, Singh P. Tinea genitalis in a rural tertiary care hospital of Western U.P. India. *Indian J Clin Exp Dermatol.* 2018;4(4):266-273.²

was confirmed later that the outbreak was due to *T. mentagrophytes* genotype VIII. The clinical presentations of the cases were more like that of anthropophilic infection and with human-to-human transmission.

There have been changes in the taxonomy and nomenclature of *T. mentagrophytes* complex (Table 2).

Anthropophilic Infections

Genital dermatophytosis is commonly seen in countries with hot and humid climate and is usually caused by the anthropophilic dermatophytes, e.g. *T. rubrum*, and next in frequency being *E. floccosum*.^{5,13,22} Tinea genitalis can also be acquired due to autoinoculation from tinea pedis and onychomycosis.⁴

Zoonotic Infections

Trichophyton mentagrophytes/*Trichophyton interdigitale* species group (TMTISG) was earlier known as *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* complex. Now, *T. interdigitale* has been separated as anthropophilic species and *T. mentagrophytes* as zoophilic species.³⁰ Occasionally, genital dermatophytosis can be due to *Trichophyton verrucosum* (*T. verrucosum*). *T. verrucosum* is also known as cattle ringworm fungus.

Luchsinger et al⁶ first published a paper on tinea genitalis due to *T. interdigitale* type III (3 patients) and *T. interdigitale* type IV (3 patients), in six Swiss tourists, both males and females, who had returned from Southeast Asia in 2015. The typing was in accordance with the 'Signature polymorphism' published by Heidemann et al.²⁵ Four of the male patients gave history of having had sex with the commercial sex workers.⁶ Two similar reports of two individuals, each one of them having

travelled to Thailand and Egypt respectively with similar lesions after having had sexual contact, was published recently.^{33,34} Another recent report of 14 patients with genital dermatophytosis due to *T. mentagrophytes* genotype Thailand Type 1 presented with severe inflammatory and abscessing infection.³⁵

Trichophyton benhamiae

Trichophyton benhamiae (*T. benhamiae*) was earlier known as *Arthroderma benhamiae* and is a new emerging pathogen. It is a zoophilic dermatophyte, and one often acquires infection either from guinea pigs or other animals. In the past 15 years, it has been reported in animals from Japan, Europe, and the United States and recently in China in a 4-year-old girl.^{36–42}

Previously, the identification of dermatophyte species was based on the clinical data, morphological characteristics, and physiological details. Accordingly, *Arthroderma benhamiae* was considered to belong to the *T. mentagrophyte* species complex.^{25,43} Infections in the genital region due to *T. benhamiae* have been reported from Germany.^{1,4}

Microsporum canis

Recently, tinea genitalis due to *Microsporum canis* (*M. canis*) has been reported from Europe.^{4,7} *M. canis* is commonly found in cats and dogs and cats are known to be the most common host.⁴⁴ *M. canis* has also been reported in many domestic and wild animals.^{45–47} Human-to-human infection of *M. canis* has been often documented and asymptomatic animals are believed to be the source of 50% human infections.⁴⁸ In Europe, from 50% to 90% of dermatophyte infections are caused by *M. canis* and the cat is believed to be its main reservoir.^{49–52}

In some breeds of dogs and cats, e.g., Jack Russells and Persians, possibly, the genetic factors can be responsible for increasing the risk of infection.⁵³ The spores of *M. canis* are shed in the environment from the scales of infected animals that may remain infectious for 12–24 months.⁵⁴ In some countries, due to some concerns, dogs and cats are usually neutered or de-sexed. This may lead to higher risk of acquiring dermatophyte infection. In a study, it was observed, that male neutered cats had a 12-fold higher risk of dermatophytosis compared to intact male cats.⁵⁵

Geophilic Infections

Geophilic dermatophytes are found in soil. *Nannizzia gypsea* (*N. gypsea*) was formerly known as *Microsporum*

Table 2 Old and Current Nomenclature of *T. mentagrophytes* Complex

Author	Anthropophilic	Zoophilic
Old nomenclature Kwon-Chung et al 1992 US ³¹	<i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i> var. <i>interdigitale</i>	<i>Trichophyton</i> var. <i>mentagrophytes</i>
Old nomenclature Nenoff et al 2007 Germany ³²	<i>Trichophyton interdigitale</i> (Anthropophilic strains)	<i>Trichophyton</i> <i>interdigitale</i> (Zoophilic strains)
Current Nomenclature De Hoog et al 2017 ²¹	<i>Trichophyton interdigitale</i> (Anthropophilic species)	<i>Trichophyton</i> <i>mentagrophytes</i> (Zoophilic species)

gypseum (*M. gypseum*). This has cosmopolitan distribution.

Nannizzia gypsea

This fungus has a special predilection towards black chernozemic soil, which usually has high moisture and neutral pH.⁵⁶ The genital infection caused by this dermatophyte is found in males confined to the scrotum.

A detailed article on tinea genitalis due to *N. gypsea* and other dermatophytes has been published by Yin et al in 2018.³ The lesions due to *N. gypsea* can be atypical and at times, may cause pseudomembranous-like tinea of the scrotum.⁵⁷ Other reports of tinea genitalis due to *N. gypsea* from China, Japan, and Brazil have also been published.^{58–66}

Discussion

There is an urgent need for the mycologists and dermatologists to update themselves with the current changes in the taxonomy and nomenclature of dermatophytes.²¹ Previously, outbreaks and epidemics were typically due to anthropophilic dermatophytes, but now, can also be seen due to zoophilic dermatophytes, e.g., *T. mentagrophytes* and *M. canis*.⁶⁷ In the past, differentiation of *T. mentagrophytes* (zoophilic species) from *T. interdigitale* (anthropophilic species) was not feasible, but molecular typing has solved this problem.

There was one more drawback due to the use of the double naming system which was used in the past when mycologists were dependent upon microscopic identification of the dermatophytes. Different naming systems were used for anamorph and teleomorph genera. Recently, two International expert symposia were organized in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, to abolish the dual naming in fungi: One Fungus=One Name symposium was held on April 19 and 20, 2011 and One Fungus = Which Name symposium was held on April 12 and 13, 2012.⁶⁸

Now, the method of identification of dermatophytes has changed and depends upon genotype rather than studying the phenotypic characteristics. Moreover, the nucleic acid sequence difference now guides taxonomy and has substituted phenotype and at times, may include, sexual compatibility.⁶⁹

The pubo-genital lesions due to *T. mentagrophytes* genotype VII, have been described to be ulcerative, inflammatory and with the involvement of lymph nodes in some cases.¹ Most of these findings were in Caucasians. But, the lesions described by Thakur et al, in 2016²⁸ and 2018,² due to *T. mentagrophytes* genotype VIII, were

extensive with mild-to-moderate inflammation, with no ulceration or involvement of lymph nodes.² Lesions due to *N. gypsea* are only seen in males and there has been no history of sexual transmission.³

In some of the cases of dermatophytosis, the source of infection may not be found. Due to expansion of cities, suburban areas may become transition zones for contact with wild animals like wild boar, foxes, river rats, mice and other rodents, and thus become channels, which allow extra urban infections to penetrate into cities.⁷⁰

Treatment

There are several treatment options for topical and systemic therapy. It is very important to see whether patients have lesions confined to genitalia or have multiple lesions in different parts of the body. Involvement of groin, others parts or tinea pedis may require treatment for longer duration. Treatment is tailored according to the individual needs of the patient. Antifungal therapy is also decided based upon laboratory findings such as direct KOH mount and culture. Inflammatory component is often seen in zoonotic and geophilic infections.

Available antifungal agents are topical azoles and allylamines. Topical azoles are preferred over allylamines because of its broad-spectrum antimycotic activity plus antibacterial and anti-inflammatory activity in naïve cases of tinea cruris and tinea corporis. They are well tolerated and have no adverse effects.^{71,72} Systemic antifungals are required in case the patient has widespread lesions, tinea cruris and extensive lesions like tinea cruris et corporis and tinea pedis. The current treatment regimen includes terbinafine 250 mg daily for 2–3 weeks, or itraconazole 200 mg daily, for about a month.^{73–75} In naïve cases, terbinafine 250 mg/day ought to be prescribed for 2–4 weeks, while in recalcitrant cases, itraconazole 200–400 mg/day for 4 weeks is the drug of choice.⁷⁶ Systemic use of antifungal drugs during pregnancy is not advised according to the Food and Drug administration of the US. Pregnancy category C has been assigned to fluconazole, itraconazole, and griseofulvin. Terbinafine has been categorized as pregnancy category B. The safety of these antifungal drugs for systemic use during pregnancy is not known. Moreover, it is also secreted in breast milk.⁷⁷

In case of tinea incognito, systemic antifungal therapy such as itraconazole 200–400 mg daily, for 4–6 weeks or longer, should be preferred. Topical corticosteroids should be stopped immediately.⁷⁶ Topical corticosteroid can only be considered in inflammatory dermatophytosis.⁷⁸ For

patients who do not get clinical cure with terbinafine or itraconazole after 4 weeks, the therapy should be extended for longer duration or they should be started on other systemic antifungals such as griseofulvin 250–500 mg twice daily for 4–6 weeks.⁷⁹ Recently, resistance to terbinafine has been reported in dermatophytes.^{80–82}

Some dermatologists prescribe topical antifungal-corticosteroid combinations especially when there is severe inflammation in the groin. It is recommended at the initial stage of therapy for 1–2 weeks, followed by monotherapy.^{83–85} It reduces inflammatory component, pruritis, and reduces spread of infection.⁸⁶ Such combinations should only be prescribed if there is a strong indication. Inappropriate use of such combinations are associated with adverse effects, e.g., cutaneous atrophy, tinea incognito, Majocchi's granuloma including suppression of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis, especially when potent corticosteroid combinations are prescribed.⁸⁶

Conclusion

Changing lifestyles, frequent visits to health clubs, close-fitting synthetic garments, promiscuous culture, keeping small pets such as cats and dogs are the possible contributing factors leading to increased incidence of dermatophytosis.

As the numbers of cases of genital dermatophytosis are being reported with increased frequency, especially due to zoophilic dermatophytes, appropriate diagnosis involving molecular typing becomes mandatory to trace the source of infection either in animals or humans and treat the patients accordingly. An easy access to the highly potent topical corticosteroid creams, such as clobetasol propionate, with combination of antibacterial and antifungal agents as over-the-counter drugs, has resulted in the spread of lesions, atypical appearance and various side-effects.^{2,5} Treating such lesions poses a great difficulty to the dermatologists. Sale of topical corticosteroid creams, as over-the-counter drugs should be made illegal.

Before bringing the pet to the house, there should be thorough check-up from the veterinary doctor. The house should be sanitized thoroughly on a regular basis, especially with antifungal disinfectants, such as sodium hypochlorite (household bleach), enilconazole, accelerated hydrogen peroxide (AHP), potassium peroxymonosulfate, and even essential oils.⁸⁷ There should be closer and more frequent collaboration between human dermatologists and veterinary doctors.⁷⁰

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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