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ROSE GARDENER'S DISEASE (SPOROTRICHOSIS)

Saji Preethi Ben

Asst. Lecturer, T. John College of Nursing

ABSTRACT

Sporotrichosis is one type of subcutaneous endemic mycosis caused by species sporothrix schenckii complex. It is more prevalent in immunocompetent individuals. The most common clinical form of the disease is lymphocutaneous. Sporothrix schenckii was established through the isolation of the pathogen and its identification through gene coding.

INTRODUCTION

EPIDEMIOLOGY

The global incidence is unknown. Sporotrichosis occurs worldwide. The incidence of sporotrichosis is approximately 1 per 1000 people in highlands of Peru. The northeastern part of China is a highly endemic region.

The prognosis is good for complete recovery after treatment, although response to treatment may differ. Sporotrichosis is more common in males than in females. In tropical areas sporotrichosis is common in children and adolescents.

TYPES OF SPOROTRICHOSIS

- Lymphocutaneous: Spread of infection along with the lymphatic channel.
- Fixed cutaneous: Infection localized at the site of entry.
- Disseminated cutaneous: Infection spreads to other parts of the body if people have weak immune system.

WHAT IS SPOROTRICHOSIS

Sporotrichosis is a fungal infection caused by fungus *Sporothrix schenckii*, commonly found in soil and plant, and it is also known as ROSE GARDENER'S DISEASE.

HOW IT SPREADS

The fungus enters the body through a break in the skin.

WHO'S AT RISK

People who work with plants like gardeners, forest workers and farmers are at high risk.

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Fungus transmitted from organic matter through cutaneous inoculation. Initially reddish, necrotic. nodular papule form, it last 1 to 10 weeks after penetrating skin injury. Fungal infection spreads along with lymphatic channel it will leads to ulcerative lesion.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

- Leishmaniasis
- Blastomycosis
- Candidiasis
- Fungal pneumonia
- Histoplasmosis
- Bacterial pneumonia

TRANSMISSION

It occurs through traumatic inoculation of the fungus in to the skin or contact with contaminated materials.

CLINICAL MANIFESTATION**LYMPHOCUTANEOUS SPOROTRICHOSIS**

It is characterized by a primary lesion at the inoculation site that spreads along lymphatic vessel forming a chain of nodules and ulcers.

FIXED CUTANEOUS SPOROTRICHOSIS

A single nodule or ulcer at the inoculation site.

DISSEMINATED CUTANEOUS SPOROTRICHOSIS

Characterized by multiple skin lesion

DIAGNOSIS

- Microscopic examination
- Fungal culture
- Serological test
- Histopathological examination

TREATMENT**ANTIFUNGAL MEDICATION**

Itraconazole

Potassium chloride

THERMOTHERAPY

SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS

PREVENTION

- Wear gloves, pants and long sleeves when touching plant matter.
- Avoid contact with cats with sores and wounds.
- Avoid contact with contaminated material.
- Clean and disinfect any wound that that come into contact with contaminated materials.

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