

STANDARD TREATMENT WORKFLOW (STW)

Dermatophytoses

Binod K Khaitan¹, Deepika Pandhi², Ananta Khurana³, Dipankar De⁴, Rahul Mahajan⁵, Renu George⁶, Vishal Gupta⁷

¹All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; ²University College of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; ³Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi; ⁴Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh; ⁵Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh; ⁶ Christian Medical College, Vellore; ⁷All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Dr Binod K Khaitan, Department of Dermatology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
Email: binodkhaitan@hotmail.com

CITATION

Khaitan BK, Pandhi D, Khurana A, De D, Mahajan R, George R, Gupta V. Dermatophytoses. Journal of the Epidemiology Foundation of India. 2024;2(1Suppl):S87-S88.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56450/JEFI.2024.v2i1Suppl.044>

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

@The Author(s). 2024 Open Access

DISCLAIMER

This article/STW, was originally published by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) under Standard Treatment Workflow. The reprinting of this article in Journal of the Epidemiology Foundation of India (JEFI) is done with the permission of ICMR. The content of this article is presented as it was published, with no modifications or alterations. The views and opinions expressed in the article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of JEFI or its editorial board. This initiative of JEFI to reprint STW is to disseminate these workflows among Health Care Professionals for wider adoption and guiding path for Patient Care.

July/2022



Standard Treatment Workflow (STW)

DERMATOPHYTOSES

ICD-10-B35.9

DEFINITION

- Superficial fungal infection caused by dermatophytes
- Affects keratin bearing structures i.e the skin, nails and hair

ADVISE ALL PATIENTS TO

- Take treatment regularly as advised and never stop without consultation after obtaining some relief to prevent relapse
- Do not self medicate. This can make the infection difficult to treat
- Do not ever use any steroid containing OTC creams from chemists/ on own

TINEA CORPORIS/CRURIS

EXAMINATION

- Itchy scaly lesion on the skin
- Typically annular (ring like) lesions with variable scaling (flaking) and erythema (redness)
- Always examine: groins, buttocks, nails, palms and soles
- Ask for lesions in other family members



DIAGNOSIS

TINEA PEDIS/ MANUUM

EXAMINATION

- Dermatophytic infection of palms (Tinea manuum) and soles (Tinea pedis)
- Generally unilateral involvement; toe webs commonly involved
- Scaling may present along the creases of palms/soles only or may be diffuse; occasionally dried vesicles are seen
- A scaly (+/- erythema) margin may be seen at the level of wrist (T. manuum) and at insteps or out steps of feet (T.pedis)
- Coexistent involvement of nails is common



ONYCHOMYCOSIS

EXAMINATION

- Discoloration of nail with build up of keratinous debris under the nail plate
- Generally affects isolated nails asymmetrically
- The whole nail may crumble in advanced cases
- Look for simultaneous involvement of palms/soles
- Ask for diabetes; signs of peripheral vascular disease



**Standard Treatment Workflow (STW)
DERMATOPHYTOSSES**

ICD-10-B35.9

| <p>DEFINITION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficial fungal infection caused by dermatophytes Affects keratin bearing structures i.e the skin, nails and hair | | <p>ADVISE ALL PATIENTS TO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take treatment regularly as advised and never stop without consultation after obtaining some relief to prevent relapse Do not self medicate. This can make the infection difficult to treat Do not ever use any steroid containing OTC creams from chemists/ on own | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p>TINEA CORPORIS/CRURIS</p> <p>EXAMINATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Itchy scaly lesion on the skin Typically annular (ring like) lesions with variable scaling (flaking) and erythema (redness) Always examine: groins, buttocks, nails, palms and soles Ask for lesions in other family members  <p>DIAGNOSIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For doubtful cases: KOH microscopy of scales shows the typical septate hyphae Culture and other advanced methods are not required in routine practice  <p>GENERAL MEASURES</p> <p>ADVISE THE FOLLOWING DOS AND DON'TS TO THE PATIENT</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>DOS</th> <th>DON'TS</th> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take daily bath with regular bathing soap and normal temperature tap water Dry skin well after bath Wash clothes separately in hot water and dry inside out in the sun </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not share towels and clothes Do not re-wear clothes before washing </td> </tr> </table> <p>TREATMENT</p> <p>TOPICAL ANTIFUNGAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For limited involvement in cases of Tinea corporis and cruris USE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clotrimazole 1%/2% cream BD Miconazole 2% cream BD Terbinafine 1% cream BD Ketoconazole 2% cream BD For extensive disease, it is not feasible to use antifungal creams alone; advise oral antifungals <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Advise anti fungal creams over most bothersome lesions only (in addition to systemic drugs)</p> <p>TREATMENT IN CHILDREN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always look for infection in the parents/caregivers Prefer topical antifungals for younger children Oral antifungals (weight based dosing) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terbinafine : 3-6mg/kg/day or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <20kg : 62.5mg 20-40kg : 125mg >40kg : 250mg Fluconazole : 6mg/kg/day Griseofulvin : 10-20mg/kg/day <p>REFER TO A SPECIALIST/ TERTIARY CENTRE IF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very extensive disease No/ minimal improvement with regular treatment after 4 weeks Cure not achieved despite prolonged treatment and good compliance Recurrent infection Co-morbid conditions present: Pregnancy/lactation/hepatic disease/renal disease or cardiac disease History of prolonged topical/ oral/parenteral/ steroid use Remember: The lesions are often modified by self application of topical steroids/ combination products The "ring" may be incomplete Scaling may be minimal Pigmentation may be prominent Do not use any steroid containing cream | | DOS | DON'TS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take daily bath with regular bathing soap and normal temperature tap water Dry skin well after bath Wash clothes separately in hot water and dry inside out in the sun | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not share towels and clothes Do not re-wear clothes before washing | <p>TINEA PEDIS/ MANUUM</p> <p>EXAMINATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dermatophytic infection of palms (Tinea manuum) and soles (Tinea pedis) Generally unilateral involvement; toe webs commonly involved Scaling may present along the creases of palms/soles only or may be diffuse; occasionally dried vesicles are seen A scaly (+/- erythema) margin may be seen at the level of wrist (T. manuum) and at insteps or out steps of feet (T. pedis) Coexistent involvement of nails is common  <p>GENERAL MEASURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prolonged treatment is required; Treatment with adequate dosage for recommended duration should be adhered to Advise patient to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid walking barefoot in public places esp swimming pools/ community bathing areas Wash feet with bathing soap and normal temperature tap water Wipe and dry well with a towel Dry toe clefts before wearing shoes/socks Wear cotton socks Wash worn socks separately in hot water <p>TREATMENT</p> <p>SYSTEMIC TREATMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALWAYS TREAT TILL ALL LESIONS HAVE COMPLETELY RESOLVED This may take between 3-8 weeks or more depending on the extent of infection and previous treatments used; longer when palms/soles also involved or history of prolonged steroid use Follow up regularly every 2 weekly Oral antifungals for adults: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tab Terbinafine 250mg BD Tab Griseofulvin 500mg BD Tab Fluconazole 50-150 mg OD For relief of pruritus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tab Cetirizine 10mg HS or Tab CPM 4mg TDS <p>TREATMENT IN PREGNANCY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferably use only topical antifungals Maximum safety data for use of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miconazole cream Clotrimazole cream Limited safety data in humans to recommend use of any systemic antifungal during pregnancy esp first trimester If required, fluconazole may be preferred <p>MANAGEMENT AT TERTIARY CARE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individualise treatment Treat till complete clinical and mycological cure (KOH negativity) Send for culture, speciation and antifungal susceptibility testing, if available <p>TOPICAL TREATMENT (OVER LIMITED AREAS ONLY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to previously mentioned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Luliconazole cream topically OD Sertaconazole cream topically BD <p>SYSTEMIC TREATMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cap Itraconazole 100-200 mg/day Tab Terbinafine 250mg BD | | <p>ONYCHOMYCOSIS</p> <p>EXAMINATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discoloration of nail with build up of keratinous debris under the nail plate Generally affects isolated nails asymmetrically The whole nail may crumble in advanced cases Look for simultaneous involvement of palms/soles Ask for diabetes; signs of peripheral vascular disease  <p>GENERAL MEASURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADVISE PATIENTS TO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep affected nails trimmed as they are fragile and trauma prone Keep separate nail clippers Avoid any cosmetic nail procedures, pedicure/manicure Inform the patient that it might take several months after treatment completion for a completely normal looking nail to appear and in severe cases, a cosmetically acceptable result may not be achieved <p>TREATMENT</p> <p>TOPICALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited disease with less than 50% nail surface involvement/ not going back till the lunula <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients with contraindication for oral antifungals (eg. renal disease etc) Amorolfine 5% nail lacquer application once a week or Ciclopirox 8% nail lacquer thrice a week <p>SYSTEMIC ANTIFUNGALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tab Terbinafine 250mg BD (6 weeks for fingernails and 12 weeks for toenails) Cap Itraconazole 100 mg BD for 12 weeks <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200mg BD/day for seven days a month (2 such pulses for fingernails and 3 for toe nails) | |
| DOS | DON'TS | | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take daily bath with regular bathing soap and normal temperature tap water Dry skin well after bath Wash clothes separately in hot water and dry inside out in the sun | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not share towels and clothes Do not re-wear clothes before washing | | | | | | | | |

It is important to treat the nail infection as it is a potential focus for spread of the fungus to other body sites

ENSURE TREATMENT FOR ADEQUATE DURATION TO PREVENT RELAPSE

This STW has been prepared by national experts of India with feasibility considerations for various levels of healthcare system in the country. These broad guidelines are advisory, and are based on expert opinions and available scientific evidence. There may be variations in the management of an individual patient based on his/her specific condition, as decided by the treating physician. There will be no indemnity for direct or indirect consequences. Kindly visit the website of DHR for more information: (stw.icmr.org.in) for more information. ©Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.