Identification of Malassezia Species Isolated from Patients with Seborrheic Dermatitis Using PCR-RFLP Method in Arak, Iran

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Abstract

Background and Objective: *Malassezia* that is a part of normal flora is lipophilic yeast involved in a variety of skin diseases such as seborrheic dermatitis, pityriasis versicolor, atopic dermatitis and psoriasis. Seborrheic dermatitis affects most often the sebaceous-gland-rich areas of skin such as face, scalp, and parts of the upper trunk. Dandruff is a mild variant of seborrheic dermatitis characterized by scaling. In this study, *Malassezia* species causing dandruff were identified.

Material and Methods: In this descriptive study, the samples (n= 60) from participants with dandruff were examined under a microscope using 10% KOH solution and cultured in Leeming and Notman ager medium. DNA Extraction was performed from colonies by glass bead and the *Malassezia* genus, and species were detected by *Cfo*I enzyme using PCR-RFLP method

Results: Of 60, 40 (66.6%) were positive for *Malassezia* yeast. The positive samples in direct examination grew in culture medium. *Malassezia* species isolated were Malassezia *globosa* (25 cases), *Malassezia restricta* (10 cases), *Malassezia furfur* (3 cases) and *Malassezia sympodialis* (2 cases).

Conclusions: In most studies, the *Malassezia* species were identified as the agents causing seborrheic dermatitis. In our study, Malassezia *globosa* was isolated as a dominant *species*.

Keywords: Seborrheic Dermatitis, *Malassezia* SPP, Arak

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