



ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF DERMATOPHYTIC FUNGI FROM DOGS IN NATHA SATWA NUSANTARA SHELTER, BOGOR, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Punithe Raj A/L Rajendran. Isolation and Identification of Dermatophytic Fungi from Dogs in Natha Satwa Nusantara Shelter, Bogor, Indonesia. Supervised by Dr. drh. Novericko Ginger Budiono, M.Si. and Prof. drh. Fadjar Satrija M.Sc., PhD.

Dermatophytosis is a common zoonotic skin infection caused by dermatophytic fungi in humans and animals, including dogs. There is no research on dogs living in shelter settings in Indonesia. This research determined canine dermatophytosis prevalence in Natha Satwa Nusantara Shelter. Twenty dogs underwent the MacKenzie toothbrush technique. The lesions were scored. Additional samples from 17 symptomatic dogs were collected via hair plucking (17) and skin scraping (17), total of 34 lesion samples were used for direct microscopic examination. Lesions of dogs were scored. Wood's Lamp test and direct microscopic examination as screening methods, while fungal culture of samples on Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (SDA) and Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) as the gold standard. Wood's Lamp test showed 10/20 (50%) dogs were positive. Direct microscopic examination showed hyphae in all dogs with visible lesion. Clinical signs observed were alopecia (64%), scaling and crusting (47%), redness (18%), papules and pustules (5%), and miliary dermatitis (12%). Fungal culture confirmed total prevalence of *Microsporum canis* in 1/20 dogs (5%), isolated from a symptomatic female. To reduce the risk of dermatophyte transmission, early detection, isolation of infected animals, environmental disinfection, and routine screening should be implemented as preventive measures.

Keywords: Dermatomycosis, *M. canis*, shelter dogs, symptomatic, zoonosis

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ABSTRAK

Punithe Raj A/L Rajendran. Isolasi dan Identifikasi Jamur Dermatofita pada Anjing di Natha Satwa Nusantara Shelter, Bogor, Indonesia. Dibimbing oleh Dr. drh. Novericko Ginger Budiono, M.Si. dan Prof. drh. Fadjar Satrija M.Sc., PhD.

Dermatofitosis adalah infeksi kulit zoonosis yang disebabkan oleh jamur dermatofita pada manusia dan hewan, termasuk anjing. Belum ada penelitian tentang dermatofitosis pada anjing yang tinggal di selter hewan di Indonesia. Penelitian ini menentukan prevalensi dermatofitosis pada anjing di Selter Natha Satwa Nusantara. Dua puluh ekor anjing diambil sampelnya melalui teknik MacKenzie. Lesi dinilai. Sampel tambahan dari 17 anjing bergejala dikoleksi menggunakan teknik pencabutan rambut (17) dan pengerokan kulit (17), total 34 sampel lesi digunakan untuk pemeriksaan mikroskopis langsung. Lesi anjing dinilai. Uji Lampu Wood dan pemeriksaan mikroskopis langsung digunakan sebagai metode skrining, sementara kultur jamur pada Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (SDA) dan Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) digunakan sebagai metode gold standard. Tes Lampu Wood menunjukkan 10/20 (50%) anjing positif. Pemeriksaan mikroskopis langsung menunjukkan hifa pada 17/20 sampel. Tanda-tanda klinis yang diamati adalah alopesia (64%), kulit berkerak dan bersisik (47%), kemerahan (18%), papula dan pustula (5%), dan dermatitis milier (12%). Kultur jamur mengonfirmasi prevalensi total infeksi Microsporum canis pada anjing sebesar 5% (1/20), yang diisolasi dari anjing betina dengan lesi. Untuk mengurangi risiko penularan dermatofita, deteksi dini, isolasi hewan yang terinfeksi, desinfeksi lingkungan, dan skrining rutin harus diterapkan sebagai tindakan pencegahan.

Kata kunci: Anjing selter, dermatomikosis, *M. canis*, simptomatik, zoonosis



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ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF DERMATOPHYTIC FUNGI FROM DOGS IN NATHA SATWA NUSANTARA SHELTER, BOGOR, INDONESIA

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Bogor, July 2025

Punithe Raj A/L Rajendran





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