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A NOTE ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE AETIOLOGICAL AGENT OF JORGE LÔBO'S DISEASE IN 199 T. C. MEDIUM CONTAINING PHYTOHAEMAGGLUTININ

Preliminary Report

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SUMMARY

This note reports the cultivation of the aetiological agent of Jorge Lôbo's Disease in 199 T.C. medium containing 5% of bovine foetal serum, 100 U.O./ml penicillin and 2.5 μg/ml amphotericin B, plus 0.2 per cent phytohaemagglutinin and incubated at 37°C.

Many attempts have been made to cultivate the causative agent of Cheloidian Blastomycosis (LÔBO [7]; FONSECA FILHO & ARÊA LEÃO [4]; LEÃO et al. [5, 6]; AZEVEDO [1]; CARNEIRO [2]; and others). The present note reports the results obtained using 199 medium containing phytohaemagglutinin.

Recently we described some cases of Jorge Lôbo's Disease from Pará (DIAS & SAMPAIO [3]). Material from the lesion of one of these patients was kept in distilled water at 4°C for 5 months.

It was transferred from the distilled water to a culture tube containing 199 medium (Grand Island Biological Company, New York) plus 5% foetal bovine serum containing penicillin 100 units per ml, amphotericin B (Squibb) 2.5 μg per ml, 0.2 per cent phytohaemagglutinin (Difco Lab. Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.), and incubated at 37°C. Medium 199 containing phytohaemagglutinin and amphotericin B is used routinely at some laboratories, to cultivate cells; no special reason motivated the Author in choosing this medium. Twenty days later, the tissue was completely destroyed and only a mass of whitish material could be seen under the microscope, which contained an immense number of fungal bodies which are illustrated in Fig. 1. These organisms were free or attached to oneanother, forming chain groups of up to 15 individuals. Figure 2 illustrates the detail of a chain of the fungi.

The fungal elements were morphologically the same as those causing Jorge Lôbo's Disease and there was no evidence of contamination by another fungus. No cellular material of the original tissue was found after incubation at 37°C.

The sediment obtained by centrifugation at low speed of the 199 medium showed many chains of the fungi.

It would seem that we have for the first time successfully cultivated the aetiological agent of Lôbo's Disease. The material from these cultures was inoculated into maltose agar and maltose plus penicillin.

RESUMO

Cultivo do agente etiológico da Doença de Jorge Lôbo em meio 199, adicionado de fito-hemaglutinina (Nota prévia)

Descreve-se a cultura do agente etiológico da Doença de Jorge Lôbo em meio 199 enriquecido com 5% de soro fetal bovino, com

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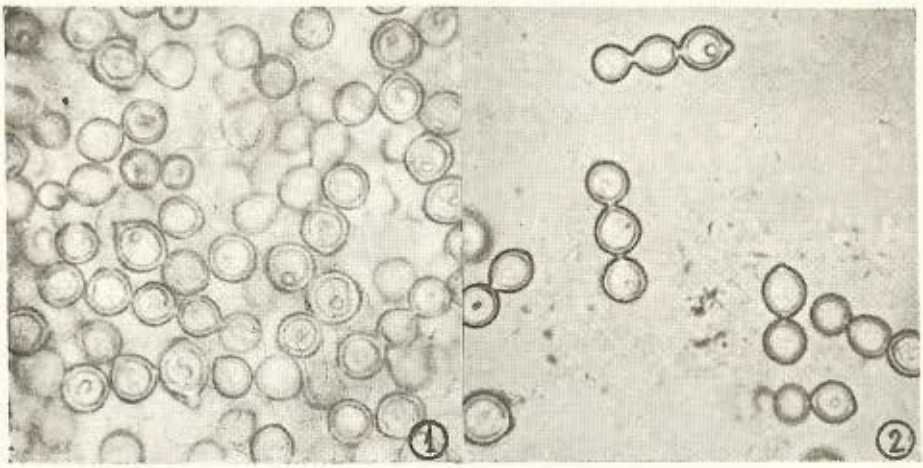

Fig. 1 — General view of the aetiological agent of Jorge Lôbo's Disease in the cultivation medium. 800 ×. Fig. 2 — Detail of a chain of the fungi. 800 ×.

100 unidades/ml de penicilina, 2,5 μg/ml de anfotericina B, adicionado de 0,2% de Fito-hemaglutinina, à temperatura de 37°C.

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