

Corynebacterial skin
infection-I
Erythrasma-1



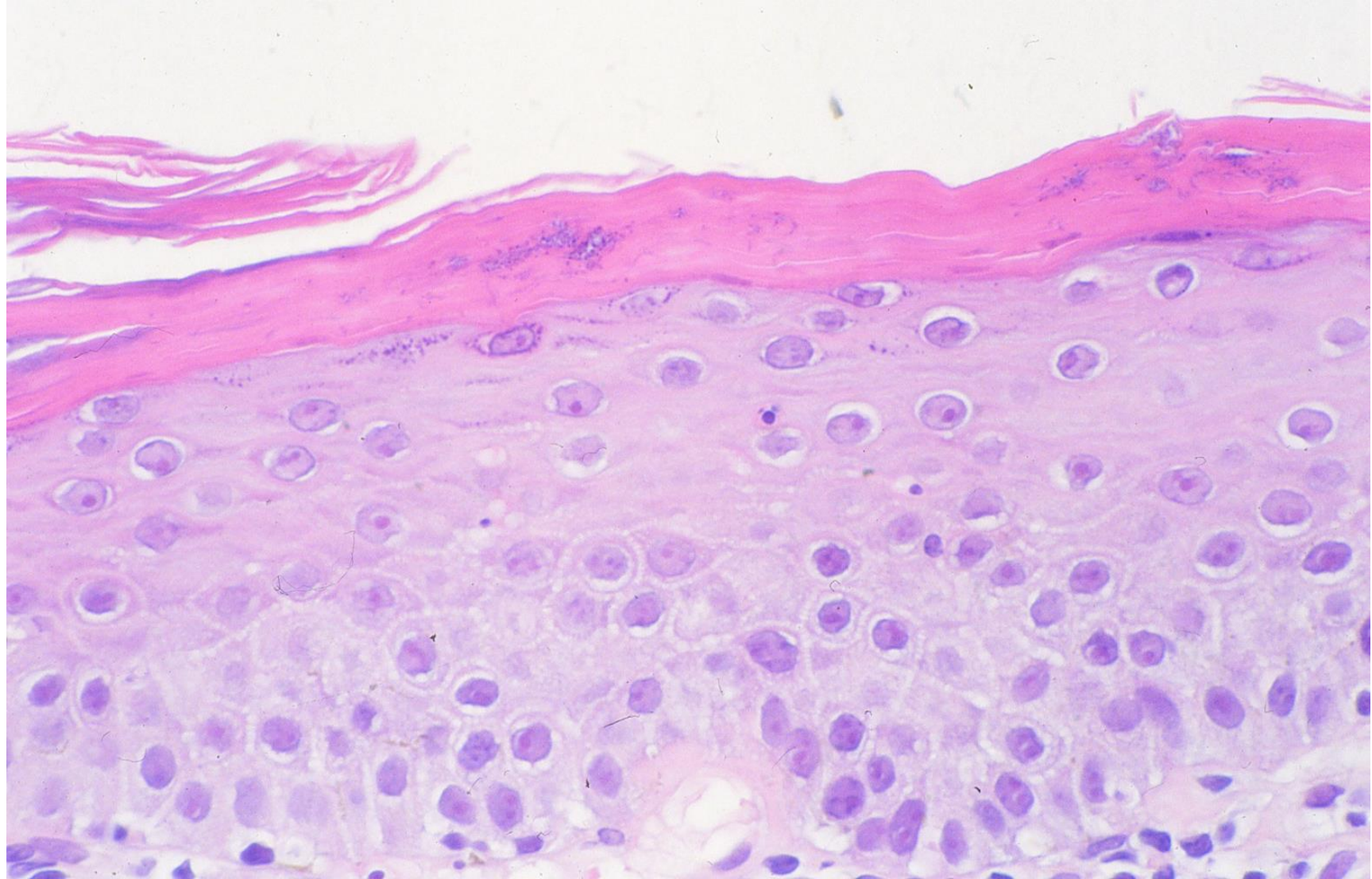
Erythrasma in the armpit (adult male): *Corynebacterium minutissimum* skin infection. Erythrasma presents as well-defined pink or brown patches with fine scaling and superficial fissures. Mild itching may be present.

Corynebacterial skin
infection-1
Erythrasma-2



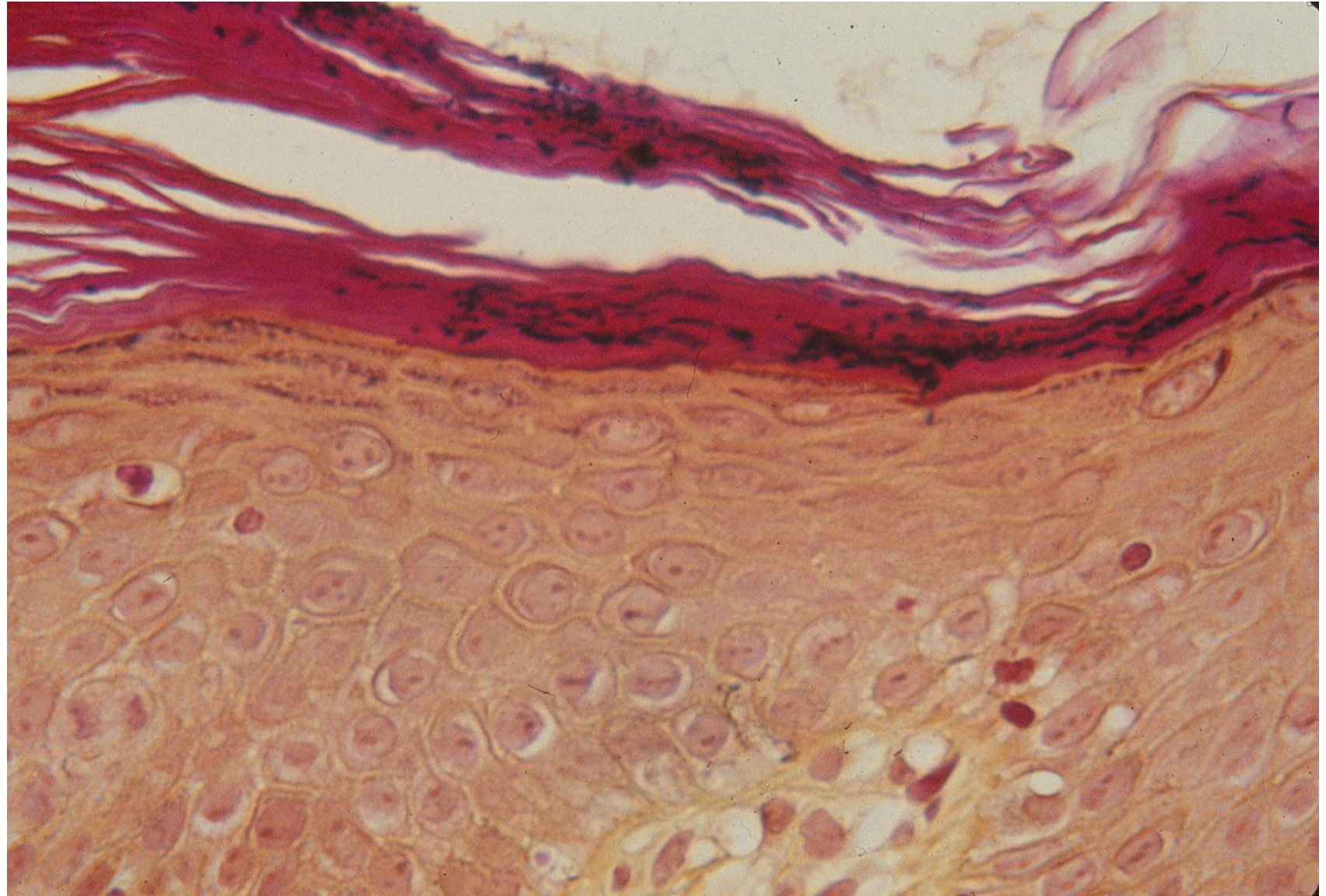
Erythrasma in the armpit (adult male): *Corynebacterium minutissimum* skin infection. With Wood lamp examination, long wavelength ultraviolet radiation causes erythrasma to fluoresce a coral-pink color due to coproporphyrin III released by the bacteria.

Corynebacterial skin
infection-I
Erythrasma-3



Erythrasma in the armpit (adult male, HE): *Corynebacterium minutissimum* skin infection
Small rods are colonized in the hyperkeratotic cornified layer.

Corynebacterial skin
infection-1
Erythrasma-4



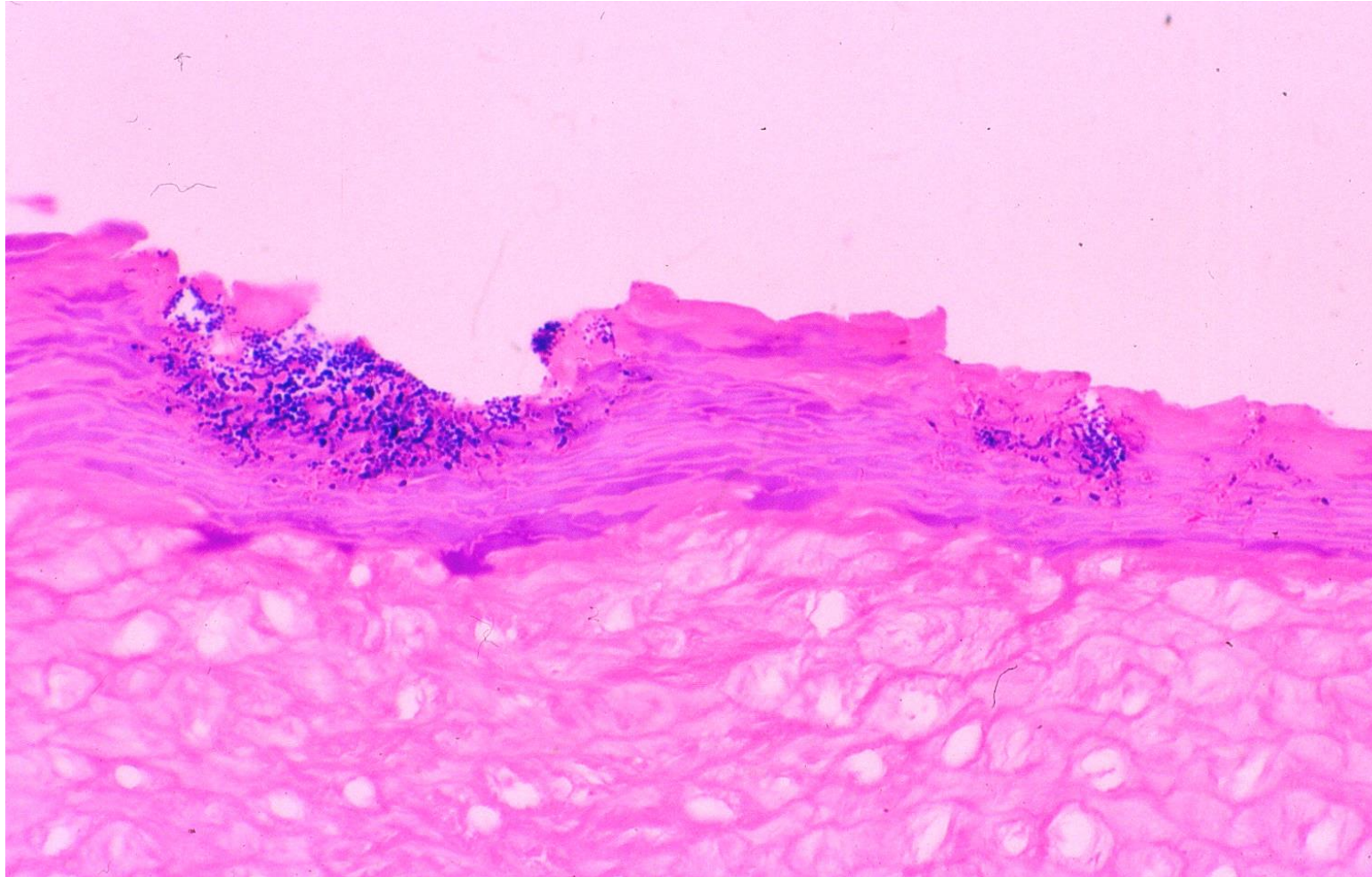
Erythrasma in the armpit (adult male, Gram): *Corynebacterium minutissimum* skin infection
Small rods in the hyperkeratotic cornified layer are Gram-positive.

Corynebacterial
skin infection-II
Pitted keratolysis-1



Pitted keratolysis (keratolysis plantare sulcatum or ringed keratolysis) (adult M):
Pitted keratolysis is superficial corynebacterial skin infection, characterized
by crater-like pits and malodor. It typically affects pressure-bearing areas on the sole.
In addition to *Corynebacteria*, *Dermatophilus congolensis*, *Kytococcus sedentarius*,
Actinomyces or *Streptomyces* may also cause pitted keratolysis.

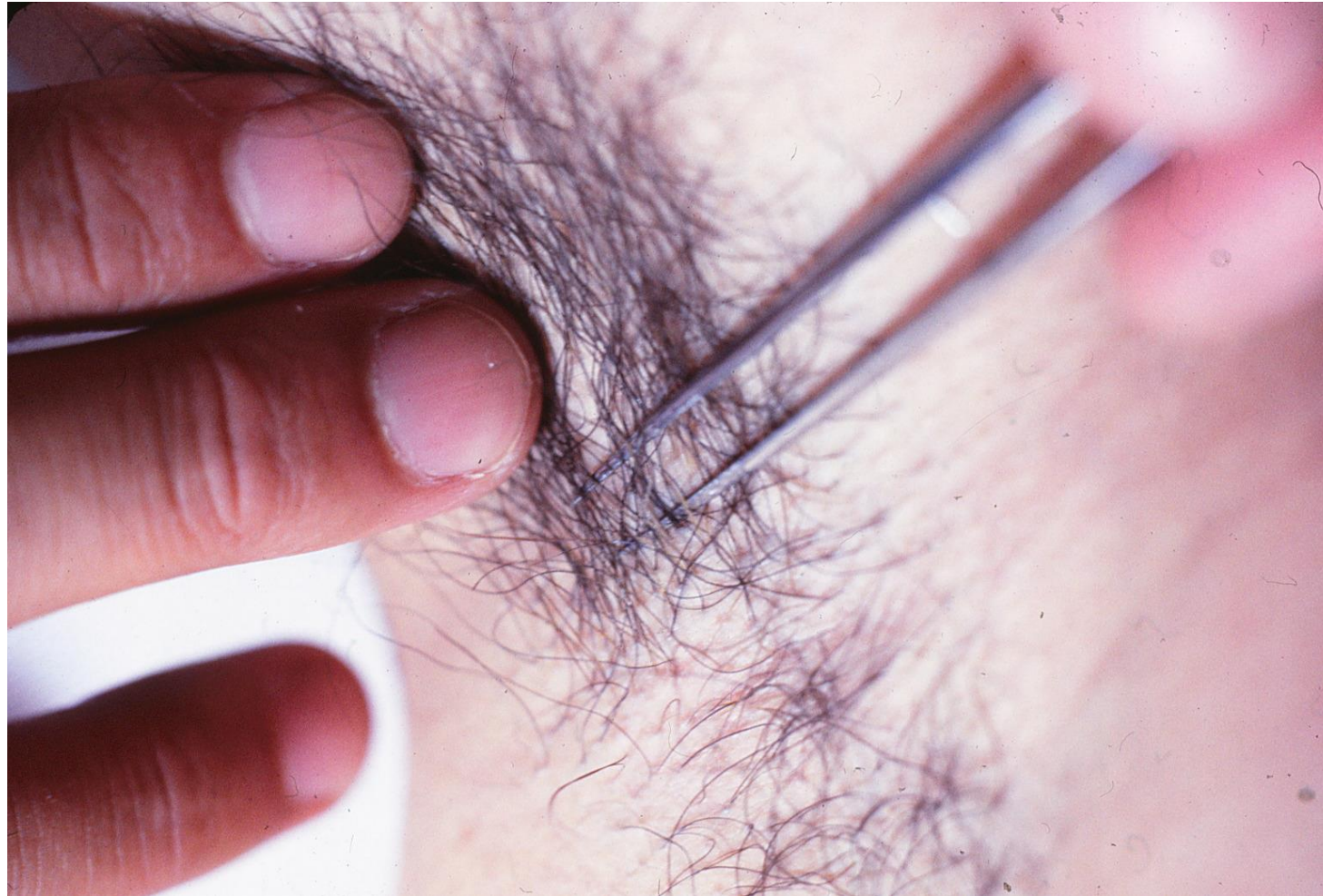
Corynebacterial
skin infection-II
Pitted keratolysis-2



Pitted keratolysis (Gram stain):

Pits are formed in the cornified layer. Gram stain visualizes Gram-positive coccoid or Filamentous bacilli in the eroded (pitted) cornified layer.

Corynebacterial skin
infection-III
Trichomyces axillaris-1



Trichomyces axillaris:
Trichomyces axillaris is superficial corynebacterial infection of underarm hair. The disease is characterized by concretions sticking to the hair shaft.

Corynebacterial skin
infection-III
Trichomycosis axillaris-2



Trichomycosis axillaris:
Wood lamp examination shows pale-yellow fluorescence on the axillary hair.

Corynebacterial skin
infection-III
Trichomycosis axillaris-3



Trichomycosis axillaris:
Scanning microscopy identifies long rods colonizing the surface of the axillary hair,
forming a concretion.

Corynebacterial skin
infection-III
Trichomycosis axillaris-4



Trichomycosis axillaris:

Gram staining visualizes the concretion where long rods colonize the surface of the axillary hair. *Corynebacterium tenuis*, *C. propinquum* or *C. flavescens* are the causative bacteria. *Serratia marcescens* may also be a pathogen.