

Introduction

The human medical mycology started with the discovery of etiologic agents of dermatophytes, after few years dermatophytosis was one of the most common skin diseases, its causative agent vary with geography and time as a result of changes in the living conditions and fungal adaptations (**Figueroa et al., 1997**).

Dermatophytosis is the infection of keratinized tissue such as hair, nail and stratum corneum of the skin by dermatophytic fungi. These fungi are anamorphic species belonging to the genera *Trichophyton*, *Microsporum* and *Epidermophyton* (**Ogawa et al., 1998**).

Dermatophytosis are among the most prevalent infections in the world. Although they can be persistent and trouble – some, they are not debilitating or life – threatening, yet millions of dollars are expended annually in their treatment (**Jawetz et al., 2001**).

Dermatophytosis show a wide range of clinical presentations which are affected by many factors such as the species, the inoculum size of the causative agent, the site of infection and the immune status of the host. Rather than one clinical manifestation being caused by a single organism, a single disease manifestation can in fact result from several species of organisms (**Elias et al., 2003**).