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Chronic Mucocutaneous Candidiasis; Report of Three Cases with Different Phenotypes

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Abstract:

Despite the fact that higher BMI is a risk factor for, wheeze ever, wheeze and dyspnea in the last 12 months, and diagnosed asthma, higher BMI is not a risk factor for obstructive pattern in pulmonary function test. Chronic Mucocutaneous Candidiasis (CMCC) refers to a group of immunodeficiencies, characterized by persistent or recurrent infections of the skin, nails, and mucus membranes caused by candida. A wide range of immunologic abnormality has been reported in CMCC. Defects in cellular limb of the immune system, mainly the specific response to antigens of candida species, are well documented in CMCC patients. A subgroup of patients is predisposed to development of autoimmune endocrinopathies. These patients need repeated monitoring of endocrine functions. Immunologic studies are needed to identify the extent of immunodeficiency and other abnormalities of immune functions. We report three cases of CMCC. These patients show different phenotypes and highlight the need for complete evaluation and long term follow-up for accompanying disorders.

Keywords:

[Candida](#) . [Chronic Mucocutaneous Candidiasis](#) . [Immunodeficiency](#)

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