

PATHOGENIC FUNGI IN BATS OF THE JUNDIAI CITY, BRAZIL.

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Ninety-two bats (30 males and 62 females) of different species, the majority (91.5%) being insectivorous, and 73% being the specie *Molossus molossus*, were captured inside urban buildings. Liver, spleen and intestine tissues were collected from the bats, resulting in 276 biological samples that were conserved in PBS-Lincomicin, at 3^o C/24h until processing. The samples were macerated, having one aliquot seed in Sabouraud Agar-chloranphenicol and incubated for 30 days at 30 °C. Identifications were made according to physiological, biochemical and morphological models. Six biological samples (2.2%) of five bats had fungi potentially pathogenic to humans. One female *M.molossus* showed three species:

Candida famata, *Candida guilliermondii* and *Candida parapsilosis* in her spleen; one male *M. molossus* had *Candida famata* in his spleen; one female *Glossophaga souricina* presented *Candida ciferri* from the intestine; one female *M. molossus* had *Cryptococcus laurentii* in the spleen and one female *M. molossus* had *Histoplasma capsulatum* in the liver and in the spleen. This study revealed different fungi species from the group of bats analyzed, which cause human mycosis and have an opportunistic potential.