



SYSTEMIC MYCOSES



Wm. Balfour Baikie.
in command of the Niger Expedition

Photograph by courtesy of Dr. J. B. King

WILLIAM BALFOUR BAIKIE, R.N., F.R.S.E.

SYSTEMIC MYCOSES

A Ciba Foundation Symposium

In commemoration of William Balfour Baikie

Edited by

G. E. W. WOLSTENHOLME

and

RUTH PORTER



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The Ciba Foundation was opened in 1949 to promote international co-operation in medical and chemical research among scientists from all parts of the world. Its house at 41 Portland Place, London, has become a meeting place well known to workers in many fields of science. Every year the Foundation organizes from six to ten three-day symposia and three or four one-day study groups, all of which are published in book form. Many other informal meetings are held in the house, organized either by the Foundation or by other scientific groups needing a place to meet. In addition, bedrooms are available for scientists visiting London, whether or not they are attending a meeting in the building.

The Ciba Foundation owes its existence to the generosity of CIBA Ltd, Basle, who, realizing the disruption of scientific communication caused by the war and by problems of distance, decided to set up a philanthropic institution whose aim would be to overcome such barriers. London was chosen as its site for reasons dictated by the special advantages of English charitable trust law (ensuring the independence of its actions), as well as those of language and geography.

The Foundation's many activities are controlled by a small group of distinguished trustees. Within the general framework of biological science, interpreted in its broadest sense, these activities are well summed up by the Ciba Foundation's motto, *Consociet Gentes*—let the nations come together.



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Symposium on Systemic Mycoses held in the University College Hospital, Ibadan, 29th-31st March, 1967

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Preface

PROFESSOR Peter Cockshott made the original suggestion that the Ciba Foundation should hold one of its small international conferences in Ibadan, Nigeria. An appropriate subject seemed to be the new work on and the definition of deep mycoses, since fungal infections were being studied to such good effect in Nigeria and other parts of Africa and yet were of significance in many other countries round the world. Professor Symmers soon became heavily involved in preparations for this meeting, and we owe a great deal to him and Peter Cockshott for their very expert advice. The symposium had an exceptionally wide membership: thirteen countries were eventually represented. We were especially pleased that for once a Russian scientist arrived to take part in the meeting, and—because he spoke no English—we were happy to include his most able and charming interpreter, Mrs. Tamara Peradze, a scientist working in Ibadan, with her husband, for the World Health Organization.

To hold any symposium away from our own well-equipped home in London is always a slightly anxious proceeding, but in Ibadan, thanks to Peter Cockshott's remarkable foresight and effectiveness, and the helpfulness and warm hospitality of many members of the staff of Ibadan University, there was no single hitch and much unanticipated pleasure. We particularly wish to thank Mr. Frank Speed, A.R.P.S., A.I.B.P., for his skill in the recording of the whole meeting and his aid in getting the tapes safely back to London.

All the participants from England, and a few others, have given advice and help during the editing of this volume. We should like to thank them all, and especially Ian Murray for his unfailing patience and calmness, and his ability to supply accurate information at short notice.

William Balfour Baikie, in commemoration of whom this symposium was held, established good relations between the peoples of Nigeria and members of his own expedition by peaceful means. It was encouraging to see a similar spirit of co-operation

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reaffirmed on this occasion through the bonds of scientific interest and friendship among all members of the symposium. We hope that this book will serve not only as a source of useful information, but also as a link between clinical and research workers concerned with fungal infections in many parts of the world.

RUTH PORTER

EDITORS' NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY*

It became clear very early in the Symposium that agreement on technical nomenclature was prerequisite to the successful publication of the Proceedings. Various synonyms of the fungi and of the diseases caused by them were used. Ambiguity was also a problem in respect of the names of drugs and laboratory reagents. This was neither unexpected nor avoidable in a gathering representative of so many (thirteen) countries and almost as many languages, and the resulting opportunity to define some nationally and internationally ambiguous (at present) terms is welcome. It was therefore agreed that the published volume of the proceedings of the symposium should be prefaced by a short note on terminology. It is hoped that this will clarify these problems, and that the nomenclature used in this volume—although not perfect—will be acceptable both to the members of the symposium and to those whose first contact with the deep mycoses may come from reading this book.

DEEP-SEATED (DEEP) FUNGAL INFECTIONS

The diseases that the group had met to study were referred to variously as "deep-seated or deep fungal infections", "deep mycoses" and "systemic mycoses". It became obvious that different speakers understood different limits for the infections that they were describing as deep. Some felt that fungal infections involving the dermis and subcutaneous tissues, such as cutaneous chromomycosis and sporotrichosis, should be classed as superficial rather than deep, because they involved the skin. Others preferred to consider all diseases in which the causative fungi invade the subepithelial tissues as "deep" or "systemic", in contrast to the "superficial" infections in which the fungi are present only in the epidermis and its surface appendages (hairs and nails) or on the epithelial surface of mucous membranes: it was decided to adopt the second of these classifications for this symposium. According to this definition the various forms of tinea and other epidermophytoses, and also such infections of mucosal surfaces as

* This note was compiled as a result of discussions at the time of the symposium (Professors Baker, Seeliger and Symmers, Drs. Emmons and Murray, Mr. Austwick and many others) and thanks to the considerable help of Dr. Murray and Mr. Austwick, and (especially) of Professor Symmers during the editing of the proceedings. The editors wish to thank all these contributors. We would like to emphasize that no one person agreed to everything in this note, the final responsibility for which rests with the editors.