The Fungi of Medical Importance
Research(15): no less than 15 pages
Final Exam(15)

- The content of presentation:
  1. Name of disease
  2. Name of the fungi that causes disease
  3. Describe the fungi
  4. The symptom of disease
  5. How to diagnose the disease
  6. Cure
  7. References
Fungi as infections agents

• Mold & yeast are widely distributed in air, dust, fomites& normal flora
• Humans are relatively resistant
• Fungi are relatively nonpathogenic
• Of the 100,000 fungal species, only 300 have been linked to disease in animals
• Fungi are the most common plant pathogens
Fungi as infections agents

- **Mycosis**(or **mycoses**) – disease process caused by fungi
- Infectious fungi can be grouped based on the virulence of the organism and **level of involvement of the disease**
  - Systemic
  - Subcutaneous
  - Cutaneous
  - Superficial
Fungi as infections agents

• Fungi pathogens can be classified in 2 categories:
  - Primary (true) pathogens: have virulence factors that allow to invade and grow in healthy host
  - Opportunistic pathogens: weak virulence; causes disease in only weakened or compromised hosts
Pathogenesis of Fungi

• Enter body through respiratory, mucous, and cutaneous routes
• In general, primary pathogens have a respiratory portal of entry
• Spores, hyphal elements, and yeast can all be infectious; more often spores due to their durability
• Mycoses are not usually communicable (except dermatophytes and Candida species)
Mycoses

• most fungal pathogens do not require a host to complete their life cycles and infections are not communicable

• dermaphytes & *Candida sp* naturally inhabit human body & are transmissible

• dermaphytoses most prevalent

• systemic, subcutaneous, cutaneous or superficial infections
Mycoses

- diagnosis & identification require microscopic examination of stained specimens, culturing in selective & enriched media & specific biochemical & serological tests

- control involves intravenous amphotericin B, flucytosine, azoles & nystatin