Analysis of Linear Spore Trap Samples
by SOP AAMTDX001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spore Name</th>
<th>Raw Count</th>
<th>Spores/m³</th>
<th>% Total</th>
<th>Raw Count</th>
<th>Spores/m³</th>
<th>% Total</th>
<th>Raw Count</th>
<th>Spores/m³</th>
<th>% Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alternaria</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthrinum</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascospores</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>32,107</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1,369</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basidiospores</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bipolaris</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curvularia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epicoccum</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periconia/Myxomycete</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pithomyces</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spagazzinia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetraploa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torula</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urediniospores</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pycicularia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillus/Penicillium</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>9,520</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cladosporium</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 278, 41,793, 100, 55, 2,281, 100, 22, 913, 100

Please see attached sheet for additional information and important notes.

Limit of Detection @ 600x 41
Limit of Detection @ 300x 13
Background / m³ is a combination of debris, skin and fibers.

Richard Billups
Laboratory Director

Page 1 of 11
### Other observations:

- **Sample 1**: Basement overloaded with debris. Appears to be mainly gypsum board (>500,000/m³). Piece of wood observed that indicates active wood rot.

- **Sample 2**: Main Level overloaded with debris. Appears to be mainly gypsum board (>500,000/m³). Pollen count 539 / m³.

- **Sample 3**: Upstairs Bedroom overloaded with debris. Appears to be mainly gypsum board (>500,000/m³). Pollen count 269/m³.
### How To Read Our Reports

#### Amount of Air sampled, out of 1000 Liters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spore Name</th>
<th>Raw Count</th>
<th>Spores/m³</th>
<th>% Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alternaria</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthrinium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthrospores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascospores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basidiospores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bipolaris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curvularia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epicoccum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigrospora</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periconia/Myxomycete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pithomyces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spegazzinia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetraploa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torula</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urediniospores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillus/Penicillium</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>16,593</td>
<td>73.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cladosporium</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>5,268</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaetomium</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stachybotrys</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichoderma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulocladium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total number of spores after formula applied to raw spore count, which will equal how many spores there are per one cubic meter of air.

#### Total spores in this sample per one cubic meter of air.

#### Each spore counted by the analyst represents this many spores at one cubic meter, at the specified magnification.

#### Limit of Detection @ 600x

#### Limit of Detection @ 300x

---

Please see attached sheet for additional information.

Air Allergen Mold Testing
2041 Hessian Court
Stone Mountain, Ga. 30087
Phone (770) 938-4861 Fax (770) 270-0853
How to Read Our Reports

1. Notice that the major groups of spores are separated into Predominantly Outside, Inside / Outside, and Water damage.

   This is to make it easier to compare important groupings on the report.

2. The spore types, as well as the number identified is important. High levels of *Aspergillus / Penicillium*, and any level of the Water Damage organisms should be of concern.

3. The Outside, or Background sample is used to verify that the sampling equipment is operating correctly. The Outside sample can also be used to determine if the HVAC is operating correctly and as a comparison to the spores recovered inside.

4. The background is represented as particles per cubic meter. The higher the number of particles the more likely that the HVAC is not operating correctly, or there may be overcrowding in the room. High levels of particles can also be an indicator of poor air quality that can lead to respiratory irritation.

5. Skin fragments are common in the indoor air. Again, as the % of fragments rise, the more chance that it may be indicating poor circulation or overcrowding.

6. Particles and Fibers are identified on page 2 of the report. If there is something important to note about the fibers or if dust mite parts are observed, it will be noted here.

7. Hyphae are analogous to the stem of a plant. The spores arise from the hyphae, therefore, hyphae should be taken into account when looking at the total spore count, although they are not a part of that number. Hyphae can also give rise to new fungus growth in HVAC systems and carpeting.

8. The spore types are explained in the Organism section of the report.

9. The Limit of Detection is equal to one spore counted by the analyst divided by the inverse of the volume sampled and by the percent of the slide analyzed. If the detection limit is 41, it means that if there are 41 spores of that type in 1 cubic meter of air, that reading 30% of the slide at 600x (magnification) will result in a raw count of 1.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism</th>
<th>Genus</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Recovered From</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Inside / Outside Spore Type</th>
<th>Health Risk Found in Combination with</th>
<th>Mycotoxins Produced Type</th>
<th>High Water Activity Indicator</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Health Risk Found in Combination with</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acremonium</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>soil, dead leaves, carpet, gypsum board</td>
<td>generally recovered in large numbers</td>
<td>Often recovered from water damaged inside wall</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>keratitis, mycetoma, aspergillosis</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stachybotrys, Chaetomium, Trichoderma, Aspergillus, Penicillium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternaria</td>
<td>alternata</td>
<td>carpet and air. Mostly an outside spore on plants and in soil</td>
<td>occurs in small amounts</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>phaeohyphomycosis, infections of bone, cutaneous tissue, ears, eyes, parasanal</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bipolaris, Curvularia, Cladosporium, Pithomyces, Epicoccum, Drechslera, Exserohilum, Helminthosporum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthrinium</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>soil, forest litter, plant materials, decaying wood, decaying wood in crawl spaces</td>
<td>not often occurring inside, generally outside in moderate numbers. Often found on decaying wo</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Curvularia, Bipolaris, Cladosporium, Pithomyces, Epicoccum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillus</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>soil, food, air, carpet, HVAC</td>
<td>Large amounts when recovered</td>
<td>BOTH</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>aspergillosis, allergy</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td>Penicillium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillus</td>
<td>versicolor</td>
<td>HVAC, insulation, carpet, air</td>
<td>Must be &lt; 1. Not tolerated at any level inside.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>aspergillosis</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aspergillus sydowi, Aspergillus fumigatus, Aspergillus usus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillus</td>
<td>fumigatus</td>
<td>Air, Carpet, HVAC</td>
<td>Must be &lt; 1. Not tolerated at any level inside.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Respiratory pathogen. Most often cause of Aspergillosis</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cladosporium, Aspergillus versicolor, bacteria, Aspergillus sydowi, Aspergillus niger,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aureobasidium</td>
<td>pullulans</td>
<td>food, indoor, soil, leaf, seeds, fruit drinks, carpet, wet areas</td>
<td>INSIDE</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>corneal, peritoneal, cutaneous, pulmonary, systemic mycosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yeasts, Chaetomium, Stachybotrys, Trichoderma, Aspergillus, Penicillium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basidiospores</td>
<td></td>
<td>soil, wood, cellulose materials, plywood when wet</td>
<td>large amounts</td>
<td>OUTSIDE</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO for air, YES for some mushrooms</td>
<td>NONE from air, Some mushrooms ingested can contain dangerous toxins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ascospores, recovered on laboratory media as sterile mycelium, sometimes with &quot;clamps&quot; and/or arthrospores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaetomium</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>Ascospore commonly associated with wet gypsum board. Present in soil</td>
<td>Large amounts when recovered</td>
<td>INSIDE</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO occasionally associated with infections of blood, brain, skin and nails</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yeasts, Stachybotrys, Trichoderma, Aspergillus, Penicillium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cladosporum</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>plant material, soil, indoor air, carpet, HVAC</td>
<td>BOTH</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alternaria, Curvularia, Pithomyces, Epicoccum, Drechslera, Exserohilum, Helminthosporum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organism</td>
<td>Genus</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Recovered From</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Inside / Outside</td>
<td>Spore Type</td>
<td>Health Risk</td>
<td>Found in Combination with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curvularia</td>
<td>Curvularia</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>soil, plant material, carpet, cellulose materials (paper)</td>
<td>BOTH</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Alternaria, Cladosporum species, Epicoctum, Drechslera, Exserohilum, Helminthosporum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epicocum</td>
<td>Microsporum</td>
<td>nigrum</td>
<td>plants, soil, carpet, air, seeds</td>
<td>generally recovered in small numbers</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Alternaria, Curvuatia, Cladosporum species, Drechslera, Exserohilum, Helminthosporum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusarium</td>
<td>Fusarium</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>grains, soils, apples, potatoes, sugar beet, maize</td>
<td>few, when recovered</td>
<td>BOTH</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES several species</td>
<td>keratitis, occasionally mycetoma, sinusitis, septic arthritis and onychomycosis. Contains highly toxic secondary metabolites when ingested in some food grains.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsporum</td>
<td>Microsporum</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>human and animal scalp, skin, nails</td>
<td>rarely recovered in air samples</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>dermatophyte, Ringworm, infections of skin, scalp and nails</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myxomycete</td>
<td>Myxomycete</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>plant pathogen</td>
<td>low, outside</td>
<td>OUTSIDE</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>seen at various times of the years outside with a combination of other outside spores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigrospora</td>
<td>Nigrospora</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>carpet, air, soil, plants</td>
<td>BOTH</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Alternaria, Cladosporum species, Epicoctum, Drechslera, Exserohilum, Helminthosporum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penioma</td>
<td>Penioma</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>plant pathogen</td>
<td>low, outside</td>
<td>OUTSIDE</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>seen at various times of the years outside with a combination of other outside spores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pithomyces</td>
<td>Pithomyces</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>soil, air, plant material</td>
<td>at certain times of the year can be recovered in moderate amounts from outside air</td>
<td>OUTSIDE</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Alternaria, Cladosporum species, Epicoctum, Drechslera, Exserohilum, Helminthosporum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organism</td>
<td>Genus</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Recovered From</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Inside / Outside Spore Type</td>
<td>High Water Activity Indicator</td>
<td>Mycotoxins Produced</td>
<td>Health Risk Type</td>
<td>Found in Combination with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyricularia</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>soil, plant</td>
<td>soil, plant</td>
<td>very small numbers outside</td>
<td>OUTSIDE</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>seen at various times of the years outside with a combination of other outside spores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spegazzinia</td>
<td>chartarum</td>
<td>soil, plants</td>
<td>soil, plants</td>
<td>very small numbers outside</td>
<td>OUTSIDE</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>seen at various times of the years outside with a combination of other outside spores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stachybotrys (Memnoniella)</td>
<td>chartarum</td>
<td>soil, plants</td>
<td>soil, plants</td>
<td>very small numbers outside</td>
<td>OUTSIDE</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Neurotoxic. Toxins are damaging to organs but the spores do not grow at body temperature.</td>
<td>Chaetomium, Trichoderma, Acremonium, Ulocladium, Aspergillus usus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stemphylium</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>soil, grass, wood, paper</td>
<td>soil, grass, wood, paper</td>
<td>in small numbers outside</td>
<td>OUTSIDE</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>Alternaria, Cladosporium species, Epicoccum, Drechslera, Eixserohilum, Helminthosporium, Curvularia, Pithomyces, Bipolaris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetraploa</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>plant material</td>
<td>plant material</td>
<td>very small numbers outside</td>
<td>OUTSIDE</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>seen at various times of the years outside with a combination of other outside spores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torula</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>soil, plants</td>
<td>soil, plants</td>
<td>very small numbers outside</td>
<td>OUTSIDE</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>seen at various times of the years outside with a combination of other outside spores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichoderma</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>soil, plant material, carpet, cellulose materials (paper), decaying wood</td>
<td>soil, plant material, carpet, cellulose materials (paper), decaying wood</td>
<td>clumps of green spores in large numbers</td>
<td>BOTH</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>T. viride is associated with aspergillosis. T. harzianum is associated with hypersensitivity pneumonitis</td>
<td>Aspergillus, Penicillium, Chaetomium, Acremonium, Stachybotrys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichophyton</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>human and animal scalp, skin, nails</td>
<td>human and animal scalp, skin, nails</td>
<td>rarely recovered in air samples</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>dermatophyte. Ringworm, infections of skin, scalp and nails</td>
<td>Microsporum, Epidermophyton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulocladium</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>soil, grass, wood, paper</td>
<td>soil, grass, wood, paper</td>
<td>in small numbers outside, moderate inside</td>
<td>BOTH</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>Aspergillus, Penicillium, Chaetomium, Acremonium, Stachybotrys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uredinospores (Rusts)</td>
<td>species</td>
<td>plant pathogen</td>
<td>plant pathogen</td>
<td>variable in numbers produced</td>
<td>OUTSIDE</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>seen at various times of the years outside with a combination of other outside spores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## GLOSSARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillosis</td>
<td>Refers to any species of the genera <em>Aspergillus</em> and <em>Penicillium</em> that can infect the respiratory tract, sinuses, ear, eye, skin, mucous membranes and multiple systemic sites. The most common cause of aspergillosis is <em>Aspergillus fumigatus</em> and <em>Aspergillus flavus</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascomycetes (ascospores)</td>
<td>A class of fungi characterized by the presence of ascii and spores, and having two distinct reproductive phases, a perfect stage and an imperfect stage. Outside, mainly found as plant pathogens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basidiomycetes (basidiospores)</td>
<td>The largest class of fungi the Basidiomycota has been divided into 2 classes, mushrooms, and the jelly, rust and smut fungi. Major contributor to wood rot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromoblastomycosis</td>
<td>Granulomatous inflammation with suppurative reaction, generally superficial and/or subcutaneous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermatophyte</td>
<td>A fungus belonging to the genus, <em>Trichophyton</em>, <em>Epidermophyton</em> or <em>Microsporum</em>, with the ability to obtain nutrients from keratin and infect skin, hair, or nails of humans or animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyalohyphomycosis</td>
<td>Saprophytic fungi that produce colorless hyphae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keratitis</td>
<td>inflammation of the cornea of the eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycetoma</td>
<td>a localized, chronic cutaneous or subcutaneous infection classically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>characterized by draining sinuses, granules and swelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycosis</td>
<td>disease caused by a fungus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myxomycetes (slime mold)</td>
<td>A class of peculiar organisms, the slime molds, formerly regarded as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>animals (Mycetozoa), but now generally thought to be plants and often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>separated as a distinct phylum (Myxophyta); essentially equivalent to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the division Myxomycota. They are found on damp earth and decaying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vegetable matter, and consist of naked masses of protoplasm, often of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>considerable size, which creep very slowly over the surface and ingest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>solid food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onychomycosis</td>
<td>a fungal infection that affects the fingernails or toenails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaeohyphomycosis</td>
<td>saprophytic fungi that produce dark brown to black hyphae and infect the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>skin and may also be subcutaneous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinusitis</td>
<td>is inflammation of the lining membrane of any of the hollow areas (sinuses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of the bone of the skull around the nose. The sinuses are directly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>connected to the nasal cavities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterile Mycelium</td>
<td>hyphae that have an absence of spores or conidia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subcutaneous</strong></td>
<td>situated or occurring directly under the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supprative</strong></td>
<td>producing puss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uredinospores (Rusts)</strong></td>
<td>are the thinner-walled spores of some fungi: (rusts and smuts), from which the basidium arises. Plant pathogens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zygomycosis</strong></td>
<td>infection caused by opportunistic fungi of the zygomycete group (Rhizopus, Mucor, Rhizomucor, Absidia, Sycephalastrum, Cunninghamella)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References


