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Alternaria sp. - Pathogenicity: Usually considered a saprophytic pollutant, but sometimes causes faeofyomicosis, most often in the subcutaneous tissue. There have also been several reports of infections of the nails, eyes and sinuses. Growth rate: fast; ripen within 5 days. Colony Morphology: The surface is first grayish-white and woolly, and then becomes greenish-black or brown with a light border. May eventually became covered with short, grayish, airy gifs. Reverse black. Microscopic morphology: Gifa septate and dark. Conidid supports are septated and have variable lengths and sometimes have a zigzag appearance. Conidia is large (usually 8-16 x 23-50 microns) and brown, have both transverse and longitudinal septums, sometimes produce germ tubes, and are located separately or in chains; They tend to round at the end of the nearest conidiophores when narrowing on top, producing club form. Ascospore - sexual spores produced in the bag as a structure known as ascus. Characteristics of the Ascomycetes class. Medically important mushrooms 2: Aspergillus sp. Pathogenicity: Members of the Aspergillus genus cause a group of diseases known as aspergillois; The disease can be in the form of an invasive infection, colonization, toxicosis, or allergies. Organisms are opportunistic invaders, the most common forms for infecting various sites in low-resistant individuals due to neutropenia and/or treatment with high doses of corticosteroids or cytotoxic drugs. Aspergillus spp. are widespread in the environment and are commonly found as pollutants in cultures. Approximately 175 species of Aspergillus are known, but only about 20 have been found to cause the disease. Growth rates: Usually fast; Mature for 3 days; some species grow more slowly. Colony Morphology: The surface is first white and then any shade of green, yellow, orange, brown or black, depending on the species. The texture is velvety or cottony. Reverse is usually white, golden or brown. Microscopic morphology: Gifa septat (2.5-8.0 microns in diameter); unbranched conidiophore originates from specialized leg cell. Conidisides increase on the tip, forming a swollen vesicle. The bubbles are completely or partially coated with flask-shaped fialida (formerly called steligmata), which can develop directly on the vesicle (unitary form) or supported by a cell known as metula (a form of beaditis). The fialids produce chains in mostly round, sometimes rough conids (2-5 microns in diameter). Medically important mushrooms 3: Penicillium spp. Pathogenicity: It is commonly considered a pollutant, but found in a variety of diseases in which their etiological significance is uncertain. They are known to cause infections of the cornea, to cutaneous, outer ear, respiratory tract and pathways, as well as endocarditis after insertion of valve prostheses. Common disease reported to seriously immunocompromized patients. Many strains produce toxins. Growth rate: fast; ripen within 4 days. Usually there is no or bad growth at 37 degrees Celsius. Colony Morphology: The surface is first white, then becomes very powdery and bluish-green with a white border. Some less common species differ in color and texture. The reverse is usually white, but can be red or brown. If isolate produces red reverse and diffuse pigment in agar, P. marneffeii should be examined and if the body should be tested for thermal dimorphism; this is especially true if the patient has recently visited southeast Asia. Microscopic morphology: Gifa septat (1.5-5 microns in diameter) with branched or unsopcker conidiopiers that have secondary branches known as methuls. On the metulae, arranged in whorls, flaalids are flask-shaped that carry unbranched chains smooth or rough, round conidia (2.5-5 um in diameter). The whole structure forms a characteristic penicill or brush appearance. Medically important mushrooms 4: Basidiospore and Bipolaris spp. Basidiospore - Sexual dispute is formed on a structure known as basidia. Basidiomycetes class feature. Bipolaris spp. Pathogenicity: Most commonly cause allergic sinusitis and, in patients with weakened immunity, can progress to invade the bones and cause lesions in the brain. Sometimes infect various other sites, including the eye, skin, aorta, lungs and central nervous system. It is also known to be present as contaminants in clinical samples. Growth rate: fast; ripen within 5 days. Colony Morphology: The surface is at first grayish-brown, turns black with a matte center and is raised by a grayish-periphery. Reverse dark brown to black. Microscopic morphology: Dark septate gif. Conidiophores lengthen and bend at the point where each conidium is formed (simpodial ingenious growth); It produces a knobby zigzag appearance. The conydia is brown, oblong to cylindrical (6-12 x 16-35um), appear thick walls, and have 3-5 partitions and slightly protruding hilum. Drechslera spp.- a plant pathogen with an extremely similar appearance to bipolarica, which has never been registered as a human pathogen Medically important fungi 5: Chaetomium sp. Pathogenicity: Usually considered a contaminant; are sometimes involved in systemic and faeohiflymicosis. Growth rate: fast; ripen within 5 days. Colony Morphology: The surface is cottony, spreads, usually white, becomes tannic gray or grayish olives with age. Reverse is usually orange-tan tinted with red, but can be brown to black. Microscopic morphology: Hyphae septated with large (90-170 X round, oval, or flask-shaped peritions (best seen on potato dextrose agar), which are olive to brown and brittle and wavy and/or straight strands of appendages. Asci haunt and club forms, contain 4-8 dispute, and and dissolved shortly after release from ostiole (discovery) peritek. Ascospores, easily observed, are oval or lemon-shaped, single-celled, and usually olive brown, but can occur in a variety of shapes, sizes and colors. Medically important mushrooms 6: Cladosporium spp. Pathogenicity: Usually considered saprophytic pollutants. They were only occasionally involved in infections. Growth rates: moderately fast; ripen for 7 days at 25 degrees Celsius. Most strains don't grow at 37 degrees Celsius, but some do. Colony Morphology: The surface is greenish-brown or black with a grayish-velvety sleep, becoming heaped and slightly folded. Reverse black. Microscopic morphology: Gifa septate and dark; Conidiophores are dark and branched, vary in length, and tend to produce 2 or more condy chains. Conydia is brown, round to oval (3-6 x 4-12 microns), and is usually smooth; they form branching tree chains and are easily dislodged, showing dark spots (hila) at the point where they were attached to conidiops or other conidia. Cells carrying condiiyal chains, large and sometimes septated, resemble shields and can be mistaken for macrocodia when they can be seen alone. Medically important mushrooms 7: Curvularia spp. Pathogenicity: Etiological agents of opportunistic infections, most often corneas and sinuses; they also cause mycetomoma and fayphyfomicosis in various places, including nails, subcutaneous tissues and systemic organs. The spread to the brain is known to occur from time to time. They are also found as pollutants. Growth rate: fast; ripen within 5 days. Colony Morphology: Colony of dark olive green to brown or black with a pinkish-gray, woolen surface. The reverse is dark. Microscopic morphology: Gifa septate and dark. Conidid props are simple or branched and bent or knobby at points of conidium formation (simpodial ingenious growth). Conidia is large (8-14 X 21-35um), usually contain 4 cells, and eventually appear curved due to the swelling of the central cell. Conidia differ from bipolar spp., having a central cell that is darker than the finite cells, thinner cell walls, narrower septums between cells, and a different curve that develops with age. Medically important mushrooms 8: Epicoccum sp. Pathogenicity: Widely known as a pollutant; it is not known to cause the disease. Growth rates: moderately fast; ripen within 7 days. Colony Morphology: Colonies are irregularly cottoned and usually yellow to orange at first, turning brown to black, where dark mature conidia eventually form. Reverse is sometimes red or can be dark brown or grayish. Diffuse pigment can color medium yellow, orange, Or brown. Microscopic morphology: Clusters of short conidiopiors are formed on the gif by re-branching to form the dense mass from which the condies originate. Young conidis are round pear-shaped, pale, smooth, and unseptic. Mature conidia conidia arm in diameter) almost round, multiseptic, both longitudinal and transverse, dark brown or black, and often rough and wart. Characteristically, all stages of the conidia will be present simultaneously in clusters. Medically important mushrooms 9: Fusarium spp. Pathogenicity: Frequent agents of mycotic eye infections, most commonly affecting the cornea. They are also sometimes involved in a variety of infections, including mycetoms, sinusitis, septic arthritis, and nail infections. Fusarium spp. increasingly, systemic infections are spreading in highly neutropenic hosts; In these cases, the body can often be edished from skin lesions and blood samples. In addition, the disease has been reported in individuals who ingested food cooked from grains that have been overgrown with toxin-producing species. Fusarium is also found as a pollutant. Growth rate: fast; ripen within 4 days. Colony Morphology: At first white and cottony, but often rapidly develops a pink or purple center with a lighter periphery. Some species stay white or become tan or orange. F. solani is unique in that it becomes blue-green or bluish-brown, where clusters of conidiogenic cells develop. The reverse is usually light, but can be deeply colored. Microscopic morphology: Gif septate. There are two types of conidation: (i) non-recurring or branched conidiides with fialides that produce large (2-6 x 14-80 microns) sickle- or canoe-shaped macroconides (with 3-5 septus) and (ii) long or short simple conliance, carriers small (2-4 x 4-8 microns), oval, oval, oval 1- or 2-cell conidia slyly or in clusters resembling Acremonium spp. Medically important mushrooms 10: Memmoniella, Myxomycetes , Pithomyces sp. Pathogenicity: It is generally considered a pollutant, but has very occasionally been involved as an etiological agent in immunocompromized hosts. Causes facial eczema in sheep. Growth rate: fast; ripen within 5 days. Colony Morphology: The surface is light to dark brownish-black, cottony. The reverse is dark. Microscopic morphology: septate gif, pale or light brown. Conidiophores are short, simple, and peg-like. Conydia is one-sided, oval (10-20 X 20-30 microns), yellow to dark brown, and usually rough, with transverse and longitudinal septums. Medically Important Mushrooms 11: Stachybotrys chartarum (S. alternans, S. atra) Pathogenicity: Usually considered a contaminant. It produces several mycotoxins that appear to have the ability to affect humans and animals after eating, inhaling or percutaneous absorption. The fungus has been linked to pulmonary hemorrhage and hemosiderosis in infants. He was also involved in diseases (with various symptoms) in residents (of all ages) of water-damaged houses and other buildings. additional research to establish a solid causal link. Growth rates: moderately fast; usually ripen within 7 7 But can be quite fussy on conventional laboratory media; prefers a medium high in cellulose. Colony Morphology: The surface is first white, becoming dark gray to black with age; powdered cotton, spread. The reverse is light at first and then dark. Microscopic morphology: Gifs are septated and colorless until dark. Conidid supports are simple or branched, can become pigmented and rough with age, and bearish clusters of 3-10 fialydes. Fialides are colorless or pigmented, not septated and cylindrical, with a swollen top. Conids are dark, oval (average, 4.5 x 9 microns), single-celled, smooth or rough walls and usually form in clusters on the fialydas. Medically important Mushrooms 12: Stemphylium sp. Pathogenicity: It is generally considered a contaminant. Growth rate: fast; ripen within 5 days. Colony Morphology: Surface brown to black, cotton. Reverse black. Microscopic morphology: septate gif, from light brown to dark brown. Conidiophores are simple or sometimes branched out, with dark swollen terms bearing individual conidia; Conidiophore develops a knot or knobby appearance as it ages and produces more conidia. Conidia (12-20 x 15-30 microns) is dark, smooth or rough, and round or oval and have transverse and longitudinal partitions, often with noticeable narrowing in the central partition. Medically Important Mushrooms 13: Torula, Trichoderma spp. Pathogenicity: It is generally considered a contaminant, but there have been occasional reports of infection in immunocompromised patients and several cases of peritonitis in patients undergoing peritoneal dialysis. Growth rate: fast; ripen within 5 days. Colony Morphology: White fluff covers the agar for a few days and then becomes more compact and woolly. Green pateki are eventually produced due to the formation of a conidia (originally in the center of the colony and extend to the margin). Reverse colorless or light orange tan to yellow. Microscopic morphology: Gifs are septated. Conidiophores are short and often branched out at a wide angle; fialoids are the shape of a flask and are formed at a wide angle to conidiopiers. Conydia is round (3-4 microns in diameter) or slightly oval (2-3 x 2.5-5.0 microns), single-celled, and grouped together at the end of each fidid. Clusters are easily disturbed if microscopic drugs are handled with extreme care. Medically Important Mushrooms 14: Ulocladium sp. Pathogenicity: Usually considered a contaminant; very rarely participates in faeohiphomycosis. Growth rate: fast; ripen within 5 days. Colony Morphology: The surface is dark brown to black, cotton. Reverse black. Microscopic morphology: septate gif, from light brown to Color. Conidiophores are simple or branched and bent at conidial production points, giving a zigzag look. Conidia is brown to black, smooth or rough, and round to oval or slightly egg-shaped (7-12 x 18-24 microns), with transverse and septation. 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