

mycology

morphological classification

Yeast:

- Oval or rounded.
- Multiply by budding

Ex: Candida albicans.

when it is grown in human or sheep serum at 37 C for 3 hours

they forms a germ tubes (filamentous ourgrowth)

which can be detected with a wet films

Mold / Filamentous fungi:

- Have branching filaments (hyphae).
- They may be septate or non septate.
- Ex: Dermatophytes & Aspergillus

is a long, branching filamentous structure of a fungus with fruiting body on the top

give conidia

Dimorphic fungi: occurs in 2 forms:

- Yeast form in tissues at 37 C)
- Filamentous form in culture &
- Ex: Histoplasma capsulatum.

environment ( at 25 C).

and Coccidioides immitis.

general charecters

Most of them are saprophyets in soil (consume dead and decaying matter)

few are parasitic causing diseases in man & animals.

They are eukaryotic cells

Have cell wall consisted primarily of chitin

so they resist bet lactam drugs

Chitin is a large, structural polysaccharide made from chains of modified glucose

Their cell membrane contains ergosterol in

Most of them are obligate aerobes need carbon for

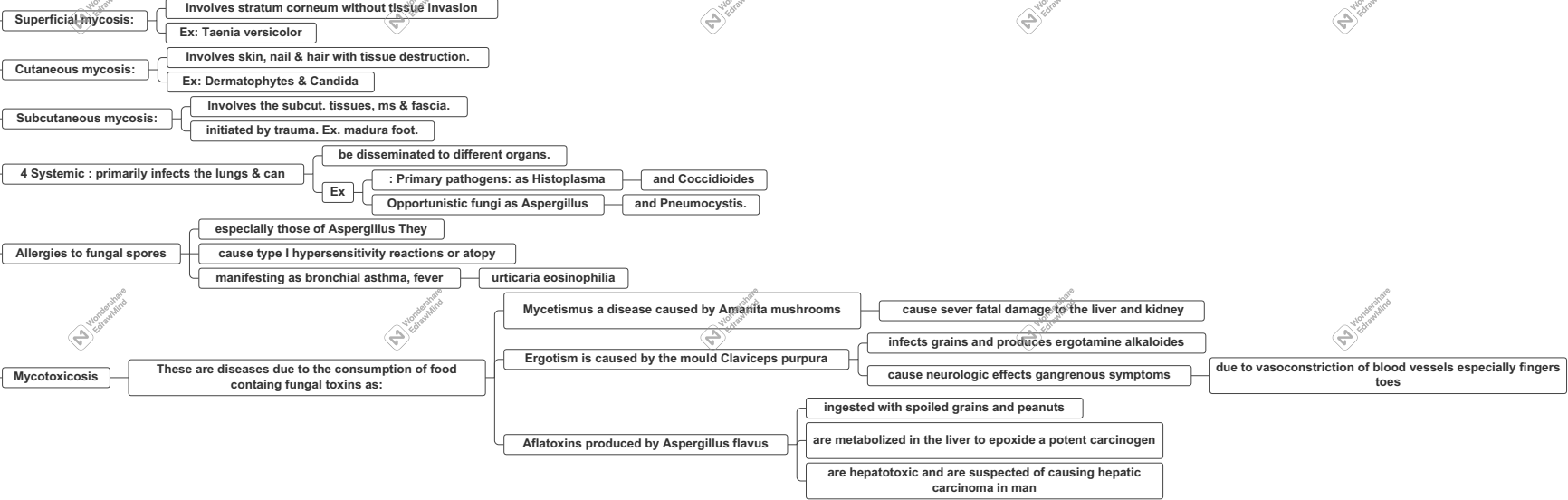
growth so live on decaying organic matter

beneficial and harmful effects

slides 4,5

mycology

clinical classification



diagnosis

