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Investigating Outbreaks

1.6.3 Determining the Susceptibility to Antifungal Agents 1.6.4 Estimating the Significance of Fungi Generally Considered to be Opportunists or Saprobies; 1.6.5 Types of Vegetative Growth; 1.7 Sporulation; 1.8 Dimorphism; 1.8.1 Dimorphism and Pathogenesis; 1.9 Sex in Fungi; 1.9.1 Anamorph and Teleomorph Nomenclature; 1.10 Classification of Mycoses Based on the Primary Site of Pathology; 1.10.1 Superficial Mycoses; 1.10.2 Cutaneous Mycoses; 1.10.3 Systemic Opportunistic Mycoses; 1.10.4 Subcutaneous Mycoses; 1.10.5 Endemic Mycoses Caused by Dimorphic Environmental Molds 1.11 Taxonomy/Classification: Kingdom Fungi 1.11.1 The Phylogenetic Species Concept for Classification; 1.11.2 The Higher Level Classification of Kingdom Fungi; 1.12 General Composition of the Fungal Cell; 1.12.1 Yeast Cell Cycle; 1.12.2 Hyphal Morphogenesis; 1.12.3 Cell Wall; 1.13 Primary Pathogens; 1.13.1 Susceptibility to Primary Pathogens; 1.14 Endemic Versus Worldwide Presence; 1.15 Opportunistic Fungal Pathogens; 1.15.1 Susceptibility to Opportunistic Fungal Pathogens: Host Factors; 1.16 Determinants of Pathogenicity; General References in Medical Mycology Selected References for Introduction to Fundamental Medical Mycology Websites Cited; Questions; 2. Laboratory Diagnostic Methods in Medical Mycology; 2.1 Who Is Responsible for Identifying Pathogenic Fungi?; 2.1.1 Role of the Clinical Laboratorian; 2.1.2 Role of the Physician; 2.2 What Methods are Used to Identify Pathogenic Fungi?; 2.2.1 Culture and Identification; 2.3 Laboratory Detection, Recovery, and Identification of Fungi in the Clinical Microbiology Laboratory; 2.3.1 The Laboratory Manual; 2.3.2 Specimen Collection; 2.3.3 Direct Examination; 2.3.4 Histopathology; 2.3.5 Culture 2.3.6 Storage and Cryopreservation of Cultures for QA and QC in the Clinical Mycology Laboratory

Sommario/riassunto

Medical mycology deals with those infections in humans, and animals resulting from pathogenic fungi. As a separate discipline, the concepts, methods, diagnosis, and treatment of fungal diseases of humans are specific. Incorporating the very latest information concerning this area of vital interest to research and clinical microbiologists, Fundamental Medical Mycology balances clinical and laboratory knowledge to provide clinical laboratory scientists, medical students, interns, residents, and fellows with in-depth coverage of each fungal disease and its etiologic agents from both the lab

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Sommario/riassunto	The past three decades have proved extremely challenging for Africa and its peoples, both at home and in the Diaspora. Coincidentally, these were also the decades that globalization reached maturity and that the world became more interconnected and interdependent. The paradox of globalization for Africa has included increase in marginalization, poverty, inequality, migration and instability. This book highlights global asymmetries by interfacing the notion of "one world" or "flat world" with ...

