1. Record Nr. UNINA9910814256903321

Autore	Reiss Errol
Titolo	Fundamental medical mycology / / Errol Reiss, H. Jean Shadomy, G. Marshall Lyon III
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Hoboken, N.J., : Wiley-Blackwell, c2012
ISBN	1-283-28271-2 9786613282712 1-118-10176-6 1-118-10177-4 1-118-10175-8
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (655 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	ShadomyH. Jean LyonG. Marshall
Disciplina	616.9/6901
Soggetti	Medical mycology Microbiology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Fundamental Medical Mycology; Fundamental Medical Mycology; Contents; Contents; Preface; Acknowledgments; Part One Introduction to Fundamental Medical Mycology, Laboratory Diagnostic Methods, and Antifungal Therapy; 1. Introduction to Fundamental Medical Mycology; 1.1 Topics not Covered, or Receiving Secondary Emphasis; 1.2 Biosafety Considerations: Before You Begin Work with Pathogenic Fungi...; 1.2.1 Biological Safety Cabinets (BSC); 1.2.2 Precautions to Take in Handling Etiologic Agents that Cause Systemic Mycoses; 1.2.3 Additional Precautions at Biosafety Level 3 (BSL 3) 1.2.4 Safety Training1.2.5 Disinfectants and Waste Disposal; 1.3 Fungi Defined: Their Ecologic Niche; 1.4 Medical Mycology; 1.5 A Brief History of Medical Mycology; 1.5.1 Ancient Greece; 1.5.2 Middle Ages; 1.5.3 Twentieth Century; 1.5.4 Endemic Mycoses in the Americas; 1.5.5 Era of Immunosuppression in the Treatment of Cancer, Maintenance of Organ Transplants, and Autoimmune Diseases; 1.5.6 Opportunistic Mycoses; 1.5.7 HIV/AIDS; 1.5.8 Twenty-first Century; 1.6 Rationale for Fungal Identification; 1.6.1 Developing the Treatment Plan; 1.6.2

Investigating Outbreaks

1.6.3 Determining the Susceptibility to Antifungal Agents1.6.4 Estimating the Significance of Fungi Generally Considered to be Opportunists or Saprobes; 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 Fungi1.11.1 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 MycologyWebsites 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