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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 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  
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 General References in Medical Mycology  
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 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