

Can Mold Cause Pneumonia

== Signs and symptoms == 8996a19eef == Taxonomy == 8996a19eef

Hypersensitivity pneumonitis People affected by this type of lung inflammation (pneumonitis) are commonly exposed to the antigens by their occupations, hobbies, the environment and animals. The inhaled antigens produce a hypersensitivity immune reaction causing inflammation of the airspaces (alveoli) and small airways (bronchioles) within the lung. Common antigens include molds, bacteria Hypersensitivity pneumonitis (HP) or extrinsic allergic alveolitis (EAA) is a syndrome caused by the repetitive inhalation of antigens from the environment in susceptible or sensitized people. syndrome caused by the repetitive inhalation of antigens from the environment in susceptible or sensitized people. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis may eventually lead to interstitial lung disease. Common antigens include molds, bacteria, bird droppings, bird feathers, agricultural dusts, bioaerosols and chemicals from paints or plastics 8996a19eef

Opportunistic infection These types of infections are considered serious and can be caused by a variety of pathogens including viruses, bacteria, fungi, and parasites. Some pathogens that cause these infections possess intrinsic resistance (natural resistance) to many antibiotics while others acquire resistance. with respiratory tract infections like pneumonia and exacerbations in individuals with COPD, and can also cause bacteremia, particularly linked to central An opportunistic infection is an infection that occurs most commonly in individuals with an immunodeficiency disorder and acts more severely on those with a weakened immune system. Under normal conditions, such as in humans with uncompromised immune systems, an opportunistic infection would be less likely to cause significant harm and would typically result in a mild infection or no effect at all. Opportunistic infections can contribute to antimicrobial resistance in an individual making these infections more severe. These opportunistic infections can stem from a variety of sources, such as a weakened immune system (caused by human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome), when being treated with immunosuppressive drugs (as in cancer treatment), when a microbiome is altered (such as a disruption in gut microbiota), or when integumentary barriers are breached (as in penetrating trauma) 8996a19eef

Sabouraud agar is commercially available and typically contains: 8996a19eef

Aspergillus niger niger's robust production of secondary metabolites. niger causes a disease known as "black mold" on certain fruits and vegetables such as grapes, apricots Aspergillus niger () is a mold classified within the Nigri section of the Aspergillus genus. A. A combination of characteristics unique to A. A. Species within this

genus often grow quickly and can sporulate within a few days of germination. effective as an industrial producer of citric acid. The *Aspergillus* genus consists of common molds found throughout the environment within soil and water, on vegetation, in fecal matter, on decomposing matter, and suspended in the air. *niger* makes the microbe invaluable to the production of many acids, proteins and bioactive compounds. Characteristics including extensive metabolic diversity, high production yield, secretion capability, and the ability to conduct post-translational modifications are responsible for *A. niger*'s capability to withstand extremely acidic conditions makes it effective as an industrial producer of citric acid 8996a19eef

Hypersensitivity pneumonitis (HP) can be categorized as acute, subacute, and chronic based on the duration of the illness. 8996a19eef It was created by, and is named after, the French scientist Raymond Sabouraud (1864-1938). In 1977, American infectious disease researcher Chester W. Emmons made adjustments to the formula, changing the pH level to be closer to neutral and reducing the concentration of dextrose to facilitate the growth of actinobacteria. Peptones are complex digests and can be a source of variability in Sabouraud agar. 8996a19eef == Signs and symptoms == 8996a19eef Human pathogenic fungi do not form a single taxonomic group but are distributed across multiple fungal lineages. They are commonly classified by shared morphological and biological characteristics, including yeasts, thermally dimorphic fungi, and other groups. Although these fungi differ considerably in ecology and life cycle, each has evolved the capacity to colonize human tissues and cause disease. 8996a19eef

Farmer's lung It is not to be confused with silo-filler's disease. from hay dust or mold spores, or any other agricultural products. It results in a type III hypersensitivity inflammatory response and can progress to become Farmer's lung is a type of hypersensitivity pneumonitis (also referred to as hypersensitivity alveolitis or extrinsic allergic alveolitis) which is induced by the inhalation of biologic dusts coming from hay dust or mold spores, or any other agricultural products. It results in a type III hypersensitivity inflammatory response and can progress to become a chronic condition which is considered potentially dangerous 8996a19eef

Legionella jordanis strain BL-540 was first isolated from water samples taken at the Jordan River in Bloomington, Indiana by Cherry et al. in 1978. Another strain characterized as ABB-9 was discovered in 1980 from sewage collected in DeKalb County, Georgia. The specific epithet *jordanis* was derived from the name of the river in which was discovered. The two strains were both Gram-stained. The Sudan black B fat stain for lipids and the Wirtz-Conklin method were used to demonstrate spore formation. Acid-fast staining was used, as well. The cultures were streaked onto trypticase soy agar (TSA) and charcoal yeast extract (CYE) agar slants, and were left to incubate around 36 °C in candle extinction jars that remove oxygen from the jar by burning a candle with the lid tightly sealed. The cultures failed to grow on the TSA plates, but did show growth on CYE slants which Cherry et al. expected. They were removed... 8996a19eef Subacute Stage: Symptoms persist without further exposure,

and increase in severity. Symptoms include: shortness of breath upon exertion, chronic coughing, physical weakness, occasional fever and sweating, decrease in appetite, aches and pains. == Typical composition == Pneumonitis is distinguished from pneumonia on the basis of causation as well as its manifestation. Pneumonia can be described as pneumonitis combined with consolidation and exudation of lung tissue due to infection with microorganisms. The distinction between pneumonia and pneumonitis can be further understood with pneumonitis being the encapsulation of all respiratory infections (incorporating pneumonia and pulmonary fibrosis as major diseases), and pneumonia as a localized infection. For most infections, the immune response of the body is enough to control and apprehend the infection within a couple days, but if the tissue and the cells can't fight off the infection, the creation of pus will begin to form in the lungs which then hardens into lung abscess or suppurative pneumonitis. Patients that...

Pseudallescheria boydii used to treat infections by filamentous fungi. Fungal pneumonia caused by this mold was the cause of death in three athletes submerged in the Yarkon River *Pseudallescheria boydii* is a species of fungus classified in the Ascomycota. It is associated with some forms of eumycetoma/maduromycosis and is the causative agent of pseudallescheriasis. *boydii* is complicated by resistance to many of the standard antifungal agents normally used to treat infections by filamentous fungi. Treatment of infections with *P.* Typically found in stagnant and polluted water, it has been implicated in the infection of immunocompromised and near-drowned pneumonia patients

Acute Stage: Appears four to eight hours after exposure. Symptoms such as headache, irritating cough, and shortness of breath upon physical exertion. *A. niger* causes a disease known as "black mold" on certain fruits and vegetables such as grapes, apricots, onions, and peanuts, and is a common contaminant of food. It is ubiquitous in soil and is commonly found in indoor environments, where its black colonies can be confused with those of *Stachybotrys* (species of which...

Pneumonitis Possible causative agents include radiation therapy of the chest, exposure to medications used during chemo-therapy, the inhalation of debris (e. If unresolved, continued inflammation can result in irreparable damage such as pulmonary fibrosis. g. , animal dander), aspiration, herbicides or fluorocarbons and some systemic diseases. pneumonia and pneumonitis can be further understood with pneumonitis being the encapsulation of all respiratory infections (incorporating pneumonia and Pneumonitis describes general inflammation of lung tissue

Pathogenic fungus treatment, the elderly and AIDS patients. It frequently occurs in houses Pathogenic fungi are fungi that cause disease in humans or other organisms. Although fungi are eukaryotic, many pathogenic fungi are microorganisms. *Stachybotrys chartarum* or "black mold" can cause respiratory damage and severe headaches. Fungal infections are estimated to kill more people than either

tuberculosis or malaria—about two million people per year. Approximately 300 fungi are pathogenic to humans; their study is called "medical mycology" 8996a19eef

Fungal infection Different types are traditionally divided according to the part of the body affected: superficial, subcutaneous, and systemic. Superficial fungal infections include common tinea of the skin, such as tinea of the body, groin, hands, feet and beard, and yeast infections such as pityriasis versicolor. Systemic fungal infections are more serious and include cryptococcosis, histoplasmosis, pneumocystis pneumonia, aspergillosis and mucormycosis. Fungal infection within the skin or under the skin may present with a lump and skin changes. present with pneumonia-like symptoms or meningitis. There is usually a rash with superficial infection. Pneumonia-like symptoms or meningitis may occur with a deeper or systemic infection. Mycoses are caused by certain fungi; yeasts, molds and some fungi that can exist as both a mold and yeast Fungal infection, also known as mycosis, is a disease caused by fungi. Signs and symptoms range widely. Subcutaneous types include eumycetoma and chromoblastomycosis, which generally affect tissues in and beneath the skin 8996a19eef

Sabouraud agar It is used to cultivate dermatophytes and other types of fungi, and can easily modified to grow actinobacteria such as Nocardia and Streptomyces. Sabouraud agar used in combination with additional media, such as Inhibitory Mold Agar Sabouraud agar or Sabouraud dextrose agar (SDA) is a type of agar growth medium containing peptones. fungal causes of atypical pneumonia can be grown on this medium 8996a19eef

Fungi are everywhere, but only some cause disease. Fungal infection occurs after spores are either breathed in, come into contact with skin or enter the body through the skin such as via a cut, wound or injection. It is more likely to occur in people with a weak immune system. This includes people with... 8996a19eef == History == 8996a19eef

Legionella jordanis is sometimes misdiagnosed as an Aspergillus mold infection. Using human Legionella jordanis is a Gram-negative bacterium from the genus Legionella which was isolated from the Jordan River in Bloomington, Indiana and from the sewage in DeKalb County, Georgia. This mold also causes a fatal type of pneumonia which L. jordanis is a rare human pathogen and can cause respiratory tract infections. L. jordanis is able to mimic 8996a19eef

== Classification == 8996a19eef These symptoms develop between four and eight hours after exposure to... 8996a19eef Fungal pneumonia caused by this mold was the cause of death in three athletes submerged in the Yarkon River after a bridge collapsed during the 1997 Maccabiah Games. 8996a19eef The fungus was originally described by American mycologist Cornelius Lott Shear in 1922 as a species of Allescheria. Shear obtained cultures from a patient of the Medical Department of the University of Texas.

The microbe was apparently associated with a penetrating thorn the patient had incurred in his ankle while running barefoot 12 years before. The diseased area was found to contain hyphae-containing granules that, when cultured, led to the growth of the organism. Shear considered the fungus most closely related... 8996a19eef Chronic Stage: Debilitating effects are now considered long-term. Symptoms include: severe shortness of breath, chronic coughing, physical weakness, occasional fever and sweating at night, decrease in appetite, and general aches and pains. 8996a19eef

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