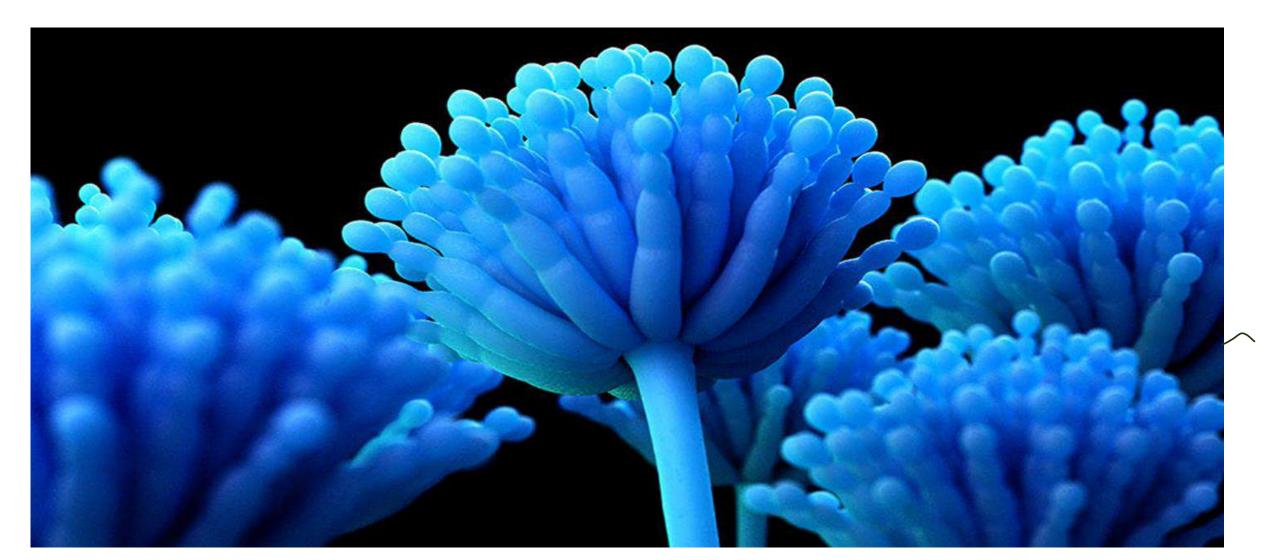


MYCOLOGY

Dr. Hala Tabl



Mycology

Is the study of fungi

From greek "mykes" i.e mushroom



الموام البرمية المام الموام الموام الموام الموام الموام الموام الموام الموام المام المام

بلاقي ال fungi في عدة اماكن على الاجسام المتحللة بتكون موجودة على كائنات حية ثانية بعلاقة تبادلية بحيث انها بتفيد وبتستفيد متطفلة على الاجسام الاخرى

Fungi are eukaryotic organisms

بالعادة بتكون موجودة بالبيئة ، بس بلاقي منها بالجسم (نسبة وجود ال fungiقليلة)

The natural habitat of most fungi is the environment. An

important exception is **Candida albicans**, which is part

of the normal human flora

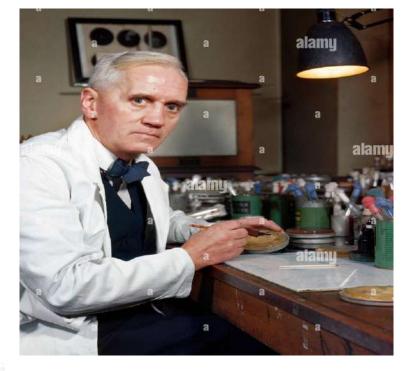
Importance of fungi

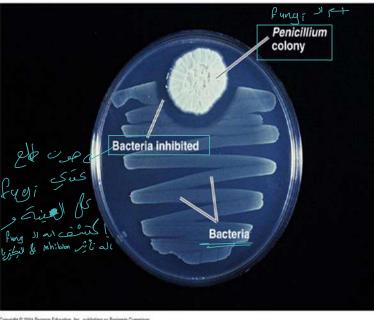
"Fungi has both beneficial and harmful aspects"

1) Alexander Fleming; "When I woke up just after dawn on September 28, 1928, I certainly didn't plan to revolutionize all medicine by discovering the world's first antibiotic, or bacteria killer. But I suppose that was exactly what I did."

1945 Nobel Prize in Medicine for the discovery of penicillin from saprophytic mold called "Penicillium notatum".





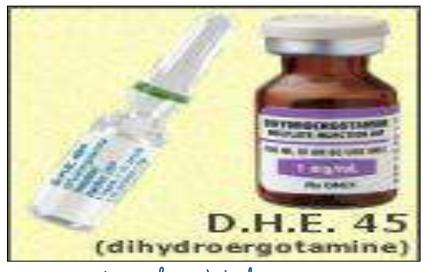


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2) In Medicine: *Production of many important drugs and antimicrobials, vaccines,...



Antifungal Griseofulvin from *Penicillium* griseofulvum.



p type of alkaloid

Ergot, used to induce uterine contractions, from Claviceps purpurea

الولادة عبس إدا ا محمل كانت عالية

*Fungi are widely used model organisms in genetic engineering.



Blue cheese



Wine -



Soy Sauce

3) Food industry and processing:

Fungi are used in the production of important foods (e.g., bread, cheese, wine,...).



Bread





4) They are common cause of damage to:

محاميد زراعية crops, foodstuffs, fabrics and building materials.







5) Few species of fungi can cause disease in human and animals.

Fungal diseases may be due to either:

Infection

Allergies = clistal allorgy coies cramin ight

Mycotoxins

Structure of Fungi

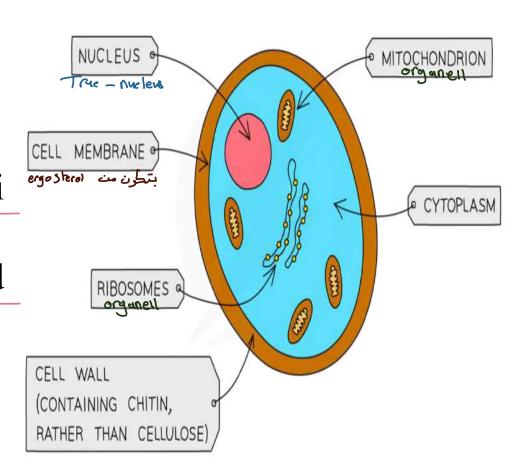
Fungi are Eukaryotic organisms

A BASIC FUNGAL CELL

- 1. Have a true nucleus with nuclear membrane.
- 2. Have membranous organelles (e.g. Golgi

apparatus, endoplasmic reticulum and

mitochondria).



- 3. Their cell membrane containing ergosterol.
- > In contrast to:
 - -Human cell membrane, which contains cholesterol.
 - -Bacterial cell membrane, which contains phospholipids.
- > The main target of some antifungal drugs e.g. Polyne and azole

drugs.

inhibition for John pair polimechanism of of orgosterol action

- 4. Their cell wall consists mainly of polysaccharides:
- a) Chitin

b) β-glucan

Medical importance of fungal cell wall:

There is **NO peptidoglycan** as in bacteria; thus fungi are **insensitive to antibiotics**, such as

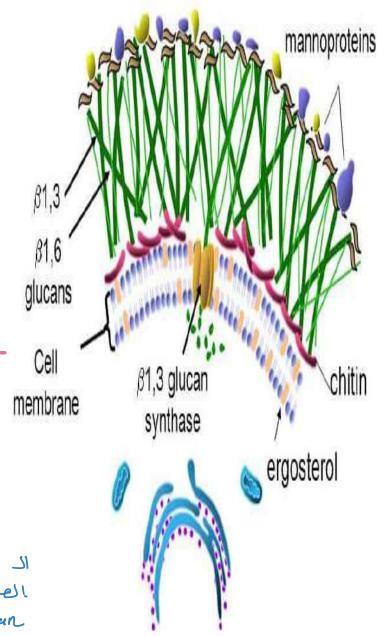
ال peptidoglycan الي كان موجود بالبكتيريا وطبعا كان موجود بالبكتيريا وطبعا كان موجود بالبكتيريا وطبعا كان موجود بالبكتيريا وطبعا كان موجود بال anti bishic رح يكون antibiotic لهاي الادوية مش موجود بال insenstive لهاي الادوية

 \triangleright β -glucan is the target of the antifungal drug,

Echinocandin (e.g.Caspofungin).

mechanism et action synthesis et B - 9 [4can

> Hypersensitivity to its components.





فى ناس بتتحسس من المكونات لل cell wall of fungi زي ال fungi الى اسمه fungi فالناس الى allergic for fungi cell wall aspergillus لا يشموا ريحة ال component بتحسسوا مباشرة فبصير عنده. Hypersenstivity و allergic in the lung و عندة asthma

Prokaryotes (Bacteria)

Eukaryotes (Fungi)

0.1-10 um

10-100 um

No nuclear membrane

Nuclear membrane

Single chromosome

multiple

No histones

Histones

Binary fission

لفسام بسيط

Mitotic division My-21's and Mitoses

No organelles

Organelles

Peptidoglycan

Chitin

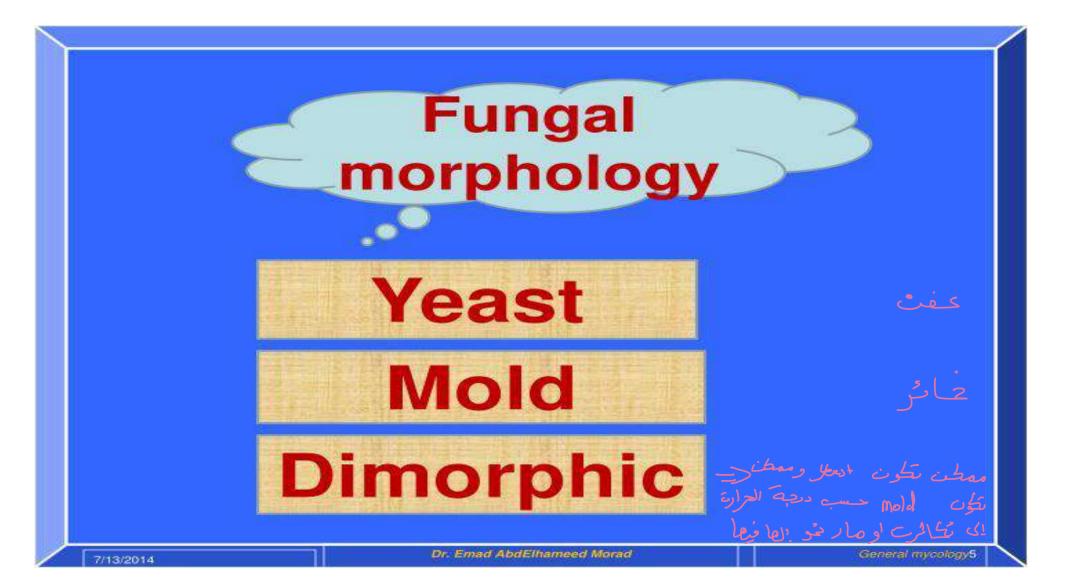
No ergosterol

Ergosterol

عارة من مجوج اله المسلم الا عامة عن مجول اله المسلم الله عن مجول اله المسلم عمارة من مجوج اله المسلم عمارة من مجوج اله المسلم عمارة من مجوج اله المسلم عمارة من مجود الله المسلم عمارة من مجود عمارة من مجاد عمارة من مجود عمارة من مجاد عمارة من مجود عمارة من مجود عمارة من مجود عمارة من مجاد عمارة مجاد عمارة من مجاد مجاد عمارة من مجاد عمارة مجاد عمارة من مجاد عمارة من مجاد عمارة م

عارة عن مجوي ال ۱۱ عارة

Morphological classification of fungi



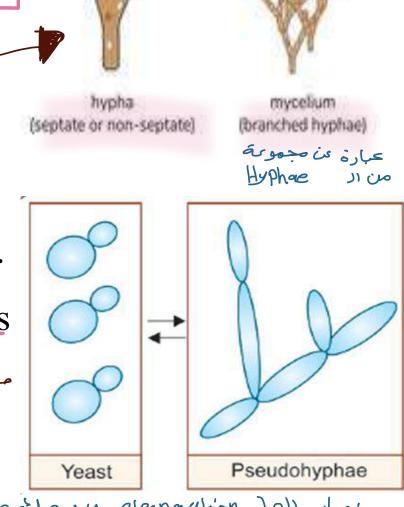
1-Mold (filamentous fungi):

They are multicellular fungi which produce **hyphae**(i.e) microscopic long branching filaments.

> Example: Dermatophytes & Aspergillus.

2-Yeasts (Budding fungi): المراحم + المراحم على المراحم المراحة المراحم المرا

- > Oval or rounded single cell, Reproduce by **budding**.
- Some yeasts may have elongated budding cells linked in branches called pseudo-hyphae. Onicellular Soulding cells
- Example: Candida & Cryptococcus.





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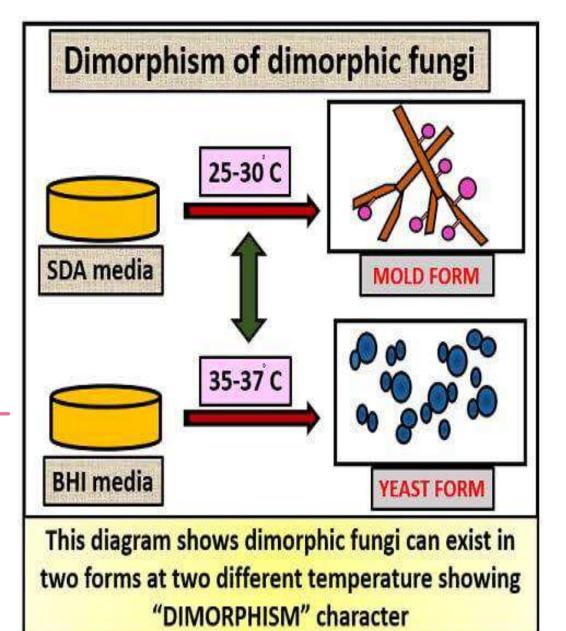
3-Dimorphic fungi: (Dimorphism)

Some fungi can occur in 2 different forms:

- In nature or in culture at room temperature, they occur in a filamentous form (molds).
- In infected tissues or when incubated at 37°C they occur in a **yeast** form.

Example: *Histoplasma capsulatum*

اذا اله من D:Morphic اذا تحت الزراعة داخل جسم الانسان او عند درجه حرارة 37° و رح يطلع الملاكل



Fungal reproduction

2 hy phae
male hyphae ails cioneir sols
Fe male hyphae cilvis

(1) Sexual reproduction (perfect fungi):

When two parents' spores combine to

produce a zygospore.



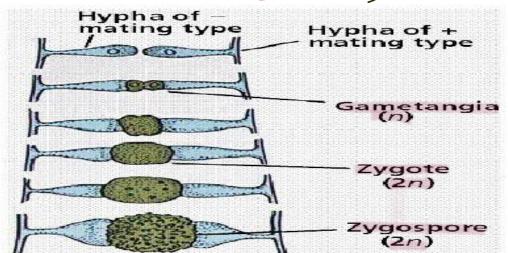


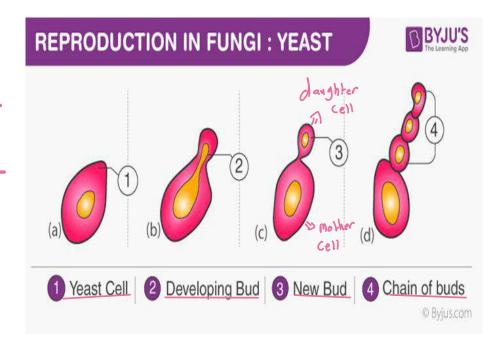


-Most of the common pathogenic species are imperfect fungi and propagate by forming

Asexual spores e.g. Budding.

A sexual reproductive Il Isto pathogenic fungi Il rebes





Mycoses => diseas caused by fungi

HUMAN MYCOSES (Clinical classification of fungi)

Туре	Anatomic Location	Representative Disease	Genus of Causative Organism(s)
Cutaneous	Dead layer of skin	Tinea versicolor	Malassezia
	Epidermis, hair, nails	Dermatophytosis (ringworm)	Microsporum, Trichophyton, Epidermophyton
Subcutaneous	Subcutis کی صحی تحت میره Connective وغیره انجاب	Sporotrichosis	Sporothrix
		Mycetoma	Several genera
Systemic	Internal organs	Coccidioidomycosis	Coccidioides
		Histoplasmosis	Histoplasma
		Blastomycosis	Blastomyces
بانتهازي		Paracoccidioidomycosis	Paracoccidioides
Opportunistic	Internal organs	Cryptococcosis	Cryptococcus
		Candidiasis	Candida
		Aspergillosis	Aspergillus
555		Mucormycosis	Mucor, Rhizopus

عن النوى بطعم السائمت العطمة Superficial Mycoses

Affect the skin, mucous membrane, hair or nails.

- (1) Pityriasis versicolor (Tinea versicolor).
- Cause de-pigmentation of the skin (only cosmetic importance).
- (2) Candidiasis of the **Skin / mucous membranes** (Moniliasis)
- > Candida albicans (normal flora of the mucous membranes).
- > Opportunistic fungi which dominate with impaired immunity
- Affect warm, moist areas of the skin (Axilla, Groin, diaper rash,...),

mucous membranes (Oral thrush, vaginal thrush).

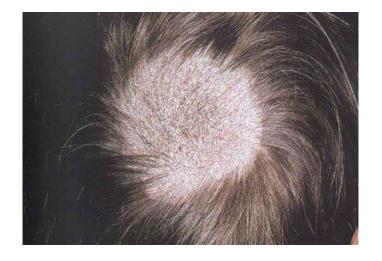
candidiasis at skin and I ju "Lils thrush Il bed mucous membran







- > Dermatophytes are 3 genera: Microsporum, Trichophyton, Epidermophyton
- They infect only the superficial keratinized layers of the Skin, Hair and Nails.
- Cause Tinea, contagious disease characterized by itchy, scaly, red circular or ring-like lesions (hence the name ringworm) والمناه عند النوع من المناه المن







Tinea corporis (body)



Tinea pedis (Athlete's foot)

Subcutaneous Mycoses

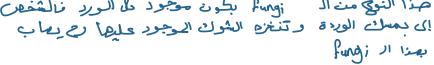
These are caused by fungi that grow in soil and on vegetation and acquired

only when the fungus is **implanted** into subcutaneous tissues by **trauma**.

Involves skin, muscle and connective tissue immediately below the skin

- (1) Sporotrichosis "Rose gardener's disease" dimorphic fung
- Caused by **Sporothrix schenckii**.
- Spores introduced by rose thorn.

صدا النوى من اله إلى المهم بطون معجود على الورد فالشفعل الى بمسك الودة و تنخزه العثوك الموجود عليها رح يعاب





des mod ses

- > Caused by Madurella mycetomatis.
- > Foot is the common site and usually called "Madura foot".



صن النبي من ال عمود التربة اي ميعا نباتات متعلاة معطن الشخص يخبط مأشى ملوث بصدا ال (Pung مبدخل لجسمه

Systemic Mycoses

Mostly begin as primary <u>pulmonary</u> lesions that may disseminate to any organ.

- 1) Candidiasis: Infection is mostly blood borne e.g. Central venous catheters, الم المناع عن المربع عن المربع عن المربع عن المربع عن المربع عن المربع المابع الماب
- 2) Histoplasmosis: (Histoplasma capsulatum) bird excreta, especially bats.
 الإمانة تبكون من الطيور وبالذات المفاتيث
 Inhalation of spores (pulmonary infection) → Reticuloendothelial system.
- 3) Cryptococcosis: (Cryptococcus neoformans) pigeon faeces المنافع المعاد المع
- 4) Coccidioidomycosis: (Coccidioides immitis)

Inhalation of spores (pulmonary infection) \rightarrow disseminate to any organ.

5) Aspergillosis:

_ Aspergillus Fumigatus:

Causes **pulmonary Aspergillosis**, (in patients with a pre-existing lung disease) → disseminate to any organ.

تعل النصاب بالأذب

2 Aspergillus Niger:

Causes otomycosis, chronic infection of the external auditory meatus.

Z-Aspergillus Flavus:

Produce aflatoxins which cause neoplasm in liver (Cancer liver)

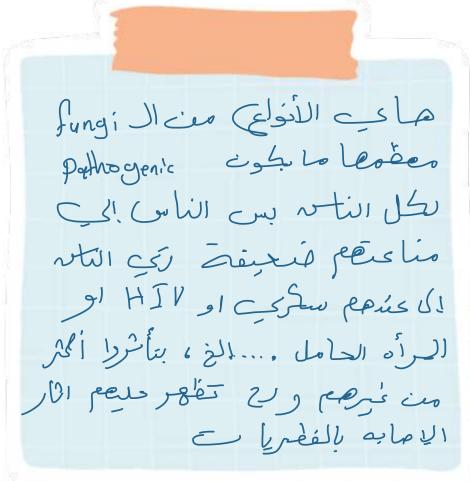
Concer II = My cotoXin

Liver N

Opportunistic Mycoses

Fungi that induce disease in **immunocompromised individuals** (those with impaired immunity).

- Candida spp.
- > Cryptococcus spp.
- > Aspergillus spp.
- Mucormycetes (Mucor, and Rhizopus)
- > Pneumocystis jiroveci.



MYCOTOXINS

Examples:

زى ما إ تفقنا مىلى كل انولى mashram صالحة للآكل

- (1) Poisonous mushrooms (e.g. **Amanita**
 - mushroom) is potent hepatotoxin. > texicity has been linear linea

- (2) Aflatoxin, produced by Aspergillus flavus, causes neoplasm in liver (Cancer Liver).
- (3) Ergotism, is caused by the mold Claviceps purpurea, which infects grains and produces alkaloids (e.g., ergotamine) that cause vascular and neurologic effects.









Laboratory diagnosis

A) Specimens: according to site of infection

حسب معان الإسامة

- ✓ Skin scales
- ✓ Infected nail
- ✓ Hair

Thick keratinized samples are dissolved in KOH

KOH digest the keratin, leaving the alkali-resistant

fungi intact → Easily visualized

احي عبنة باخنها و بنكون تعتوي كل Keratine المرح احط عليها المحمل مثان تحلل اله المحمد المحمد المحمد المحمد المحمد المحمدة المحمد المحمدة المح

✓ Others: Pus, urine, sputum, CSF, blood,...

systemic mycoses

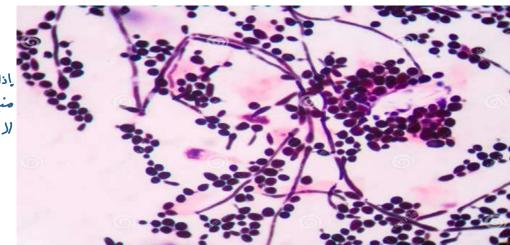
اد- ۱ کان عند الریف

B) Microscopic examination:

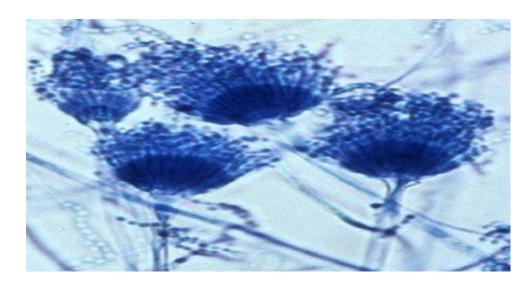
- Unstained (after treatment with KOH)
- Fungal stains:
- ✓ lactophenol cotton blue
- ✓ Calcofluor white
- ✓ India ink
- ✓ Gram stain

Auphae II Glod

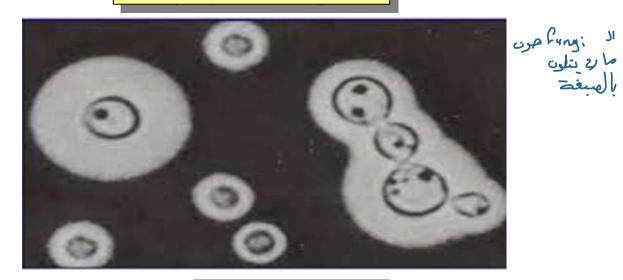
KOH preparation Dermatophytes



Gram stain Candida



lactophenol cotton blue Aspergillus fumegatus



India ink Cryptococcus

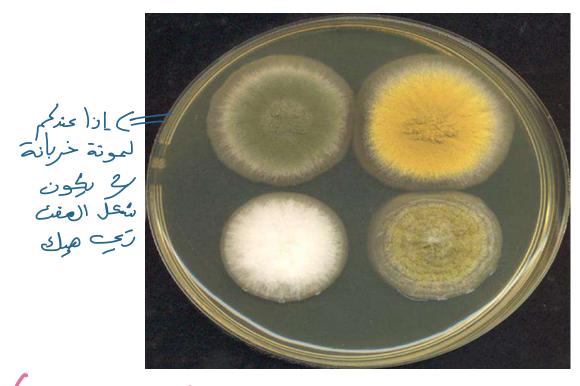
(ما ی آعل سمایل) (راخن العینة من اله (SF)

اذا رکمزت منیح رے تشو*ن* الا ولھول أكثر وصدة معتمدة والأكثر الإستعالا

C) Fungal culture:

Sabouraud's dextrose agar (SDA): commonly used

(contain chloramphenicol + cyclohexamide → inhibit bacterial growth)





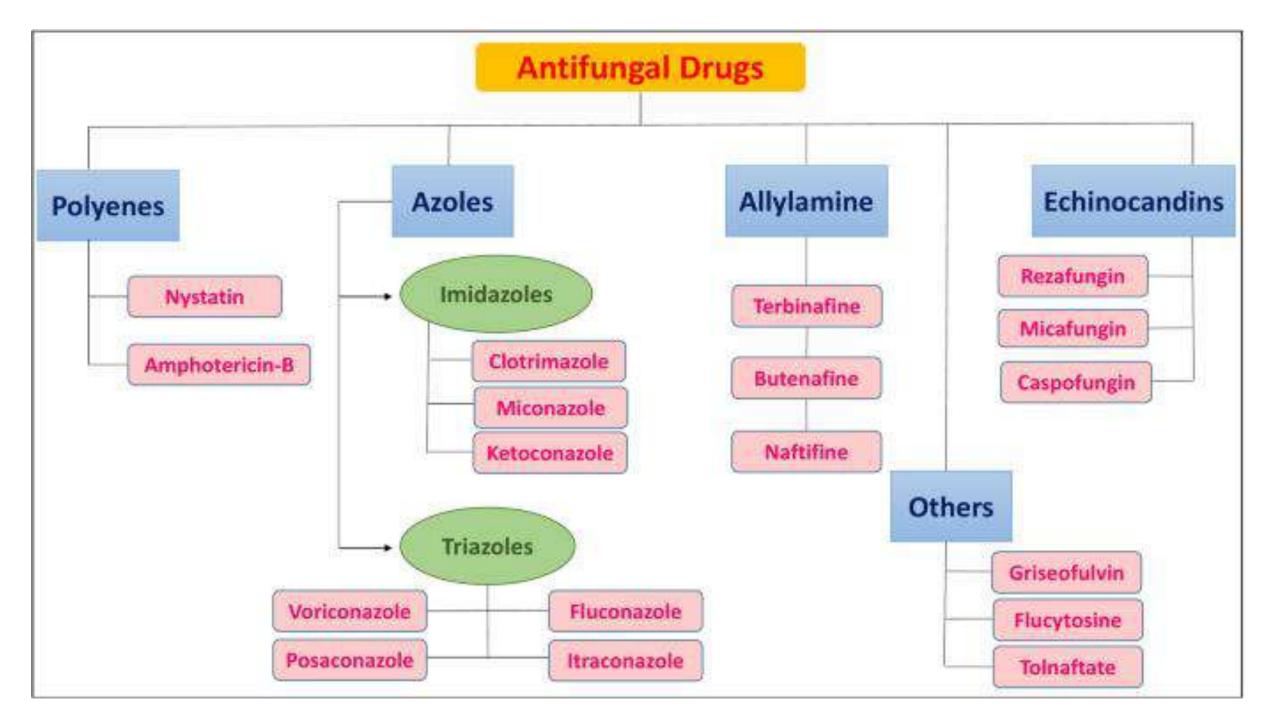
Filamentous of Cal Mold colonies

Yeast colonies (buds)

- D) Biochemicals: sugar fermentation, urease test,....
- E) Molecular: PCR

F) Serology:

- Tests for the **presence of antibodies** in the patient's serum are useful in diagnosing systemic mycoses.
- >Detection of **fungal Ag** in serum or body fluids: e.g: β D-glucan



A) Polyenes:

مدن الاشاد للعدة حون اني (عرف) المرف Mechanism et action الم

Binds to ergosterol and disrupts fungal cell membranes.

Semi-Permobility 2

Nystatin:

Used for topical treatment (Not well absorbed orally and too toxic for I.V).

Amphotericin B:

The most effective drug in treatment of sever systemic (deep) mycosis. > Toute of administration

B) Azoles:

Inhibits ergosterol synthesis

Miconazole and Clotrimazole: are effective in topical treatment of dermatophytosis & superficial candidiasis.

Ketoconazole: are well absorbed from GIT so; given orally. **Fluconazole:** penetrates C.N.S. and so effective in fungal meningitis either orally or I.V.

C) Allylamines:

Inhibits ergosterol synthesis

Terbinafine: treatment of dermatophytosis.

D) Echinocandins:

Inhibits synthesis of D-glucan, a component of fungal cell wall.

Caspofungin: Used in invasive fungal infections

E) Others:

Griseofulvin:

It blocks mitosis.

Active against all dermatophyte.

Topical application is ineffective. The drug is well absorbed from intestine, so it is given orally. The drug is deposited in diseased skin (keratophilic).

Flucytosine:

- Inhibit fungal DNA synthesis.
- المسالا المالا المالا
- ➤ Oral flucytosine and I.V. Amphotericin B → Synergism. ✓ To delay resistance to Flucytosine.
 - ✓ Also Amphotericin B inceases cell membrane permeability of the fungus and this allow flucytosine to go through.

Tales pel Flucytosine III mechanism et action JI

لا تنسوا الهلنا في عَزة ولبنان وسوريا و. عيع الهلنا في بلبرالنا العربية من خالص د عادكم من خالص د عادكم ولا تنسوا زملينا لرجم نادعوا له بالرجم

