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COMMON SOURCES OF MOLD AND FUNGUS

Alternaria: Atmospheric mold. Found in dead, dried or decaying vegetation.

Cladosporium: (Hormodendrum). Atmospheric mold; increases 1000X before rain. Found on decaying vegetation, leather, rubber, cloth, food and wood.

Candida: (Albicans). Found in animals and in humans. It has been isolated from the skin and mucosa of humans, but has also been recovered from leaves, flowers, water and soil.

Aspergillus: Found in old damp, musty houses, in onions as black mold, damp hay, leather goods, spoiled foods and decaying vegetation.

Penicillium: Common bread mold, certain cheeses, blue mold rot in some fruits, leather and fabrics.

Mucor: Found in old, musty houses, furniture and furnishings, decaying fruit, barns and barnyards.

Dreschlera: Conidia (spores) dimension 40-120 x 17-28 microns. Found on grasses, grains and decaying food. It can occasionally cause a corneal infection of the eye.

Aureobasidium: This yeast-like fungus is commonly found on caulk or damp window frames in bathrooms. Aureobasidium may be pink or black in color. Although it seldom causes infections, it can be allergenic.

Tricophyton: Can cause ringworm and athlete's foot. This is reported to be allergenic. Found on soil and skin.

Epidermophyton: Is a type of fungus that is filamentous in nature and can be considered mold. It grows on the epidermis and is responsible for athlete's foot.

Helminthosporium: A widespread fungus that is most frequently associated with grasses, plant material, decaying food and soil.