

MOLD	MYCOTOXIN PRODUCED	POTENTIAL HEALTH ISSUES
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	Gliotoxin, Aflatoxin	<i>A. fumigatus</i> is frequently found in homes and buildings [1]. It is considered to be an opportunistic pathogen, meaning it rarely infects healthy individuals, but is the leading cause of invasive aspergillosis (IA) in immunocompromised individuals such as cancer, HIV or transplant patients [2].
<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>	Gliotoxin, Aflatoxin	<i>A. flavus</i> is the second leading cause of invasive aspergillosis in immunocompromised patients. Particularly common clinical syndromes associated with <i>A. flavus</i> include: chronic granulomatous sinusitis, keratitis, cutaneous aspergillosis, wound infections and osteomyelitis following trauma and inoculation [3, 4]. Can cause liver cancer in humans [5].
<i>Aspergillus terreus</i>	Gliotoxin, Citirin	Inhalation of fungal spores, which travel down along the respiratory tract, cause the typical respiratory infection [6].
<i>Aspergillus versicolor</i>	Sterigmatocystin	<i>A. versicolor</i> is one of the most frequently found molds in water-damaged buildings. <i>A. versicolor</i> is known to produce a mycotoxin called sterigmatocystin a potentially carcinogenic and hepatotoxic mycotoxin. It is primarily toxic to the liver and kidneys [7].
<i>Aspergillus ochraceus</i>	Ochratoxin	Ochratoxin has been demonstrated to be Nephrotoxic, Hepatotoxic, and Carcinogenic and is a potent teratogen and immune-suppressant [8]. It has also been associated with urinary tract infections and bladder cancer [9].
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	Ochratoxin, Gliotoxin	<i>A. niger</i> produces gliotoxin, which has been identified in the sera of humans and mice with aspergillosis. Causes immunosuppression in patients [8].
<i>Stachybotrys chartarum</i>	Macrocyclic Trichothecenes	<i>S. chartarum</i> , commonly known as black mold, is highly toxic to humans. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, burning erythema, ataxia, chills, fever, hypotension, hair loss and confusion are symptoms in individuals living or working inside <i>Stachybotrys</i> infested homes and buildings [10].
<i>Chaetomium globosum</i>	Chaetoglobosins	<i>C. globosum</i> is a common indoor fungal contaminant of water damaged homes or buildings. Like <i>Stachybotrys</i> , <i>C. globosum</i> spores are relatively large and due to their mode of release are not as easily airborne as are some other molds [11].
<i>Fusarium species</i>	Fumonisin; Zearalenone	<i>Fusarium</i> can cause superficial infections such as keratitis or onychomycosis in healthy individuals and disseminated infections in immunocompromised patients [12].
<i>Candida auris</i>	Unknown	<i>C. auris</i> can be found in healthcare facilities and can be spread through contact with infected patients and equipment's. <i>C. auris</i> can cause blood stream infections, wound infections and ear infections [13].
<i>Penicillium brevicompactum</i>	Ochratoxin A	Producer of the toxin Ochratoxin A. Fungal particles depend on the relative humidity [14]. Can lead to chronic Rhinosinusitis if breathed in high concentrations [15].
<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>	Ochratoxin A	Producer of the toxin Ochratoxin A. Fungal particles depend on the relative humidity [14]. Can lead to chronic Rhinosinusitis if breathed in high concentrations [16]. High levels are correlated with the development of sick building syndrome [17].

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