Name	: XXXXXXXXXX		Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXX	
Id	: XXXXXXXXXX		Billed	: XXXXXXXXXX	
Age	: XX/Y		Collected On	: XXXXXXXXXX	
Gender	: X		Reported	: XXXXXXXXXX	
Phone	: XXXXXXXXXX		Vid	: XXXXXXXXXX	

Test	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
DEPARTMENT OF MOLECULARBIOLOGY - SPUTUM			
Orbito Myco Panel - 2 (1500) *(Method: Multiplex PCR)*			
PANFUNGAL	NOT DETECTED		
Rhizopus microsporus	NOT DETECTED		
Rhizopus oryzae	NOT DETECTED		
Rhizomucor pusillus	NOT DETECTED		
Absidia corymbifera/Lichtheimia corymbifera	NOT DETECTED		
Mucorale	NOT DETECTED		

INTERPRETATION

Rhizopus pusillus: Rhizopus pusillus is a species of fungus belonging to the class Zygomycetes. Rhizopus pusillus can cause opportunistic infections in humans these infections can include rhinocerebral zygomycosis, which is a serious fungal infection that affects the sinuses, brain, and other organs.

Rhizopus microsporus : Rhizopus microsporus is a filamentous fungus is known to cause mucormycosis, a serious and potentially life-threatening fungal infection.

Absidia corymbifera: Absidia corymbifera is a saprophytic organism with worldwide distribution and Invasive fungal infection with Absidia corymbifera is rare opportunistic infection encountered in patient with burn injury.

Mucorale : Mucormycosis is a life-threatening infection that occurs in immunocompromised patients, diabetic patients with ketoacidosis, and immunocompetent patients after trauma exposure to contaminated soil. About 20 different species from the order mucorale have been shown to be pathogenic for humans. the species that were the most frequent encountered were Rhizopus spp., Mucor spp., Cunninghamella spp and Absidia spp The filamentous fungi responsible for these infections belong to the Mucorales order.

--- End of the Report ---