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B - *Candida albicans* produces uniform turbidity.
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FIG.4.17  Showing the growth of *Candida albicans* on 0.1% glucose agar with Tween 80 incubated at room temperature for 48 hrs.*C. albicans* produces terminal chlamydospores, clusters of blastospores and hyphae. (45X)

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FIG.4.19  Showing growth of *Candida pseudotropicalis* on 0.1% glucose agar with Tween 80 incubated at room temperature for 48 hrs. It produces branched pseudohyphae with elongated blastospores lying parallel like "logs in a stream".

FIG.4.20  Showing growth *Candida krusei* on 0.1% glucose agar with Tween 80 incubated at room temperature for 48 hrs. It produces delicate, curved, short pseudohyphae with lateral short branches bearing terminal blastospores giving "match stick" appearance.

FIG.4.21  Showing growth *Candida parapsilosis* on 0.1% glucose agar with Tween 80 incubated at room temperature for 48 hrs. It produces spidery much branched, short pseudohyphae radiating from central colony of blastospores and giant cells (arrow).

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FIG.4.23  Showing chemical disc-diffusion test plate. The discs applied from 1-6 are (1) Janus green (2) ethidium bromide (3) 2,3,5-triphenyl tetrazolium chloride (4) brilliant green (5) cycloheximide (6) rhodamine 6G

FIG.4.24  Showing disc diffusion test results of *Candida albicans*. The discs are applied 1-6. The resulting code is 120456.

FIG.4.25  Showing disc diffusion test results of *Candida tropicalis*. The discs are applied 1-6. The code is 123456. *C. tropicalis* produces brown-red coloration at the edge of TTC disc zone.

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FIG. 4.28.A  Showing positive control plate (yeast malt agar without Chemical) showing colonies of *Candida albicans* after 3 days of incubation (Left).

Sodium chloride containing plate showing resistance (good growth) sensitive (less/no growth) result. (Right).

FIG. 4.28.B  Sodium selenite containing plate (right) and cetrimide containing plate inoculated with different *Candida albicans* strains showing resistance (good growth) sensitive (less/no growth) result.

FIG. 4.28.C  Malachite green containing plate (left) and safranine containing plate (right) inoculated with different strains of *Candida albicans* showing resistance (good growth) and sensitive (less/no growth) result.

FIG. 4.28.D  Cetrimide containing plate (left) and copper sulfate containing plate (right) inoculated with different strains of *Candida albicans* showing resistance (good growth) and sensitive (less/no growth) results.

FIG. 4.29.A  Positive control plate (YNB+glucose) showing Growth of *Candida albicans* strains after 3 days of incubation at 37°C (Left). Safranine resistance test plate showing presence or inhibition of growth of *Candida albicans* strains after 3 days of incubation at 37°C (right).

FIG. 4.29.B  pH 1.55 tolerance test plate (left) and pH 1.40 tolerance test plate (right) showing growth or inhibition of growth of *Candida albicans* strains after 3 days of incubation at 37°C.

FIG. 4.29.C  Cetrimide resistance test plate (left) and sodium periodate test plate (right) showing growth or inhibition of growth of *Candida albicans* strains after 3 days of incubation at 37°C.

FIG. 4.29.D  Salt tolerance test plate (left) and urea assimilation test plate (right) showing growth or inhibition of growth of *Candida albicans* strains after 3 days of incubation at 37°C.

FIG. 4.29.E  Citrate assimilation test plate and boric acid resistance test plate showing growth or inhibition of growth of *Candida albicans* strains after 3 days of incubation at 37°C.

FIG. 4.30  Antifungal susceptibility test results of Candida strains showing zones of inhibition around Amphotericin B disc on YNBG with 1% asparagine and azoles (miconazole and fluconazole) disc on YNBG medium.

FIG. 4.31.A  Showing congestion, focal intralveolar hemorrhages and interstitial pneumonia in H&E stained Lung tissue. (10x)

FIG. 4.31.B  Showing congestion, focal intralveolar hemorrhages and Interstitial pneumonia in H&E stained Lung tissue. (45x)

FIG. 4.31.C  Showing focal abscesses in H&E stained Liver tissue (10x)
FIG.4.31.D  Associated changes viz. hyperchromasia and enlargement of nucleus in H&E stained Liver tissue. (45x)

FIG.4.31.E  Focal abscesses in H&E stained Liver tissue. (10x)

FIG.4.31.F  Focal abscesses and vascular congestion in H&E stained Kidney tissue. (10x)

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FIG.4.31.H  Showing peripancreatic tissue with focal abscesses in H&E stained section. (10x)

FIG.4.31.I  Showing focal abscesses in H&E stained muscle tissue section. (10x)