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## Molecular and biological studies on *Madurella mycetomatis* infection in man and mice

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1. The observation that *M. mycetomatis* DNA is only found in the environment of endemic regions supports the hypothesis that *M. mycetomatis* mediated mycetoma is environmentally acquired. (This thesis).
2. *M. mycetomatis* belongs to the Ascomycete order Sordariales, whereas *M. grisea* belongs to the Ascomycete order Pleosporales. (This thesis).
3. Variant clinical presentation of eumycetoma is due to host polymorphism rather than genetic variation in the causative agent. (This thesis).
4. Eumycetoma in laboratory animals requires a high *M. mycetomatis* inoculum and an adjuvant, but no immuno-suppression. (This thesis).
5. Amphotericin B is not useful in the medical management of patients with eumycetoma caused by *M. mycetomatis*. (This thesis).
6. The clinical significance of uncommon and therefore mis-identified fungal species may be considerable, since their virulence may be high and inappropriate therapy may lead to death of the patient. (CBS, web site).
7. "We must acknowledge that the most important, indeed, the only thing we have to offer our students is ourselves. Everything else they can read in a book." (Tosteson, D.C. "Learning in Medicine", New England Journal of Medicine 1979; 301: 690-994).
8. What are known as emerging fungal pathogens are not really new to mycologist, since most of them were known hundreds of years ago.

9. Experts are not always good teachers.

10. Without exposure to the infectious agent, the existence of a predisposing factor in the host will not lead to an increased frequency of infection (Midgley et al. Medical Mycology).

11. Many people have no clear-cut answer to a simple question..."What is the purpose of life?"