

Toxic Molds -

Cladosporium, Aspergillus, Penicillium, and Alternaria are all considered toxic.

Stachybotrys, Fusarium, Trichoderma (are also considered toxic), produce mycotoxins that are easily absorbed into skin, intestinal lining, airways and lungs.

Other toxic molds include Coccidioides, Blastomyces, and Memnoniella.

Some Medical Symptoms Associated With Mold Exposure

It is a fact that molds produce allergens and irritants that can cause exposed individuals to experience symptoms of hay fever i.e. sneezing, runny nose, skin rashes, irritated eyes as well as nose, throat and lung ailments.

Many toxic molds produce poisonous substances called mycotoxins. These toxins interfere with cell structures and processes, and have the potential to cause serious health issues. Their effects on the human body have been documented using controlled conditions in a laboratory. Mycotoxins have been proven to be present indoors with victims suffering from:

- pulmonary hemorrhage or pulmonary hemosiderosis (primarily in infants)
- headaches and other flu-like symptoms
- nose bleeds
- immune system suppression (resulting in increased numbers of infections)
- hair loss
- chronic fatigue
- psychological depression
- diarrhea
- sore throats
- dermatitis

Other symptoms that have been associated with mold:

- "burning" eyes
 - blurred vision
 - respiratory illness
 - chest pains
 - chest tightness
 - shortness of breath
 - wheezing
 - dry cough
 - nasal congestion
 - aggravated asthma
 - cognitive disorder
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