tigation supports the need for ongoing epidemiological surveillance and the rapid involvement of infection control specialists in Asian-Pacific outbreaks, to target prevention and control of emerging and reemerging infectious pathogens. Furthermore, our data emphasize the importance of compliance with infection control practices, especially hand hygiene, to help limit the transmission of communicable diseases.

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References


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Diagnosis of Cutaneous Mucormycosis Due to Rhizopus microsporus by an Innovative PCR–Restriction Fragment–Length Polymorphism Method

Sir—Mucormycosis is an opportunistic infection caused by saprophytic fungi belonging to the class Zygomycetes and the order Mucorales. These molds live in soil, air, decaying matter, and substrates such as fruits, cereals, and breads, and infections have been reported in rhinocerebral, pulmonary, gastrointestinal, cutaneous,