

**Título:** OCCURRENCE OF AIRBORNE FUNGI IN THE LABORATORY OF HUMAN ANATOMY OF THE PARAÍBA FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, JOÃO PESSOA, BRAZIL

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**Resumo:**

The airborne fungi are related directly to allergic processes, irritation mucosa and skin. In academic environments it becomes increasingly important to know the quality of the air, since various infections and allergic processes are acquired exogenously. The objective of this study was to identify the diversity of airborne fungi with pathogenic potential in the Anatomy of Laboratory of the Paraíba Federal University. Two samples were carried out by exposure of open plates containing Sabouraud-dextrose-agar, for three minutes. Then, the plates were sealed and kept at room temperature for growth, and subsequently isolating the different fungal colonies. The identification of the fungal isolates was accomplished through macro and micromorphology. The most prevalent genera were: *Aspergillus* sp. - colonies were lemon green (*Aspergillus fumigatus*) and others were black (*Aspergillus niger*). Colonies were rounded or irregular with growing white edge. Microscopically, hyphae were septate and branched. Phialides formed on top of swollen vesicles at the end of a long conidiophores; *Penicillium* sp - Colonies were bluish green with whitish growing edge. Under the microscope, chains of conidia were produced by phialides, which were supported by branched conidiophores; *Trichophyton* sp - Colonies developed after 10 days. Microscopically there were irregular conidial chains. *Acremonium* sp - Colonies presented slow-growing. The hyphae were fine and hyaline, and produced simple phialides. The conidia were one-celled and aggregated in slimy heads at the apex of each phialide; *Trichoderma* sp - The culture presented fast growing, conidiophores branched and compactly tufted, phialides enlarged in the middle and ellipsoids conidia. These results demonstrate the presence of pathogenic fungi in the environment, allowing individuals to risk of infections and allergic processes.

**Palavras-chave:** filamentous fungi, contamination, environmental microbiology