Supplementary Materials

Table S1. True/false questions on *Talaromyces marneffei* and answers provided by chatbots.

Question number	Statement	Correct answer	Answer by chatbots							
			GPT-4o mini	GPT-4o	Perplexity	Perplexity Pro	Claude 3.5 Sonnet	Claude 3 Opus	Copilot	Gemini
Taxonomy and basic mycology										
1	*Penicillium marneffei* was reclassified as *Talaromyces marneffei* because of DNA sequence analysis.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
2	*Talaromyces marneffei* is a medically important thermal dimorphic fungus.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
3	Phylogenetically, *Talaromyces marneffei* is more closely related to *Candida albicans* than *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
4	Mitochondrial genome sequencing is extremely useful for classification of *Talaromyces marneffei*.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	F	T
5	*Talaromyces marneffei* has been proved to be a fungus without sexual stage.	F	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F
6	Phylogenetically, *Talaromyces marneffei* is more closely related to the other thermal dimorphic fungi than the *Aspergillus* species.	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
7	There are two subspecies of *Talaromyces marneffei*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
8	In the phenotypic classification system, *Talaromyces marneffei* is considered as a black mould.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
9	A small dose of *Talaromyces marneffei* (10 viable fungal spores) can kill a mouse in 10 days.	F	F	F	T	T	F	F	T	F
10	Invertebrate animal model is available for *Talaromyces marneffei*.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
11	Mp1p is a virulence factor of *Talaromyces marneffei*.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T

12	The diffusible red pigment of *Talaromyces marneffei* consists of a mixture of more than 10 compounds.	T	F	T	T	T	F	T	F	F
13	Mycoviruses have never been observed in *Talaromyces marneffei*.	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	T	F
14	*Talaromyces marneffei* has more than 30 polyketide synthases.	F	F	T	T	T	F	F	F	T
15	Polyketide synthases are responsible for red pigment production in *Talaromyces marneffei*.	T	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
16	The genome of *Talaromyces marneffei* encodes more than 10 Mp1p homologues.	T	T	T	T	T	F	T	F	T
17	*Talaromyces marneffei* infects the reticuloendothelial system.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
18	Primates provide the only animal model for the study of *Talaromyces marneffei* infections.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
19	Hamsters have been shown to be a useful animal model for the study of *Talaromyces marneffei* pathogenesis.	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
20	*Talaromyces marneffei* multiplies as rapidly as *Candida albicans*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
21	The genome size of *Talaromyces marneffei* is at least 10 times larger than that of *Aspergillus nidulans*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
22	Polyketide synthases are responsible for yellow pigment production in *Talaromyces marneffei*.	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
23	Herqueinone is the chemical compound that makes up the red pigment of *Talaromyces marneffei*.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
24	The genome of *Talaromyces marneffei* consists of one circular DNA.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
25	*Talaromyces marneffei* causes an infection in monkeys with clinical features similar to that in human.	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
Epidemiology and clinical disease										
26	*Talaromyces marneffei* infection is strongly associated with HIV/AIDS.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T

27	More than 10 cases of *Talaromyces marneffei* infections in renal transplant recipients have been reported in the literature.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
28	*Talaromyces marneffei* infection is endemic in the USA.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
29	*Talaromyces marneffei* infection is endemic in Taiwan.	T	F	F	T	T	T	T	T	T
30	Chinese bamboo rats are the only reservoir of *Talaromyces marneffei*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
31	*Talaromyces marneffei* can be occasionally transmitted through the oral route.	F	T	T	F	T	F	F	T	T
32	Since *Talaromyces marneffei* exists as the yeast form at 37ºC, transmission of *Talaromyces marneffei* mainly relies on its yeast form.	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	T
33	*Talaromyces marneffei* infection can be a sexually transmitted disease.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
34	Splenectomy is a risk factor for *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
35	*Talaromyces marneffei* infection has never been reported in bone marrow transplant recipient.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
36	*Talaromyces marneffei* infection has been reported in Assam and Bihar of India.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
37	*Talaromyces marneffei* can very rarely be transmitted by mosquitos.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
38	Outbreaks of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection sometimes occur after heavy rain and flooding.	F	T	T	T	T	F	F	T	T
39	Young children are more susceptible to *Talaromyces marneffei* infections than adults.	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	T	T
40	Males are more susceptible to *Talaromyces marneffei* infections than females.	F	F	T	T	T	F	F	T	F
41	*Talaromyces marneffei* has been reported to be transmitted through blood transfusion.	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F	T
42	When presents as acute sepsis, *Talaromyces marneffei* infection often kills a patient within five days.	F	F	F	T	T	T	F	F	F
43	*Talaromyces marneffei* infection is often misdiagnosed as tuberculosis.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T

44	*Talaromyces marneffei* infection typically presents as acute onset of fever.	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
45	*Talaromyces marneffei* infection usually presents as chronic diarrhea.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
46	*Talaromyces marneffei* never infects the central nervous system.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
47	*Talaromyces marneffei* infection is often associated with pulmonary infiltrates.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
48	*Talaromyces marneffei* infection is an AIDS-defining condition.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
49	Talaromycosis is often used interchangeably with penicilliosis.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	F
50	Recent use of antibiotics is an important risk factor for *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	T
Laboratory diagnosis										
51	Diffusible red pigment produced by the yeast form of *Talaromyces marneffei* is a feature for laboratory diagnosis of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	F	T	T	T	F	F	F	T	T
52	Next-generation sequencing is a technique for rapid laboratory diagnosis of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
53	Isolation of *Talaromyces marneffei* from clinical samples usually require less than two days.	F	F	T	F	F	T	T	F	F
54	Isolation of *Talaromyces marneffei* from blood sample is extremely difficult.	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	T
55	*Talaromyces marneffei* yeast cells have been observed by direct microscopic examination of bone marrow biopsy samples.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
56	Indian ink is the special stain of choice for *Talaromyces marneffei*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
57	Immunofluorescence test is commercially available for laboratory diagnosis of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	F	F	T	F	F	T	T	F	T

58	Both antigen and antibody testing can be performed for laboratory diagnosis of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
59	Antifungal susceptibility testing should be routinely performed for all cases of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	F	F	T	F	F	T	T	T	T
60	Patients with *Talaromyces marneffei* infection are sometimes positive for galactomannan antigen test.	T	T	T	F	T	F	F	T	F
61	Mp1p is a useful marker for molecular typing of *Talaromyces marneffei* strains.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
62	PCR for the diagnosis of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection is impossible because the genome of *Talaromyces marneffei* is too unstable.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
63	Budding can be observed for the yeast form of *Talaromyces marneffei*.	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
64	Diffusible red pigment is only produced by *Talaromyces marneffei*, but no other fungal organisms.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
65	Culture and identification of *Talaromyces marneffei* is unreliable in non-endemic areas.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
66	Around 30% of *Talaromyces marneffei* does not produce red pigment.	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
67	Antifungal susceptibility testing using MIC test strips is unreliable for *Talaromyces marneffei*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
68	PCR sequencing of antifungal resistance genes is a commonly used method for rapid detection of antifungal resistance in *Talaromyces marneffei*.	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	T	T
69	*Talaromyces marneffei* is able to grow on Sabouraud dextrose agar.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
70	The yeast form of *Talaromyces marneffei* is able to grow on horse blood agar, but not sheep blood agar.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T
71	Western blot has been demonstrated to be a reliable method for antifungal susceptibility testing in *Talaromyces marneffei*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

72	MALDI-TOF MS is unreliable for identification of *Talaromyces marneffei*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T	F
73	Commercial biochemical reaction kits such as API and Vitek are not useful for identification of *Talaromyces marneffei*.	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T	F
74	Thermal dimorphism is an important feature for laboratory identification of *Talaromyces marneffei*.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
75	Azole resistance for *Talaromyces marneffei* is difficult to detect in the laboratory.	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	T	F
Treatment and prevention										
76	The standard treatment for *Talaromyces marneffei* infection is intravenous amphotericin B followed by fluconazole maintenance.	F	T	F	T	F	F	F	F	T
77	Itraconazole should not be used for *Talaromyces marneffei* infection with central nervous system involvement.	T	T	T	T	F	F	F	T	T
78	Fluconazole can be used for the treatment of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	F	T	F	T	T	F	F	F	T
79	Voriconazole can be used for the treatment of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
80	*Talaromyces marneffei* is susceptible to both amphotericin B and posaconazole.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
81	Liposomal amphotericin B is not useful for the treatment of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
82	Monoclonal antibodies are proven to be effective for the treatment of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
83	Echinocandins are not useful for the treatment of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	T	T	F	T	T	T	T	F	F
84	Even with appropriate antifungal treatment, the mortality rate of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection is still more than 30%.	F	T	T	T	F	F	T	T	T
85	Antifungal resistance is an emerging problem for treatment of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	F	T	T	T	T	F	T	T	T

86	Horizontal transmission of antifungal resistance genes has never been reported in *Talaromyces marneffei*.	T	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	F
87	Antifungal resistance in *Talaromyces marneffei* is mediated by a group of more than ten genes in the *Talaromyces marneffei* genome.	F	T	T	T	F	F	F	F	T
88	Antifungal cream is not useful for the treatment of *Talaromyces marneffei* skin infection.	T	T	T	T	F	F	F	T	F
89	Treatment of the underlying HIV infection by anti-retroviral therapy is important for long-term control of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
90	Detection of antifungal resistance in *Talaromyces marneffei* can be achieved by MALDI-TOF MS.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
91	The incidence of fluconazole resistance in *Talaromyces marneffei* is similar in Asia, Europe and America.	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
92	Recombinant protein vaccination is extremely effective for prevention of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
93	mRNA vaccination is extremely effective for prevention of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
94	Travel of HIV-positive patients to Southeast Asia is not recommended because of the high risk of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	T
95	Sexual transmission of *Talaromyces marneffei* can be prevented by using condoms.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
96	No commercially available vaccine is available for *Talaromyces marneffei*.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
97	*Talaromyces marneffei* infection in bone marrow transplant recipients can be prevented by oral fluconazole prophylaxis.	F	T	F	T	F	F	F	T	T
98	Prevention of infections caused by *Talaromyces marneffei* is much easier than infection caused by other *Talaromyces* species.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
99	Since the spores of *Talaromyces marneffei* can be filtered by the HEPA filter, the HEPA filter	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T

	is extremely important for prevention of *Talaromyces marneffei* infections in bone marrow transplant recipients.									
100	Prevention of *Talaromyces marneffei* infections can be achieved by not hospitalizing immunocompromised patients in hospitals with construction work.	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T

Table S2. True/false questions on *Aspergillus fumigatus* and answers provided by chatbots.

Question number	Statement	Correct answer	Answer by chatbots							
			GPT-4o mini	GPT-4o	Perplexity	Perplexity Pro	Claude 3.5 Sonnet	Claude 3 Opus	Copilot	Gemini
Taxonomy and basic mycology										
1	*Aspergillus fumigatus* is reclassified as *Neosartorya fumigata* because of DNA sequence analysis.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T
2	*Aspergillus fumigatus* is a medically important thermal dimorphic fungus.	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	T	T
3	Phylogenetically, *Aspergillus fumigatus* is more closely related to *Candida albicans* than *Talaromyces marneffei.*	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
4	Mitochondrial genome sequencing is extremely useful for classification of *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	T	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T
5	*Aspergillus fumigatus* has been proved to be a fungus without sexual stage.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
6	Phylogenetically, *Aspergillus fumigatus* is more closely related to thermal dimorphic fungi than Penicillium species.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	T
7	There are two subspecies of *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
8	In the phenotypic classification system, *Aspergillus fumigatus* is considered as a black mold.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T
9	A small dose of *Aspergillus fumigatus* (10 viable fungal spores) can kill a mouse in 10 days.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	T	F
10	Invertebrate animal model is available for *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
11	Afmp1p is the predominant virulence factor of *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T
12	The diffusible red pigment of *Aspergillus fumigatus* consists of a mixture of more than 10 compounds.	F	F	F	T	F	F	T	F	T
13	Mycoviruses have never been observed in *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

14	*Aspergillus fumigatus* has more than 30 polyketide synthases.	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
15	Polyketide synthases are responsible for red pigment production in *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	F	F	T	T	F	T	F	T
16	The genome of *Aspergillus fumigatus* encodes more than 10 Afmp1p homologues.	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	T	T
17	*Aspergillus fumigatus* infects the reticuloendothelial system.	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	T	T
18	Primates provide the only animal model for the study of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infections.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
19	Hamsters have been shown to be a useful animal model for the study of *Aspergillus fumigatus* pathogenesis.	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
20	*Aspergillus fumigatus* multiplies as rapidly as *Candida albicans*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
21	The genome size of *Aspergillus fumigatus* is at least 10 times larger than that of *Aspergillus nidulans*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
22	Polyketide synthases are responsible for red pigment production in *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	F	F	T	T	F	T	F	T
23	Herqueinone is the chemical compound that makes up the red pigment of *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
24	The genome of *Aspergillus fumigatus* consists of one circular DNA	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
25	*Aspergillus fumigatus* causes an infection in monkeys with clinical features similar to that in human.	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
Epidemiology and clinical disease										
26	*Aspergillus fumigatus* infection is strongly associated with HIV/AIDS.	T	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	T
27	More than 10 cases of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infections in renal transplant recipients have been reported in the literature.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
28	*Aspergillus fumigatus* infection is endemic in the USA.	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T

29	*Aspergillus fumigatus* infection is endemic in Taiwan.	T	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	T
30	Chinese bamboo rats are the only reservoir of *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
31	*Aspergillus fumigatus* can be occasionally transmitted through the sexual route.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
32	Since *Aspergillus fumigatus* exists as the yeast form at 37ºC, transmission of *Aspergillus fumigatus* mainly relies on its yeast form.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
33	*Aspergillus fumigatus* infection can be a sexually transmitted disease.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
34	Splenectomy is a risk factor for *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
35	*Aspergillus fumigatus* infection has never been reported in bone marrow transplant recipient.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
36	*Aspergillus fumigatus* infection has been reported in Assam and Bihar of India.	T	T	T	T	T	F	F	T	T
37	*Aspergillus fumigatus* can very rarely be transmitted by mosquitos.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
38	Outbreaks of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection sometimes occur after heavy rain and flooding.	F	T	T	T	F	F	F	T	T
39	Young children are more susceptible to *Aspergillus fumigatus* infections than adults.	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	T
40	Males are more susceptible to *Aspergillus fumigatus* infections than females.	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
41	*Aspergillus fumigatus* has been reported to be transmitted through blood transfusion.	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	T
42	When presents as acute sepsis, *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection often kills a patient within one day.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
43	*Aspergillus fumigatus* infection is often misdiagnosed as tuberculosis.	F	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T
44	*Aspergillus fumigatus* infection typically presents as acute onset of fever.	F	T	T	T	F	T	F	T	T
45	*Aspergillus fumigatus* infection usually presents as chronic diarrhea.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
46	*Aspergillus fumigatus* never infects the central nervous system.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

47	*Aspergillus fumigatus* infection is often associated with pulmonary infiltrates.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
48	*Aspergillus fumigatus* infection is an AIDS-defining condition.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	T
49	Aspergillosis is often used interchangeably with penicilliosis.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
50	Recent use of antibiotics is an important risk factor for *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
Laboratory diagnosis										
51	Diffusible red pigment produced by *Aspergillus fumigatus* is a feature for laboratory diagnosis of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	F	F	F	T	F	F	T	F	T
52	Next-generation sequencing is a technique for rapid laboratory diagnosis of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
53	Isolation of *Aspergillus fumigatus* from clinical samples usually require less than two days.	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	F	F
54	Isolation of *Aspergillus fumigatus* from blood sample is extremely difficult.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
55	*Aspergillus fumigatus* yeast cells have been observed by direct microscopic examination of bone marrow biopsy samples.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	T
56	Indian ink is the special stain of choice for *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
57	Immunofluorence test is commercially available for laboratory diagnosis of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	F	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T
58	Both antigen and antibody testing can be performed for laboratory diagnosis of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
59	Antifungal susceptibility testing should be routinely performed for all cases of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	F	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T
60	Patients with *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection are sometimes positive for galactomannan antigen test.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T

61	Afmp1p is a useful marker for molecular typing of *Aspergillus fumigatus* strains.	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	F	T
62	PCR for the diagnosis of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection is impossible because the genome of *Aspergillus fumigatus* is too unstable.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
63	Budding can be observed for the yeast form of *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	T
64	Diffusible red pigment is only produced by *Aspergillus fumigatus*, but no other *Aspergillus* species.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
65	Culture and identification of *Aspergillus fumigatus* is unreliable in non-endemic areas.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
66	Around 30% of *Aspergillus fumigatus* does not produce red pigment.	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	T
67	Antifungal susceptibility testing using MIC test strips is unreliable for *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
68	PCR sequencing of antifungal resistance genes is a commonly used method for rapid detection of antifungal resistance in *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
69	*Aspergillus fumigatus* is able to grow on Sabouraud dextrose agar.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
70	*Aspergillus fumigatus* is able to grow on horse blood agar, but not sheep blood agar.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T	F
71	Western blot has been demonstrated to be a reliable method for antifungal susceptibility testing in *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
72	MALDI-TOF MS is unreliable for identification of *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T	F
73	Commercial biochemical reaction kits such as API and Vitek are not useful for identification of *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T	F
74	Thermal dimorphism is an important feature for laboratory identification of *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
75	Azole resistance for *Aspergillus fumigatus* is difficult to detect in the laboratory.	F	T	T	T	F	F	T	T	F
Treatment and prevention										

76	The standard treatment for *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection is intravenous amphotericin B followed by fluconazole maintenance.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
77	Itraconazole should not be used for *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection with central nervous system involvement.	T	T	T	T	F	F	F	T	T
78	Fluconazole can be used for the treatment of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T
79	Voriconazole can be used for the treatment of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
80	*Aspergillus fumigatus* is susceptible to both amphotericin B and posaconazole.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
81	Liposomal amphotericin B is not useful for the treatment of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
82	Monoclonal antibodies are proven to be effective for the treatment of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
83	Echinocandins are not useful for the treatment of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
84	Even with appropriate antifungal treatment, the mortality rate of invasive *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection is still more than 30%.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
85	Antifungal resistance is an emerging problem for treatment of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
86	Horizontal transmission of antifungal resistance genes carried by mycovirus has never been reported in *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	F
87	Antifungal resistance in *Aspergillus fumigatus* is mediated by a group of more than ten genes in the *Aspergillus fumigatus* genome.	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	T	T
88	Antifungal cream is not useful for the treatment of *Aspergillus fumigatus* skin infection.	T	T	T	T	F	F	F	T	F
89	Treatment of the underlying HIV infection by anti-retroviral therapy is important for long-term control of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	T	T	T	T	F	F	F	T	T
90	Detection of antifungal resistance in *Aspergillus fumigatus* can be achieved by MALDI-TOF MS.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

91	The incidence of fluconazole resistance in *Aspergillus fumigatus* is similar in Asia, Europe and America.	T	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
92	Recombinant protein vaccination is extremely effective for prevention of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
93	mRNA vaccination is extremely effective for prevention of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
94	Travel of HIV-positive patients to *Aspergillus fumigatus* endemic areas is not recommended.	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	T
95	Sexual transmission of *Aspergillus fumigatus* can be prevented by using condom.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
96	No commercially available vaccine is available for *Aspergillus fumigatus*.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
97	*Aspergillus fumigatus* infection in bone marrow transplant recipients can be prevented by oral fluconazole prophylaxis.	F	T	F	T	F	F	F	T	T
98	Prevention of infections caused by *Aspergillus fumigatus* is much easier than infection caused by other *Aspergillus* species.	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
99	Since the spores of *Aspergillus fumigatus* can be filtered by the HEPA filter, the HEPA filter is extremely important for prevention of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infections in bone marrow transplant recipients.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
100	Prevention of *Aspergillus fumigatus* infections can be achieved by not hospitalizing immunocompromised patients in hospitals with construction work.	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T