The air conditioners have a low air emission, it means, they remove the humidity from the place where they are installed to the external environment, causing that the filter of the apparatus aspire and hold on fragments, propitiating, the development of microorganisms, returning them to the building in greater abundance. In view of this, the cleaning services of the air conditioners are fundamental to the health of people who work in these places. In addition, the apparatus haven't contact only with internal environment of the building, they also have contact with the external environment, being exposed to other types of contamination, such as, bird excreta, who are reservoirs of diseases, these birds had adapted to urban environment, making nests on them. The present work had as objective to identify fungus in air conditioners at a medical center of Campo Grande - MS, observing its macroscopic and microscopic characteristics. The medical center has divisions by service areas, for data collection the physiotherapy area was chosen, with a total of 25 treatment rooms and 51 air conditioners. The collections took place from July to August 2018. Samples were collected with transport swabs, made before and after cleaning. For culture, the Potato Dextrose Agar culture medium was used, after seven days of growth of the fungus in petri dishes, they were stained with lactophenol cotton and observed under an optical microscope, seeking vegetative and reproductive characteristics. Using the book Tratado de micologia médica Lacaz et al. (1998) was possible to identify the genres of fungus. The genres discovered was, Aspergillus sp., Penicillium sp, and Cryptococcus sp. the last one was not stained with lactophenol blue, but with ink nanquim or ink of China. It is deduced that the cleaning service of air conditioning units of the medical center are not being efficacious. Thus, it is concluded that the air conditioners are contaminated, and can affect the well-being of the people who circulate there.

Keywords: air device, clinic, Fungi, genres, microbiology.

Development Agency: Universidade Católica Dom Bosco - UCDB