In Scenario 1 a 49-year-old patient with rheumatoid arthritis comes into the clinic with a chief complaint of a fever. The patient also reports chills, sweats, fatigue, chest pain, coughing, and hemoptysis. After, all the tests were completed the patient was diagnosed with Invasive Aspergillosis. The health care provider is going to have to educate the patient on the causes of the infection Invasive Aspergillosis. “Aspergillosis is an infection caused by a type of mold (fungus)” (MayoClinic.org). As the health care provider, I am going to provide the patients with printed copies, and I am also going to have a diagram to explain the process of the Invasive Aspergillosis infection. The heath care provider should always direct the patient to areas they can receive additional information. The aspergillosis mold can be indoors and outdoors some places the mold can be is decaying leaves, compost and on plants, trees, and grain crops.

After completing my research, this patient was place at a high risk for developing Invasive Aspergillosis one reason is because he worked as a grain inspector at a large farm cooperative and the second reason, he was place at a high risk is because he is taking routine steroids. According to AL-Janabi, (2020), “Most of the patients with aspergillosis infection have an impaired immune system, which may have resulted from the excessive use of immunosuppressive drugs or the presence of other immunological disorders and viral infections” (p.156). Invasive Aspergillosis can be fatal