



Human-impacted areas of France are environmental reservoirs of the *Pseudallescheria boydii*/Scedosporium apiospermum species complex

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Titre du colloque	3rd Meeting of the ECMM/ISHAM Working group Fungal respiratory infections in Cystic Fibrosis (Fri-CF)
Auteur	Rougeron, Amandine [1], Schuliar, Gaëlle [2], Leto, Julie [3], Sitterlé, Emilie [4], Landry, David [5], Bougnoux, Marie-Elisabeth [6], Kobi, Abdessamad [7], Bouchara, Jean-Philippe [8], Giraud, Sandrine [9]
Pays	France
Ville	Angers
Résumé en anglais	<p>Species of the <i>Scedosporium apiospermum</i> complex are emerging fungal pathogens able to chronically colonize the airways of patients with cystic fibrosis (CF). As <i>Scedosporium boydii</i> was found more frequently colonizing the lungs of CF patients in France than in other European countries in a previous report, the present study was conducted in order to specify and to characterize the natural habitat of species of the <i>S. apiospermum</i> complex in our country. The highest densities of isolates from the <i>S. apiospermum</i> species complex were found in human-impacted areas, i.e. agricultural areas, fluids obtained from wastewater treatment plants, playgrounds and industrial areas. No isolates of the <i>S. apiospermum</i> complex were recovered from soil samples collected in forests. Most soil samples culture-positive for the <i>S. apiospermum</i> complex exhibited a pH range of 6 to 8. <i>Scedosporium dehoogii</i>, the most abundant species (n = 102), was detected in all human-impacted area types except vineyards, whereas <i>Scedosporium aurantiacum</i> (n = 56) was mostly found in agricultural areas. <i>Scedosporium boydii</i> (n = 51) and <i>S. apiospermum</i> (n = 49) were predominantly isolated from seashores and playgrounds, respectively. <i>Scedosporium minutisporum</i> was found only once from a playground. This study highlights potential sources of contamination of the patients, especially in the CF context.</p>
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Lien vers le document en ligne	http://www.isham.org/WorkingGroups/CysticFibrosis/ [11]

Liens

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