

Geosmithia argillacea: an Emerging Pathogen in Patients with Cystic Fibrosis

Submitted by Emmanuel Lemoine on Thu, 10/16/2014 - 14:03

Titre Geosmithia argillacea: an Emerging Pathogen in Patients with Cystic Fibrosis

Type de publication Article de revue

Auteur Giraud, Sandrine [1], Pihet, Marc [2], Razafimandimby, Bienvenue [3], Carr re, Jacqueline [4], Degand, Nicolas [5], Mely, Laurent [6], Favennec, Lo c [7], Dannaoui, Eric [8], Bouchara, Jean-Philippe [9], Calenda, Alphonse [10]

Editeur American Society for Microbiology

Type Article scientifique dans une revue   comit  de lecture

Ann e 2010

Langue Anglais

Date 01/07/2010

Num ro 7

Pagination 2381-2386

Volume 48

Titre de la revue Journal of Clinical Microbiology

ISSN 1098-660X

R sum  en anglais

We report eight cases of airway colonization by *Geosmithia argillacea* in patients with cystic fibrosis. This filamentous fungus, resembling members of the genera *Penicillium* and *Paecilomyces*, was identified by molecular analysis. All patients carried a mutation on each CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator) allele, with at least one copy of the F508del mutation. The first isolation of this fungus occurred from F508del-homozygous patients at a younger age than in F508del-heterozygous patients. Before recovery of *G. argillacea*, all patients were treated with itraconazole; two of them had also received voriconazole for an *Aspergillus fumigatus* infection. However, antifungal susceptibility patterns showed high MICs of voriconazole for all isolates, and high MICs of amphotericin B and itraconazole for the majority of them, but mostly low minimum effective concentrations (MECs) of caspofungin. The appearance and persistence of *G. argillacea* in the airways were not associated with exacerbation of the disease. However, the clinical implications of *G. argillacea*, particularly in immunocompromised patients, remain a concern, particularly given recent observations suggesting that this fungus may also cause disseminated infections.

URL de la notice <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua4907> [11]

DOI [10.1128/JCM.00047-10](https://doi.org/10.1128/JCM.00047-10) [12]

Lien vers le document <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/JCM.00047-10> [12]

- [1] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/sandrine.giraud/publications>
- [2] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/marc.pihet/publications>
- [3] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/bienvenue.razafimandimby/publications>
- [4] [http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f\[author\]=7835](http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=7835)
- [5] [http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f\[author\]=7965](http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=7965)
- [6] [http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f\[author\]=7966](http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=7966)
- [7] [http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f\[author\]=7836](http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=7836)
- [8] [http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f\[author\]=7967](http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=7967)
- [9] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/j.bouchara/publications>
- [10] [http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f\[author\]=7968](http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=7968)
- [11] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua4907>
- [12] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/JCM.00047-10>

Publié sur *Okina* (<http://okina.univ-angers.fr>)