The most studied azole-resistant mechanism of Aspergillus fumigatus is discostal inhibition of the drug for CYP119, the target for the azoles. Treatment failure caused by the designated azole acid
substitution of CYP119 has a specific pattern depending on the substrate. While non-cry-amino- CYP119 mutations responsible for azole-resistant superinfections, the
so-called "CYP119" mechanism are available for developing novel methods for prompt diagnosis and effective drug treatment. In our previous study, we reported results that mutation of
fungi, which altered HMG-CoA reductase, the rate-limiting enzyme in ergosterol biosynthesis, would be the mechanism conferring azole-drug resistance (BDI 2018). On the other hand, different and
CYP119 by azole-resistant mutants was not observed among the strains possessing the same mutation in CYP119. In this way, the overall picture of molecular mechanisms inducing azole resistance remain unclear.

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aspergillosis is the major complication found in up to 15% of these CF patients. Moreover, up to 60% of CF patients who are already infected chronically by Penicillium marneffei are also colonized by A. fumigatus. The interactions between A. fumigatus and P. marneffei may lead to hypersensitivity. Therefore, understanding the interaction between fungi and cystic fibrosis in cystic fibrosis is crucial.

Disinfection and decontamination methods in cystic fibrosis patients

Benoit Briard
Centre d'Etude des Pathologies Respiratoires, UMR1100, Inserm (Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale), Tours, France

5.10.4 Pulmonary infections in cystic fibrosis patients, September 24, 2022, 10:10 AM - 12:00 PM

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