

Fungi scope

Global Fungal Infection Registry

Initiated in 2003

Interim Report November 2021

Working group of the



Under the auspices of

The MSG
Mycoses Study Group

AGiHO INFektionen
IN DER HÄMATOLOGIE
UND ONKOLOGIE
FACHGRUPPE DER DGHO



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ESCMID FUNGAL INFECTION
STUDY GROUP



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FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA MICOPATOLOGIA UMANA E ANIMALE

ÖGMM Österreichische Gesellschaft
für Medizinische Mykologie



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orphanet

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RESEARCH FOR RARE
Forschung für seltene Erkrankungen

Supported by unrestricted grants from Amplyx Pharmaceuticals, Cidara Therapeutics, F2G Ltd., Matinas BioPharma, Pfizer Inc, and Scynexis and has been supported by Astellas, Basilea Pharmaceutica, and MSD.

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Introduction

The number of invasive fungal infections (IFI) is increasing worldwide. Medical advances have shaped prevalence and incidences. Major contributing factors are the increasing number of transplantation procedures undertaken around the world, a widening of the indications for intensive chemotherapy, and the growing number of other clinical conditions requiring immunosuppressive treatment.

Candida species and *Aspergillus fumigatus* remain the most frequent cause of IFI in immunocompromised patients but less common IFI caused by rare fungi are reported with increasing frequency. Mucormycosis has been an emerging disease only few decades ago, today it is recognized as a considerable threat in respective patient populations. Therapeutic standards have been developed for the most frequent IFI, i.e. candidiasis, aspergillosis and cryptococcosis, for rarer IFIs less robust treatment strategies or no effective treatment options are available. Clinicians are facing infections due to a variety of different fungi, still without reliable treatment recommendations. In a global effort, guidelines on the clinical management of uncommon IFI are developed, where recommendations - especially for the rarest IFI – are based on expert opinions and single center experiences only ¹⁻³. Therapeutic decision making on rare IFIs is not evidence-based as comprehensive data are not available to date.

In order to help alleviate the lack of knowledge on epidemiology, clinical course, biology and pathomechanisms, and finally to aid in facilitating an evidence-based diagnostic-therapeutic integrated approach of IFI caused by rare fungi, FungiScope® - A Global Invasive Fungal Infection Registry has been created in 2003. Via a web-based electronic case form (www.clinicalsurveys.net) physicians, scientists and others contribute clinical cases.

With the increasing knowledge on the epidemiology, diagnostics and therapeutic management of fungal infections, improved strategies for early diagnosis and prompt optimized treatment will eventually be identified. Only through this joint and global effort it will be possible to improve patient care.

In this report, an overview on current results, achievements, future goals and ongoing developments of FungiScope are presented.

FungiScope Registry Workflow

Everyone is welcome to join the effort and become a partner within the FungiScope network and actively support our common goal of improving the clinical management patients with invasive fungal infections.

Via a web-based questionnaire, anonymized clinical information of proven and probable IFI cases are retrospectively collected ^{4,5}. Documented data includes information on underlying conditions and risk factors for IFI, diagnostic procedures (radiological and mycological), clinical manifestation of the IFI, antifungal treatment and response, and outcome. Cases are centralized reviewed by ID specialists of the FungiScope team in Cologne, Germany (Figure 1a).

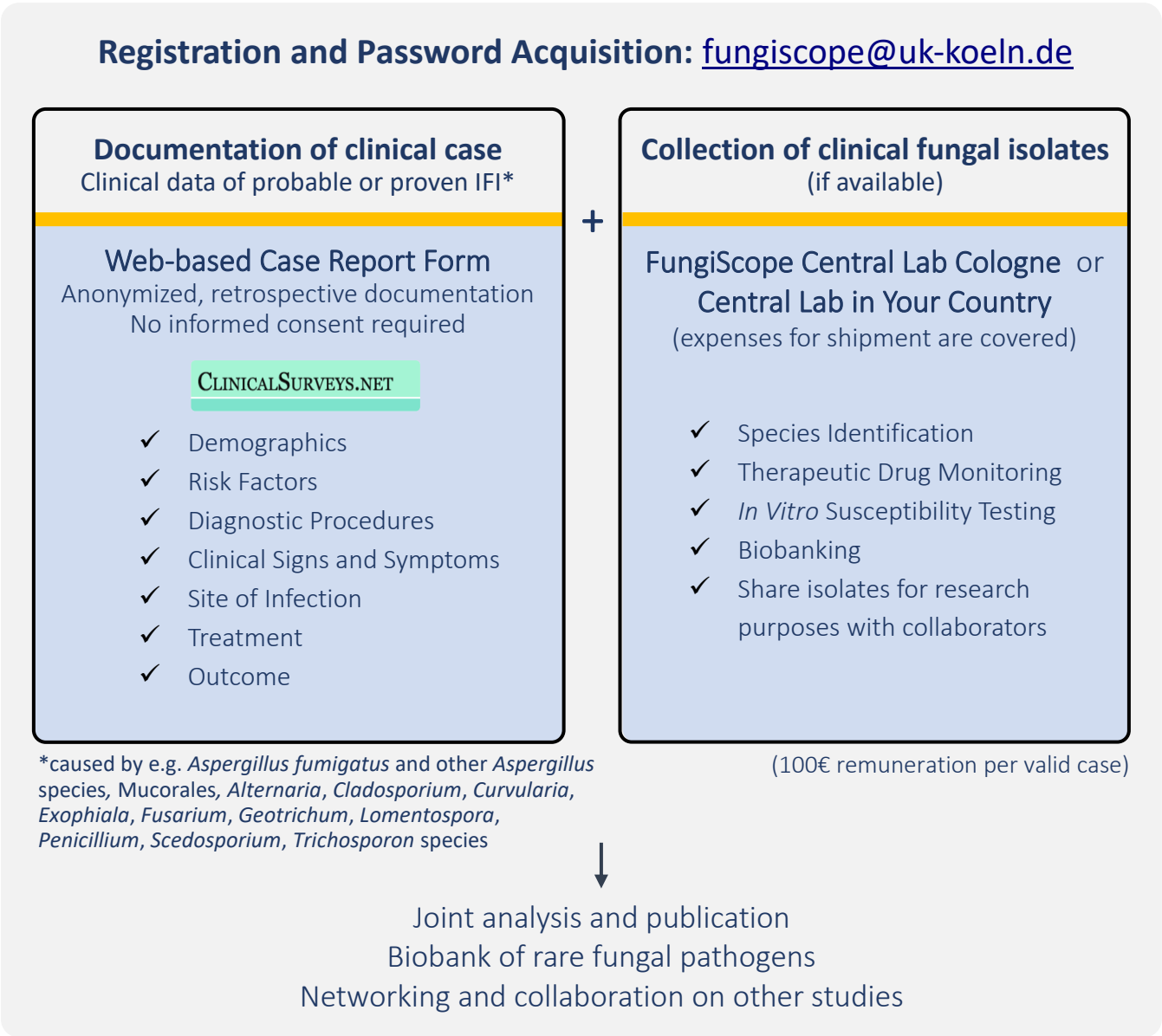


Figure 1a. Project structure

Ideally, the respective clinical fungal isolates are collected, examined and stored in a biobank in Cologne, Germany (Figure 1b). The clinical and biological data are subsequently evaluated and analysed in a joint effort with the partners.

Anonymized data of cases entered in the registry are easily accessible via the web-based search engine FungiQuest (www.fungiquest.net), a tool for clinicians who are confronted with similar cases, to evaluate respective treatment and outcome patterns that may guide individual treatment strategies, where valid recommendations are not available to date (Figure 2).

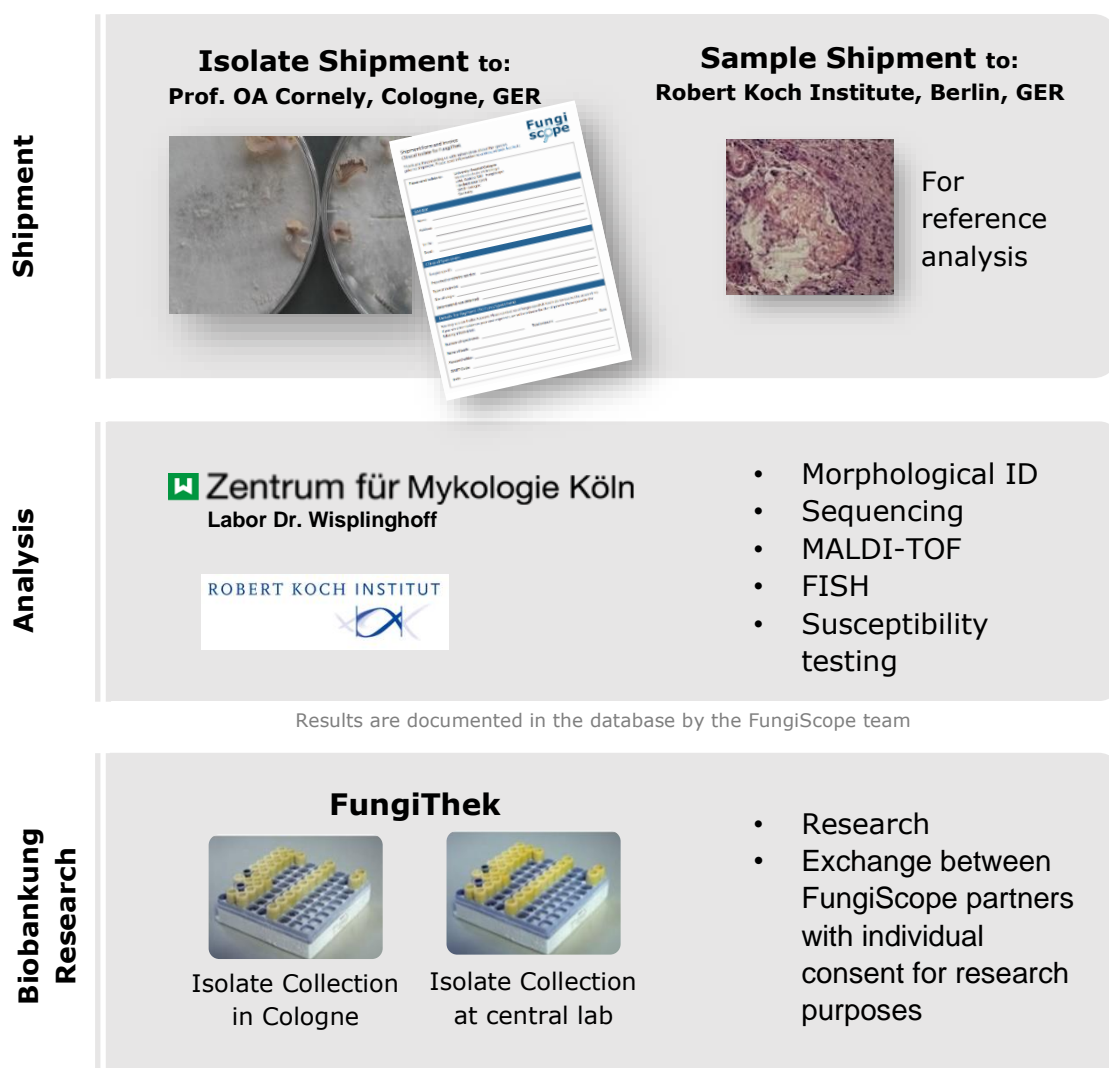


Figure 1b. FungiThek: Clinical fungal isolates can be send 1.) to the FungiScope Central Lab in Cologne, Germany for formal identification and biobanking in the FungiThek or 2.) to the designated reference lab in your country (please see in section Study Coordinators below).

Reference analyses from biopsies will be performed at the Robert Koch Institute in Berlin, Germany.

FungiQuest

Check for similar cases at www.fungiquest.net

Go to
www.fungiquest.net



Type the name of the fungus and
specify your search

Please enter fungus, select some search criteria below, or try one of our popular searches below! Search

Popular searches: Rhizopus arrhizus Mucor Absidia sp Trichosporon faecale Yeast

Advanced Search Criteria (multiple selects possible) Reset

Risk Factors	Site of Infection
None selected	None selected
Targeted Therapy	Final Response
None selected	None selected
Patient alive	
None selected	

Browse through FungiScope cases with the same kind of fungal infection

Culture	PCR	Species	Risk Factors	Site	Empiric Therapy	Targeted Therapy	Surgery IFD	Final Response	Patient alive	Last Observed
✓		Mucor sp.	Chemotherapy, ICU, Neutropenia	Paranasal sinus(es)		Amphotericin B deoxycholate, Posaconazole solution	Sinosotomy	Stable Disease	Yes	2013
✓		Mucor sp.	HSCT, ICU	Lungs	Ce	Amphotericin B		Deterioration or failure	No	2013
✓		Mucor sp.	Chronic renal disease, HSCT, ICU	Lungs	Posaconazole solution, Voriconazole	Liposomal amphotericin B, Posaconazole solution		Deterioration or failure	No	2011
✓		Mucor sp.	Chronic pulmonary disease, ICU	Lungs		Posaconazole solution		Partial Response	Yes	2013
✓		Mucor sp.	Chemotherapy, HSCT, ICU, Neutropenia	Lungs	Amphotericin B lipid complex, Caspofungin	Amphotericin B lipid complex, Caspofungin		Deterioration or failure	No	2002

Figure 2. FungiQuest database search engine

Results

In the FungiScope® registry, 2,127 cases of invasive fungal infection (IFI) diagnosed between 1997 and 2021 have been documented, 1,768 cases of these are already finalized and considered valid for analysis. Eighty-five percent of cases were diagnosed in 2010 or later.

Main causative pathogens registered were Mucorales (n=836, 39.3%), yeasts (n=273, 12.8%), dematiaceae (n=212, 10.0%), and *Fusarium* spp. (n=166, 7.8%) followed by *Scedosporium* spp. (n=161, 7.6%) and *Penicillium*, *Paecilomyces*, *Purpureocillium* spp. (n=81, 3.8%) (Figure 3a). Between 11% (Dematiaceae) and 20.0% (*Scedosporium*) of the cases had concomitant infections with other fungal pathogens (not shown).

Mucormycosis is the most frequent IFI in FungiScope, with *Rhizopus*, *Mucor*, *Lichtheimia*, and *Rhizomucor* species being the main causative pathogens in this group (Figure 3a and b).

Aspergillosis with galactomannan follow up and non-*fumigatus* *Aspergillus*-related infections as well as COVID-19-associated fungal infections have been a focus of research since 2019 and 2020, respectively. Currently, 280 (13.2%) cases of *Aspergillus*-related infections are included, about 200 more cases are related to mixed fungal infections. One-hundred fifty cases were associated to COVID-19, most of them COVID-19-associated aspergillosis (CAPA).

The majority of cases (70.0%) were contributed from partners in Germany, Spain, the United States, France, Russia, India, the Czech Republic, and Italy. The contribution of cases by country is shown in Figure 4.

Main sites of infection differed between fungal pathogens (Figure 5) but also between risk groups and geographical regions (data not shown). Patients with invasive mucormycosis most commonly had lung infection (57%), but also frequent involvement of paranasal sinuses (25%) and central nervous system (14%). Lung was also commonly affected in infections caused by *Fusarium* and *Scedosporium* and *Aspergillus*-associated infections (33%, 46% and 89%, respectively) but sinuses were comparably less frequently involved (15%, 8% and 8%, respectively). *Fusarium* and *Scedosporium* were commonly identified in blood (36% and 20%, respectively), for mucormycosis and aspergillosis only rare cases of blood stream infections were noted (<2% and 5%, respectively).

Yeasts were most often diagnosed from blood cultures (71%), 25% of those with lung involvement. Infections due to dematiaceae mostly involved deep soft tissue and skin, lungs, paranasal sinuses, and the central nervous system (range between 15% and 26%).

Frequent risk factors for the development of IFI are presented for the main fungal groups in Figure 6. Chemotherapy and allogeneic haematopoietic stem cell

transplantation (HSCT) for treatment of underlying malignancy and intensive care unit (ICU) stay were the most common risk factors for Mucorales, *Fusarium* and yeast-related infections. Diabetes mellitus was frequently reported as a comorbidity overall (19%) and was the most common underlying condition in Dematiaceae-associated infections (28%). Chronic renal disease was comparably frequent in patients with yeast and Dematiaceae-associated infections (12% each).

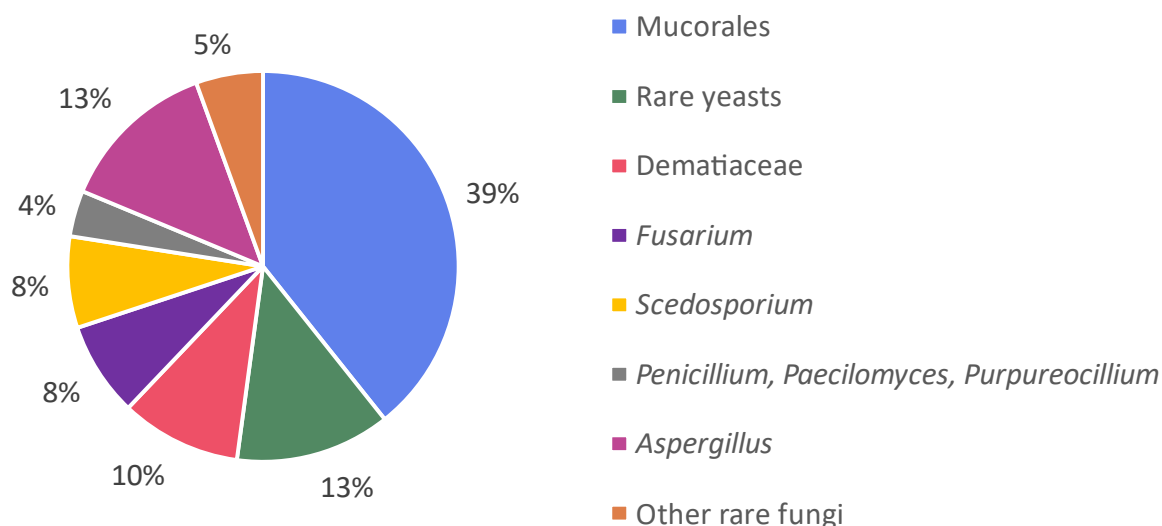


Figure 3a. Distribution of main fungal pathogens causing invasive infections in FungiScope (including mixed infections)

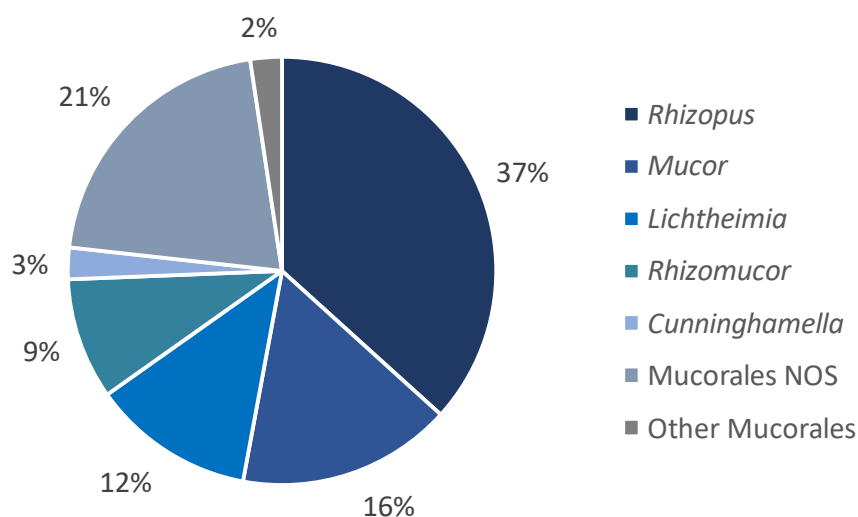


Figure 3b. Distribution of pathogens causing mucormycosis by genera

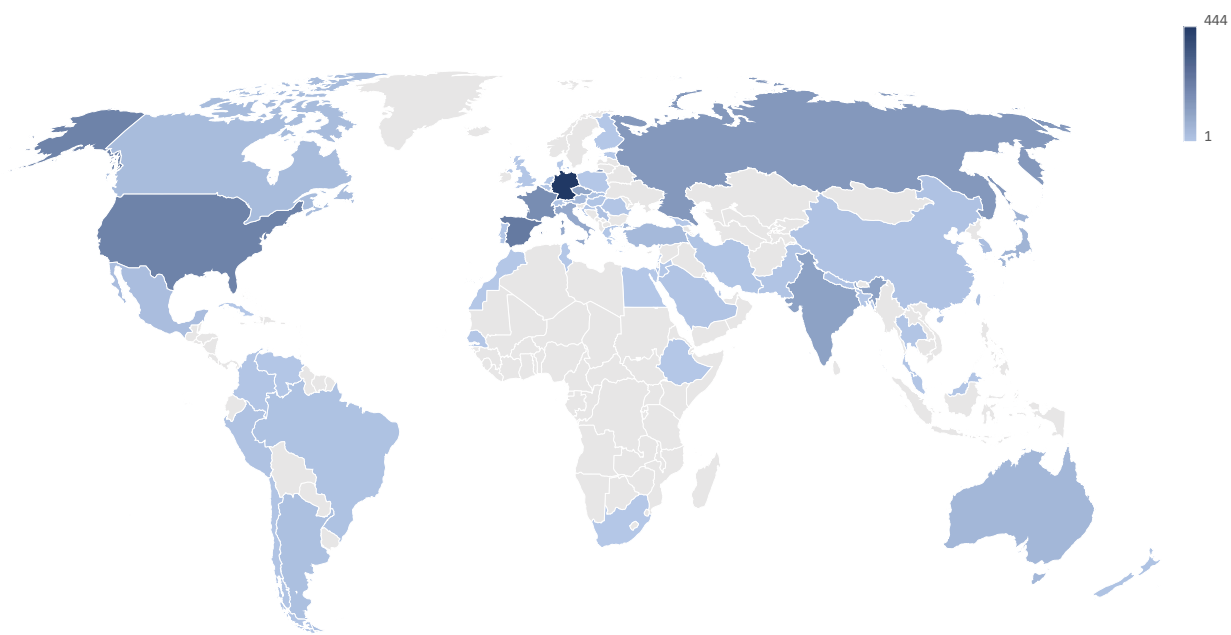
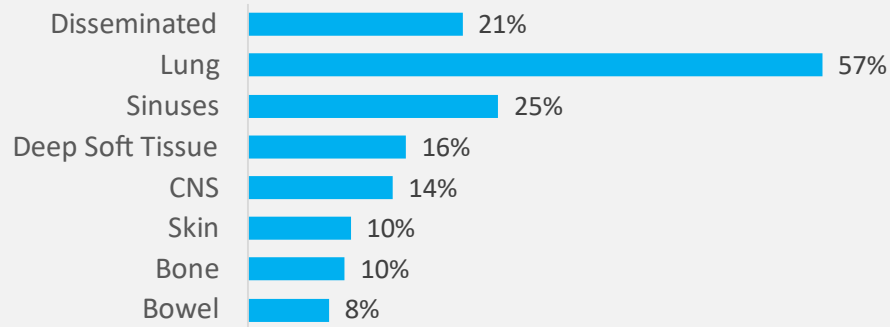
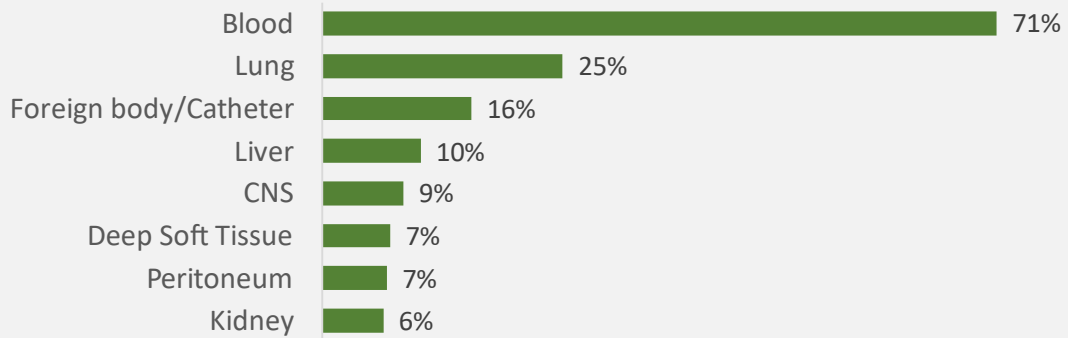


Figure 4. Number of cases per country contributed by FungiScope partners.

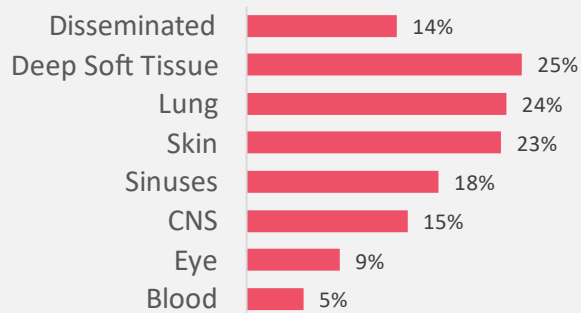
Mucorales



Yeast



Dematiaceae



Fusarium

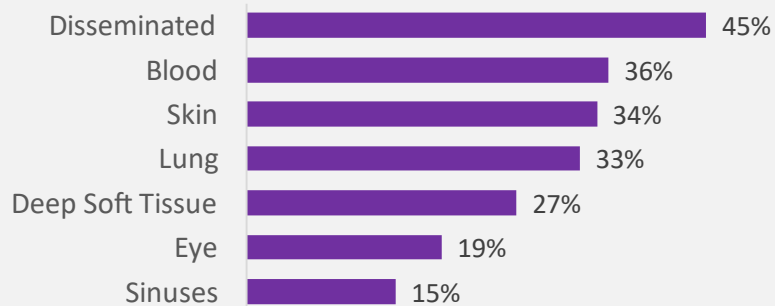


Figure 5. Main sites of infection for major groups of fungi

CNS, Central Nervous System

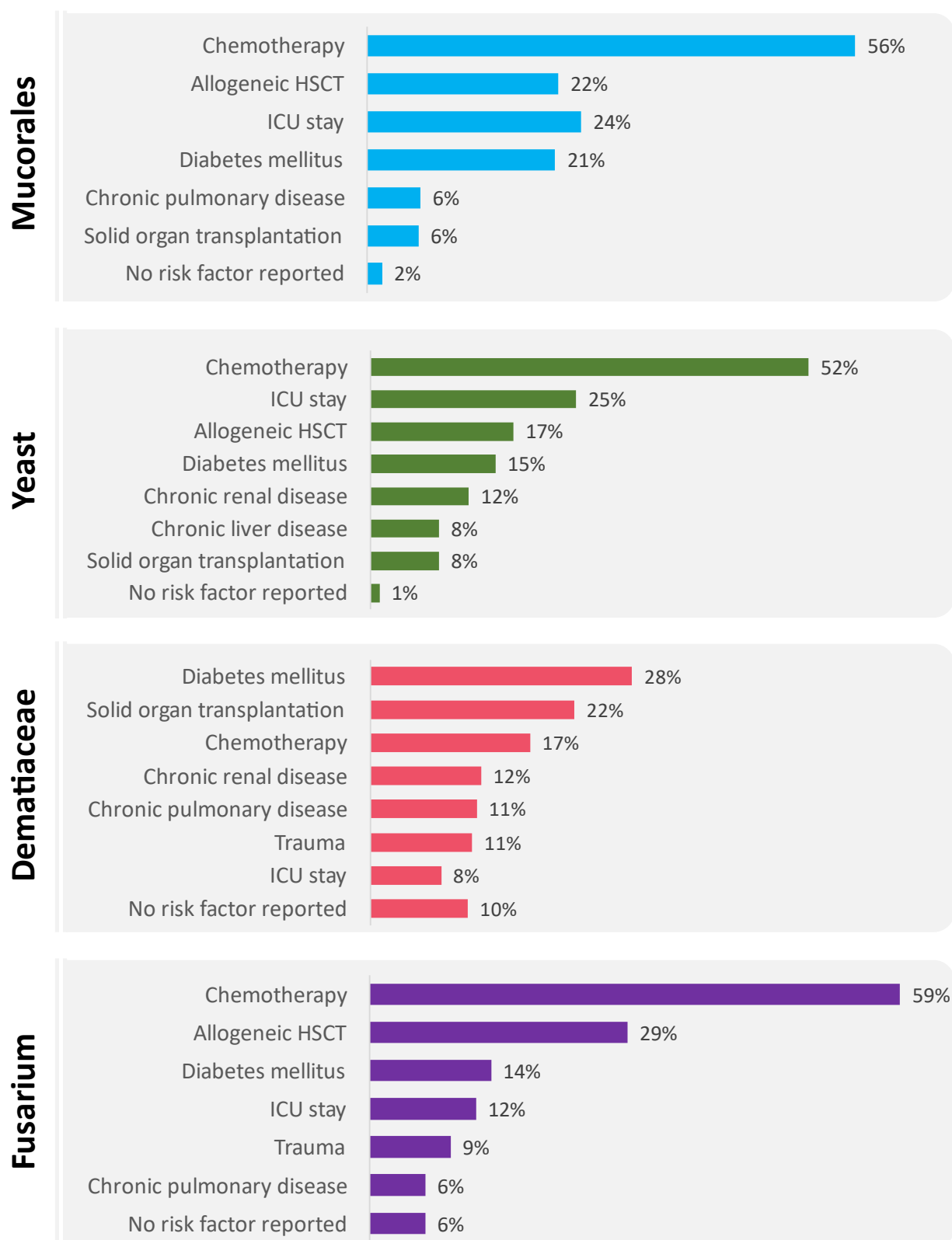


Figure 6. Main risk factors for major groups of fungi

HSCT Hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation, **ICU** Intensive Care Unit

All-cause-mortality, mortality due to fungal infection and response to treatment differed among individual pathogens and are shown in Figure 7. The highest all-cause-mortality was observed in patients with infection caused by Mucorales (55%). Similar mortality was reported for patients with aspergillosis (57%, not shown), yeast (51%), and *Scedeosporium*-related infections (49%, not shown). Reported mortality attributable to fungal infections was highest in patients with mucormycosis (33%), similar for scedosporiosis (33%, not shown), and fusariosis (29%). Dematiaceae infection was associated with the lowest all-cause and attributable mortality (24% and 12%, respectively).

Favorable outcome considering partial and complete response to antifungal therapy was achieved in two thirds of patients with Dematiaceae-associated infections. Fungal infections caused by any other fungal pathogen, including *Aspergillus* and *Scedosporiumi*, was associated with less favorable outcome overall, half of the patients in each group had partial or complete response at day of final assessment (Figure 7).

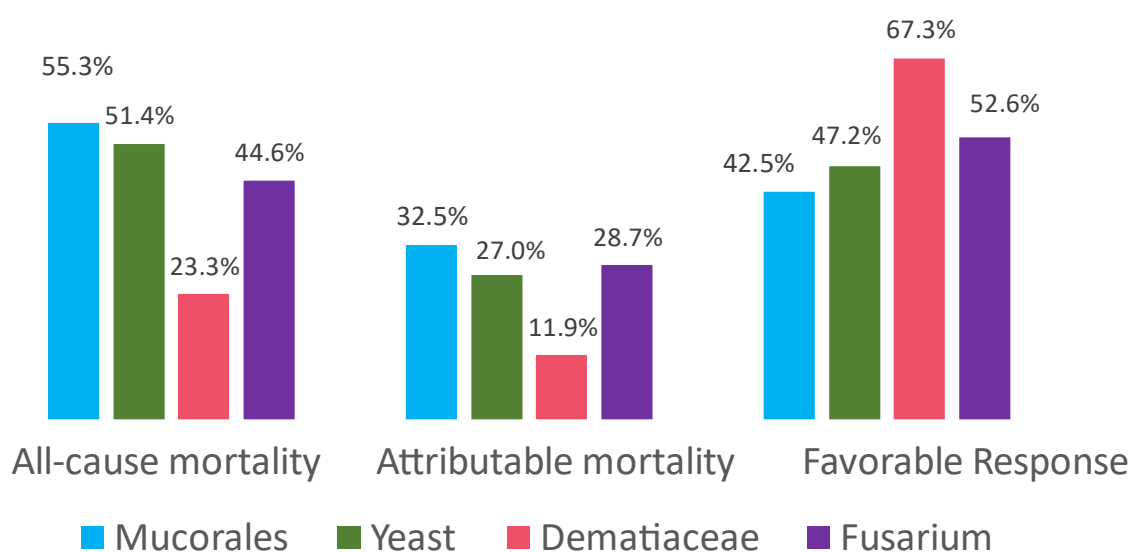


Figure 7. Mortality rates and clinical response at final assessment for major causative pathogen groups in FungiScope. Favorable response is defined by complete or partial response assessed by the treating physician.

Achievements and Goals

Project presentations

Jul 9 – 12, 2021	31st European Congress of Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases (ECCMID) (Oral, Poster)
Jun 16 – 19, 2021	15. Kongress für Infektionskrankheiten und Tropenmedizin (KIT), Virtual Event (Oral, Poster)
Oct 21-25, 2020	IDWeek Virtual Event (Poster)
Apr 2020 - Canceled	30th European Congress of Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases (ECCMID) (Abstracts)
Nov 16 – 19, 2019	17th INFOCUS and 1st ISHAM – LATAM Congress, Salvador, Brazil (Poster)
Oct 11 – 14, 2019	9th Trends in Medical Mycology (TIMM), Nice, France (Oral, Poster)
Oct 2 – 6, 2019	IDWeek 2019, Advancing Science, Improving Care, Washington, DC, USA (Poster)
Jun 20 – 24, 2019	ASM Microbe 2019, San Francisco, USA (Poster)
May 23 – 25, 2019	XXIII National Congress of the Spanish Society of Infectious Diseases and Clinic Microbiology, Madrid, Spain (Oral, Poster)
Apr 13 – 16, 2019	29th European Congress of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (ECCMID), Amsterdam, Netherlands (Poster)
Apr 13 – 16, 2019	ECCMID - ESCMID Networking Corner 2019, Amsterdam, Netherlands (Poster)
Dec 3 - 4, 2018	German Center for Infection Research (DZIF) Annual Meeting, Heidelberg, Germany (Poster, Oral)
Oct 3 - 7, 2018	IDWeek 2018, San Francisco, USA (Poster)
Sep 25 – 28, 2018	2018 MSG-ERC Biennial Meeting, Big Sky, MT, USA (Poster)
Jun 30 – Jul 4, 2018	20th ISHAM, Amsterdam, Netherlands (Oral)
Apr 21 – 24, 2018	28th European Congress of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (ECCMID), Madrid, Spain (Mini-oral ePoster)
Oct 10, 2017	ECMM Excellence Center Symposium, Cologne, Germany (Posters, Oral)
Oct 6 – 9, 2017	8th Trends in Medical Mycology (TIMM), Belgrade, Serbia (Poster, Oral)

Sep 28 – 30, 2017 Joint DGI and DZIF Annual Meeting, Hamburg, Germany
(Oral)

Aug 31 – Sep 02, 2017 51. Wissenschaftliche Tagung der Deutschsprachigen
Mykologischen Gesellschaft e. V., Münster, Germany (Oral)

Full Publications

- Oct 2021 Seidel D, Simon M, Sprute R, Lubnow M, Evert K, Speer C, Seeßle J, Khatamzas E, Merle U, Behrens C, Blau IW, Enghard P, Haas CS, Steinmann J, Kurzai O, Cornely OA. *Results from a national survey on COVID-19-associated mucormycosis in Germany: 13 patients from six tertiary hospitals. **Mycoses.** 2021*
- May 2021 Sprute R, Salmanton-García J, Sal E, Malaj X, Ráčil Z, Ruiz de Alegría Puig C, Falces-Romero I, Barac A, Desoubeaux G, Kindo AJ, Morris AJ, Pelletier R, Steinmann J, Thompson GR, Cornely OA, Seidel D, Stemler J. *Invasive infections with *Purpureocillium lilacinum*: clinical characteristics and outcome of 101 cases from FungiScope and the literature. **J Antimicrob Chemother.** 2021*
- Feb 2021 Salmanton-García J, Sprute R, Stemler J, Bartoletti M, Dupont D, Valerio M, García-Vidal C, Falces-Romero I, Machado M, de la Villa S, Schroeder M, Hoyo I, Hanses F, Ferreira-Paim K, Giacobbe DR, Meis JF, Gangneux JP, Rodríguez-Guardado A, Antinori S, Sal E, Malaj X, Seidel D, Cornely OA, Koehler P; FungiScope European Confederation of Medical Mycology/The International Society for Human and Animal Mycology Working Group. *COVID-19-Associated Pulmonary Aspergillosis, March-August 2020. **Emerg Infect Dis.** 2021 Feb 4;27(4)*
- Feb 2021 Sprute R, Salmanton-García J, Sal E, Malaj X, Falces-Romero I, Hatvani L, Heinemann M, Klimko N, López-Soria L, Meletiadis J, Shruti M, Steinmann J, Seidel D, Cornely OA, Stemler J. *Characterization and outcome of invasive infections due to *Paecilomyces variotii*: analysis of patients from the FungiScope registry and literature reports. **J Antimicrob Chemother.** 2021 Feb 11;76(3):765-774*
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- Oct 2020 Stemler J, Hamed K, Salmanton-García J, Rezaei-Matehkolaei A, Gräfe SK, Sal E, Zarrouk M, Seidel D, Abdelaziz Khedr R, Ben-Ami R, Ben-Chetrit E, Roth Y, Cornely OA. *Mucormycosis in the Middle East and North Africa: Analysis of the FungiScope® registry and cases from the literature. **Mycoses.** 2020 Oct;63(10):1060-1068*

- Apr 2020 Jenks JD, Seidel D, Cornely OA, Chen S, van Hal S, Kauffman C, Miceli MH, Heinemann M, Christner M, Jover Sáenz A, Burchardt A, Kemmerling B, Herbrecht R, Steinmann J, Shoham S, Gräber S, Pagano L, Deeren D, Slavin MA, Hoenigl M. *Clinical characteristics and outcomes of invasive Lomentospora prolificans infections: Analysis of patients in the FungiScope® registry*. **Mycoses**. 2020 May;63(5):437-442. Epub 2020 Apr 15.
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Presentation of recent publications

Received: 27 September 2021 | Revised: 9 October 2021 | Accepted: 11 October 2021
DOI: 10.1111/myc.13379

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

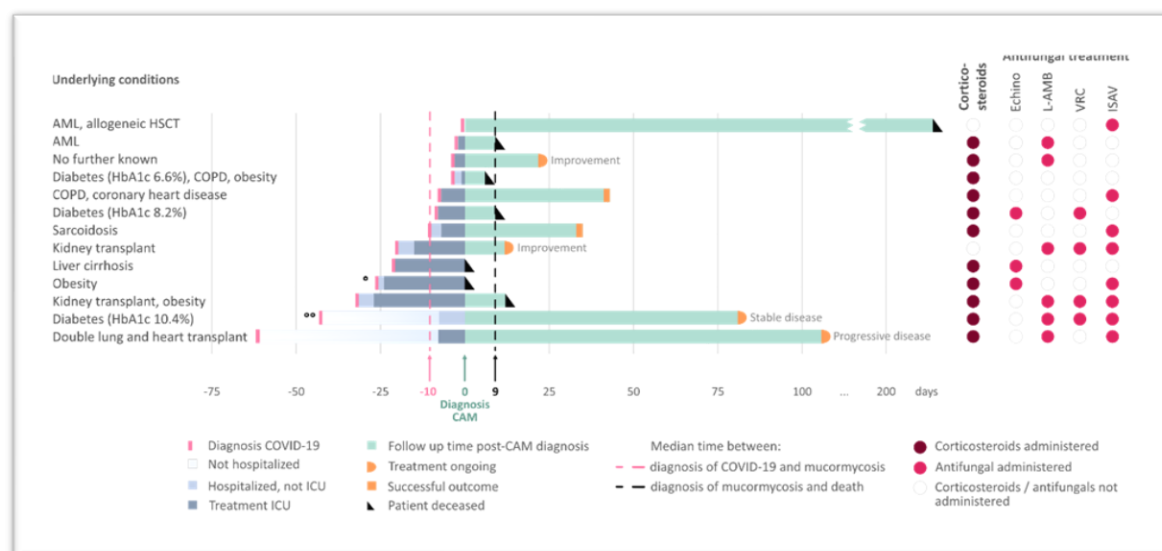
mycoses WILEY

Results from a national survey on COVID-19-associated mucormycosis in Germany: 13 patients from six tertiary hospitals

Danila Seidel^{1,2,3} | Michaela Simon⁴ | Rosanne Sprute^{1,2,3} | Matthias Lubnow⁵ | Katja Evert⁶ | Claudius Speer⁷ | Jessica Seeßle⁸ | Elham Khatamzas⁹ | Uta Merle⁸ | Christopher Behrens¹⁰ | Igor Wolfgang Blau¹¹ | Philipp Enghard¹² | Christian S. Haas¹³ | Joerg Steinmann^{14,15} | Oliver Kurzai^{16,17} | Oliver A. Cornely^{1,2,3,18,19}



- Most CAM presented as pulmonary infection (11/13)
- Most had severe/critical COVID-19 (12/13), 11 required intensive care involving mechanical ventilation
- Median time between diagnosis of COVID-19 and CAM: 10 (range 0 – 62) days
- All-cause mortality: 53.8%



Link:

[Seidel et al. Mycoses. 2021 Oct 16.](#)

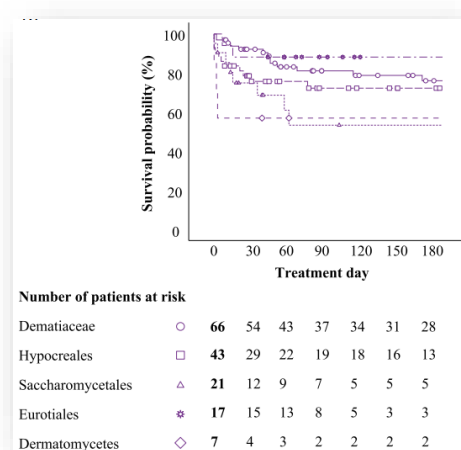
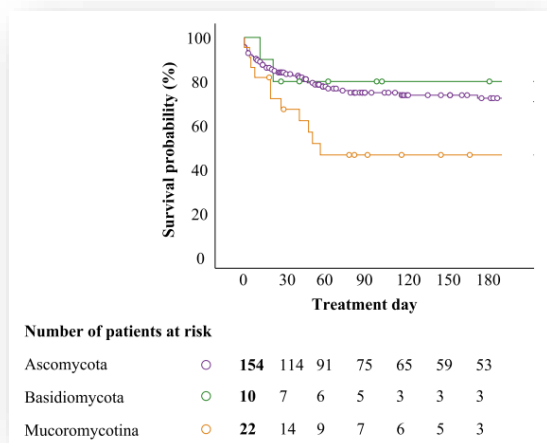
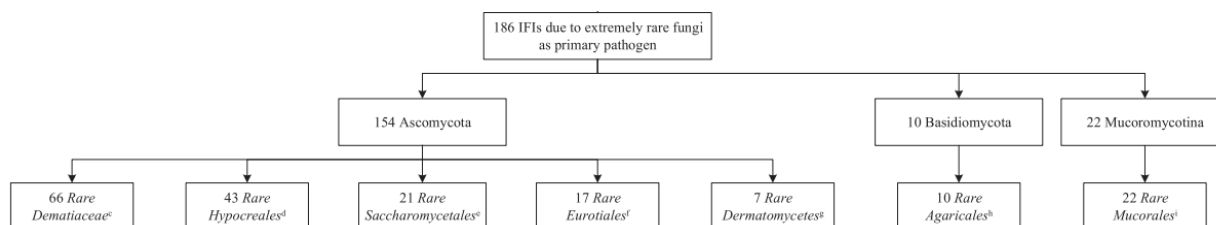
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Needles in a haystack: Extremely rare invasive fungal infections reported in FungiScope®—Global Registry for Emerging Fungal Infections



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Link:

[Salmanton-García et al. J Infect. 2020 Nov;81\(5\):802-815.](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jinf.2020.10.015)

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Mucormycosis in the Middle East and North Africa: Analysis of the FungiScope[®] registry and cases from the literature

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 Ali Rezaei-Matehkolaei⁵  | Stefanie K. Gräfe^{1,2,6}  | Ertan Sal^{1,2}  |
 Marouan Zarrouk^{1,2}  | Danila Seidel^{1,2}  | Reham Abdelaziz Khedr⁷  |
 Ronen Ben-Ami⁸  | Eli Ben-Chetrit⁹  | Yehudah Roth¹⁰ | Oliver A. Cornely^{1,2,3,11} 

Patients: 310 cases of mucormycosis in the MENA region

Risk: Diabetes mellitus (49.7%)
 Conditions associated with immunosuppression (46.5%)

Mortality:

	N (%)	Mortality (%)
<i>Rhino-orbital-cerebral</i>	145 (46.8)	56 (38.6)
<i>Pulmonary</i>	38 (12.3)	17 (44.7)
<i>Curaneous</i>	35 (11.3)	8 (22.9)
<i>Gastrointestinal</i>	6 (1.9)	5 (83.3)
<i>Disseminated</i>	59 (19.0)	36 (61.0)

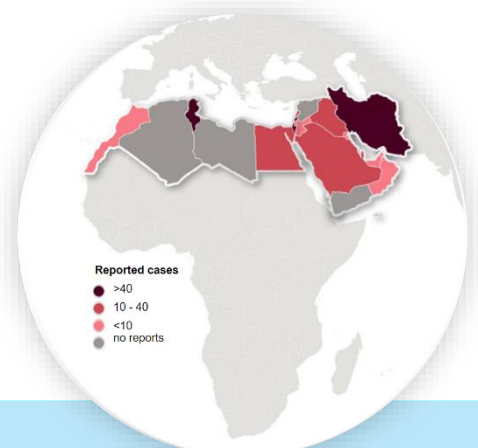
Conclusions: Increase of reports of mucormycosis in the MENA region over the past few decades
 Treatment with antifungals and surgery is associated with improved outcome
 Mortality rates decreased from 47.8% before 1990 to 32.3% in the 2010s

Link:

[Stemler et al. Mycoses. 2020 Oct;63\(10\):1060-1068.](#)

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Invasive *Scedosporium* spp. and *Lomentospora prolificans* infections in pediatric patients: Analysis of 55 cases from FungiScope[®] and the literature



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Patients: 55 children with *Scedosporium* and *Lomentospora*-related infections

Risk: Immunosuppression, malignancy, allogeneic HSCT, trauma, near drowning

Mortality:

	Overall	Immuno-compromised	Immuno-competent
<i>Scedosporium</i> spp.	42%	46%	85%
<i>Lomentospora</i> spp.	50%	40%	0%

Conclusions: Severity of infection predicts worse outcome irrespective of immune status - Localized infection predicts good outcome
Voriconazole use and surgical treatment are associated with improved outcome in children

Link:

[Seidel et al. International Journal of Infectious Diseases. 2019 Dec.](#)

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Risk factors and mortality in invasive *Rasamsonia* spp. infection: Analysis of cases in the FungiScope® registry and from the literature

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First published: 26 November 2019 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/myc.13039>

Patients: 23 *Rasamsonia* spp. cases

Risk: Chronic granulomatous disease, immunosuppression, malignancy, HSCT

In vitro susceptibility:

Amphotericin B (S/R)

Caspofungin (S)

Micafungin (S)

Posaconazole (R)

Voriconazole (R)

Mortality: 39%

Conclusions: No predictors of mortality identified, but
Frequently misidentified as *Paecilomyces* spp. (48%)
Frequently BT-IFI (56.5%)
Species identification by PCR necessary





Link:

[Stemler et al. Mycoses. 2019 Nov 26.](#)

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Matched-paired analysis of patients treated for invasive mucormycosis: standard treatment versus posaconazole new formulations (MoveOn)

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Patients: First-POSnew (*n*=5) vs First-AMB (*n*=15)
First-AMB+POSnew (*n*=18) vs First-AMB (*n*=50)
Salvage-POSnew (*n*=22) vs Salvage-POSsusp (*n*=42)

Matching: Malignancy, Surgery, Severity, Renal dysfunction

Mortality:

First-POSnew	40%	vs First-AMB	60%
First-AMB+POSnew	50%	vs First-AMB	60%
Salvage-POSnew	18%	vs Salvage-POSsusp	33%

Conclusion: Posaconazole tablet or iv is effective against mucormycosis with regard to treatment response and mortality





























Link:

[Salmanton-García et al. J Antimicrob Chemother. 2019 Nov 1;74\(11\):3315-3327.](#)

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Prognostic factors in 264 adults with invasive *Scedosporium* spp. and *Lomentospora prolificans* infection reported in the literature and FungiScope®

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Patients: 208 *Scedosporium* spp., 56 *Lomentospora prolificans* cases
(34 *Scedosporium* and 7 *Lomentospora* cases from FungiScope)
Male 60.6 %; Median age 57 years (IQR 40 – 65)

Risk: Malignancy, HSCT, solid organ transplantation

Sites: Fungemia, lung, CNS, heart

In vitro susceptibility:

Scedosporium spp.: Voriconazole (S)

Lomentospora prolificans: All (R)

Mortality: Solid organ transplantation

Scedosporium spp.: 40% vs *Lomentospora prolificans*: 57%

Malignancy

Scedosporium spp.: 55% vs *Lomentospora prolificans*: 86%

Conclusions: Predictors for mortality (-) and survival (+):

Scedosporium spp.

Solid organ transplantation: (-) CNS, disseminated disease

Malignancy: (-) Lung

Lomentospora prolificans

(-) Disseminated disease

(+) Surgery

Link:

[Seidel et al. Crit Rev Microbiol. 2019 Feb;45\(1\):1-21.](#)

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Healthcare burden of probable and proven invasive mucormycosis: a multi-centre cost-of-illness analysis of patients treated in tertiary care hospitals between 2003 and 2016

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Patients: 46 Mucorales
Male 67%; Median age 53 years (range 11 – 88)

Risk: Malignancy, HSCT

Mortality: 41%

Extra costs:

	Invasive Mucormycosis FungiScope n=46	Control German central health care database	Difference	
Length of stay median days (IQR)	46.5 (30.3 – 83.3)	25.6 (17.9 – 40.4)	+ 20.9 (1.9 – 49.1)	days
direct treatment costs €; median (IQR)	35,765 (18,090 – 69,350)	12,587 (6,601 – 30,762)	+ 23,178 (11,489 – 38,588)	€

Conclusions: Lower overall costs if

- No chemotherapy
- Surgical treatment of mucormycosis
- Antifungal prophylaxis







Link:

[Heimann et al. J Hosp Infect. 2019 Mar;101\(3\):339-346.](#)

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Invasive infections due to *Saprochaete* and *Geotrichum* species: Report of 23 cases from the FungiScope Registry

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| Anupma Kindo³  | Zdenek Racil⁴ | Judit Demeter⁵ | Sybren De Hoog⁶  | Ute Aurbach⁷
| Maren Ziegler⁷ | Hilmar Wisplinghoff^{2,7,8} | Oliver A. Cornely^{1,9,10,11}  | FungiScope Group[†]

Patients: 23 cases, Female 48%, Median age 49 years (18 -78)

Risk: Malignancy, HSCT, diabetes mellitus, treatment in ICU

Sites: Fungemia, lung, liver, spleen, CNS

In vitro susceptibility:

Amphotericin B (I)

Echinocandins (R)

Triazoles (S)

Mortality: 65%


Conclusions: Treatment with echinocandins predicts worse outcome

Link:

[Durán Graeff L et al. Mycoses. 2017 Apr;60\(4\):273-279.](#)

Luisa Durán Graeff, MD

Invasive mucormycosis in children: an epidemiologic study in European and non-European countries based on two registries

Zoi Dorothea Pana¹, Danila Seidel², Anna Skiada³, Andreas H. Groll⁴, Georgios Petrikos⁵, Oliver A. Cornely², Emmanuel Roilides^{1*}  and Collaborators of Zygomycosis.net and/or FungiScope™ Registries*

Patients: 63 children: 34 girls, Median age: 13 years

Risk: Malignancy, HSCT, solid organ transplantation, trauma/surgery, diabetes mellitus

Treatment: 31% monotherapy AMB
48% combination AMB
14% no systemic antifungals
54% + surgery

Mortality: 33%

Conclusions: Predictor for mortality (-) and survival (+)
(-) HSCT
(-) Disseminated IFI
(+) Combination antifungal therapy + surgery

Link:

[Pana Z et al. BMC Infect Dis. 2016 Nov 10;16\(1\):667.](#)

Zoi Pana, MD

Current Activities

- FungiScope expanded its inclusion criteria to invasive *Aspergillus* spp. infections
- COVID-19 associated fungal infections are enrolled
- Publication on *Purpureocillium* and *Paecilomyces*-associated infections, on COVID-19 associated aspergillosis and mucormycosis
- Participation in global guidelines on clinical management of mold and yeast infections
- Prof. Yingchun Xu and Prof. Yao Wang at the Peking Union Medical College Hospital joint FungiScope as the reference lab for the People's Republic of China
- Extending and renewal of the FungiQuest® platform www.funquest.net
- Web presence on the Research for Rare website www.research4rare.de
- Web presence as an Expert center for rare mycosis on the Orphanet - The portal for rare diseases and orphan drugs website www.orpha.net

ECMM Excellence Center Symposium October 10th, 2017



The University Hospital of Cologne was awarded with the ECMM Excellence Center Diamond status in 2017, certifying *Excellence* in the mycological fields of clinical microbiology and infectious diseases and acknowledging participation in ECMM endorsed clinical and epidemiological studies. The *Excellence Diamond status* was reevaluated in 2021.

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