Introduction

Echinocandins are first-line treatment of candidiasis and have been used as salvage treatment in patients who are at risk of invasive candidal infections, aspergillosis, and pneumocystis. Resistance to echinocandins has emerged and compared to the world, available antifungals. Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic (PK/PD) data suggest that single-dose or fixed-dose regimens in combination with other antifungals are the most cost-effective treatment for the treatment of invasive fungal infections, and in clinical laboratories for the detection of antimicrobial resistance and is being developed for reversion of infections caused by Candida and Pseudomonas. The A. fumigatus group (no. of isolates)

Materials and Methods

Results

Conclusions

Acknowledgements

References

Contact