Introduction:

Invassive fungal infection is a common problem faced in ICU's of all over the world.If we went back to history, It started in 1835 by the discovery of a mould , beauvariabassiana by Agostino Bassi. Then Gruby discovered candidiasis (1842) and Sluyter discovered aspergillosis in 1847[1,2]. The candida albicans was the most predominant yeast in ICUs, which is recently changing to non albicans[3].

Aims and Objectives:

Aim of this study is to find out the commonest fungus in northeast part of India and their sensitivity pattern. This will help in decision making while treating invasive fungal infection in this part of the country.

Materials and Methods:

All the positive cultures of respiratory and urine samples were taken. The duration is from june'2017 till october'2017. A total of 28 positive samples were taken. We will continue to collect data's and will come up with larger no in future.

Results:

	Candida albicns = 18	C Tropicalis = 3	C Krusei = 1	C glabrata = 3	Aspergillus fumigatus = 3
Micafungin	18 sensitive	3 sensitive	1 sensitive	Not tested	
Flucytosine	18 sensitive	3 sensitive	1 sensitive	3 sensitive	
Fluconazole	18 sensitive	3 sensitive	1 resistant	3 sensitive	
Voriconazole	18 sensitive	3 sensitive	1 sensitive	3 sensitive	
Amphotericin B	18 sensitive	3 sensitive	1 sensitive	3 sensitive	
Caspofungin	18 sensitive	3 sensitive	1 sensitive	3 sensitive	

Discussion and conclusion:

The commonest fungus found in our study is Candida Albicans (64.28%), followed by Candida Tropicalis, Candida Glabrata and Aspergillus Fumigatus – all in same position with 10.71%. There is 1 case of Candida Krusei which is resistant to

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fluconazole. Sensitivity pattern of aspergillus is under process and we will come up later. Interesting finding is about aspergillus which is getting more frequent.

We are continuing the study and trying to make it multicentre. We will come up with larger pull of data in future.

References:

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