How to: EUCAST recommendations on the screening procedure E.Def 10.1 for the detection of azole resistance in *Aspergillus fumigatus* isolates using four-well azole-containing agar plates.

Guinea J, Verweij PE, Meletiadis J, Mouton JW, Barchiesi F, Arendrup MC, Arikan-Akdagli S, Barchiesi F, Castanheira M, Chryssanthou E, Friberg N, Guinea J, Järv H, Klimko N, Kurzai O, Lagrou K, Lass-Flörl C, Mares M, Matos T, Meletiadis J, Moore CB, Mouton JW, Muehlethaler K, Rogers TR, Andersen CT, Velegraki A (2019) How to: EUCAST recommendations on the screening procedure E.Def 10.1 for the detection of azole resistance in *Aspergillus fumigatus* isolates using four-well azole-containing agar plates. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 25(6), 681-687. (Review)

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Abstract

The emergence of azole-resistant Aspergillus fumigatus isolates is a matter of significant concern in Europe, with countries reporting resistance rates (which can be as high as 30%) in hospitalized patients. Consequently, the treatment guidelines in The Netherlands, the country with the highest

documented prevalence of azole-resistant A. fumigatus, has just been revised to now recommend initial therapy with combination therapy until the susceptibility pattern is known. Therefore, susceptibility testing of clinically relevant isolates has been strongly recommended in the ESCMID-EFISG aspergillosis guidelines. Furthermore, mixed azole-susceptible and azole-resistant (isogenic as well as non-isogenic) infections have been reported to occur, which implies that colonies of clinical cultures may harbour various phenotypes of azole susceptibility.

Involved units

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Identifier

doi: 10.1016/j.cmi.2018.09.008

PMID: 30268672