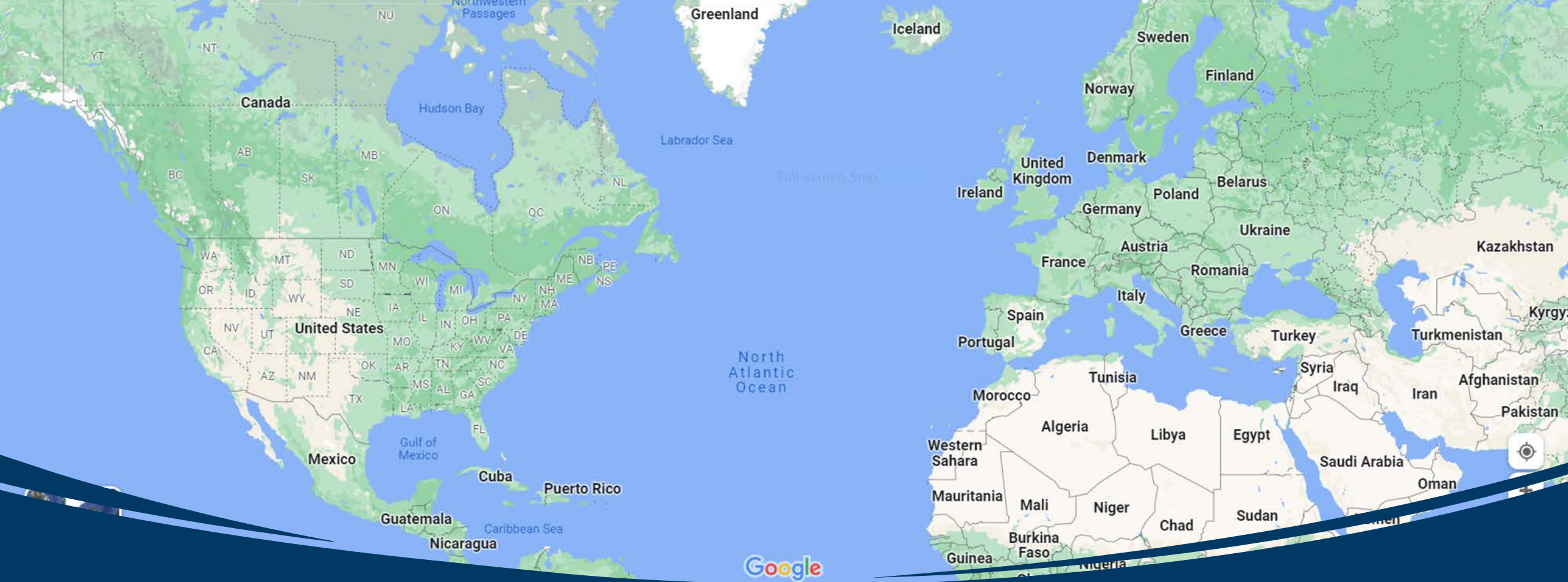


Invasive Aspergillosis

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Conferinta de Imunosupresie si Antibioterapie
4-5 Nov 2022



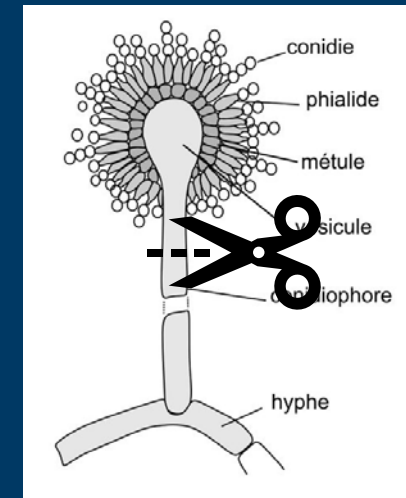
2018
ESCMID&ECMM&ERS
2016 IDSA
2020 ECMM/ISHAM

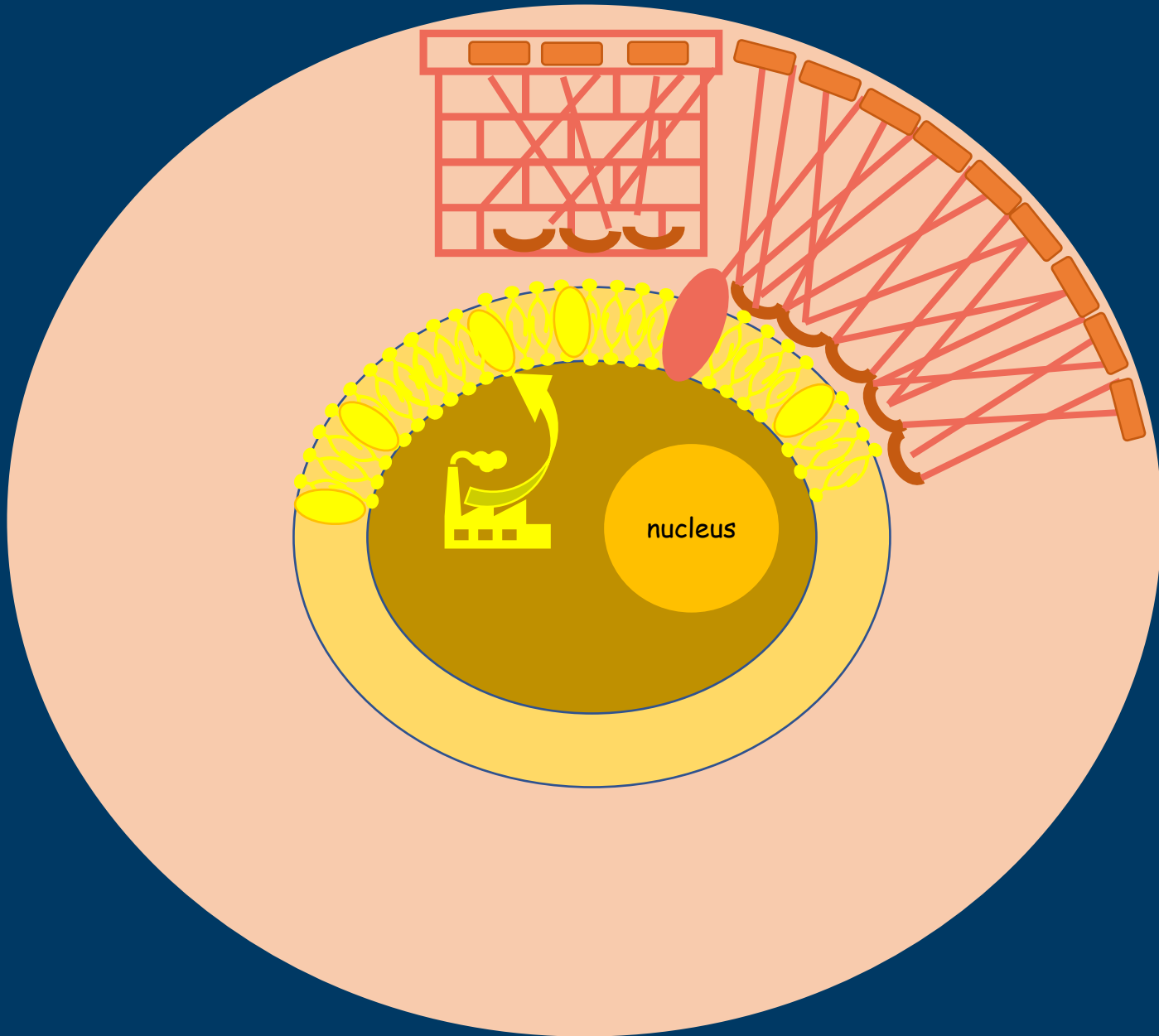
- IA: Invasive Aspergillosis updated guidelines
- CAPA: Covid19-Associated Pulmonary Aspergillosis

Aspergillus spp.




fungicidal use (azoles)
→ A. spp. VCZ-R!






 Galactomannan: *Aspergillus* specific
 = IA marker


 1-3 B-D-glucan: almost all fungi
 (except *Mucor* & very low in *Crypto*)
 = IF marker

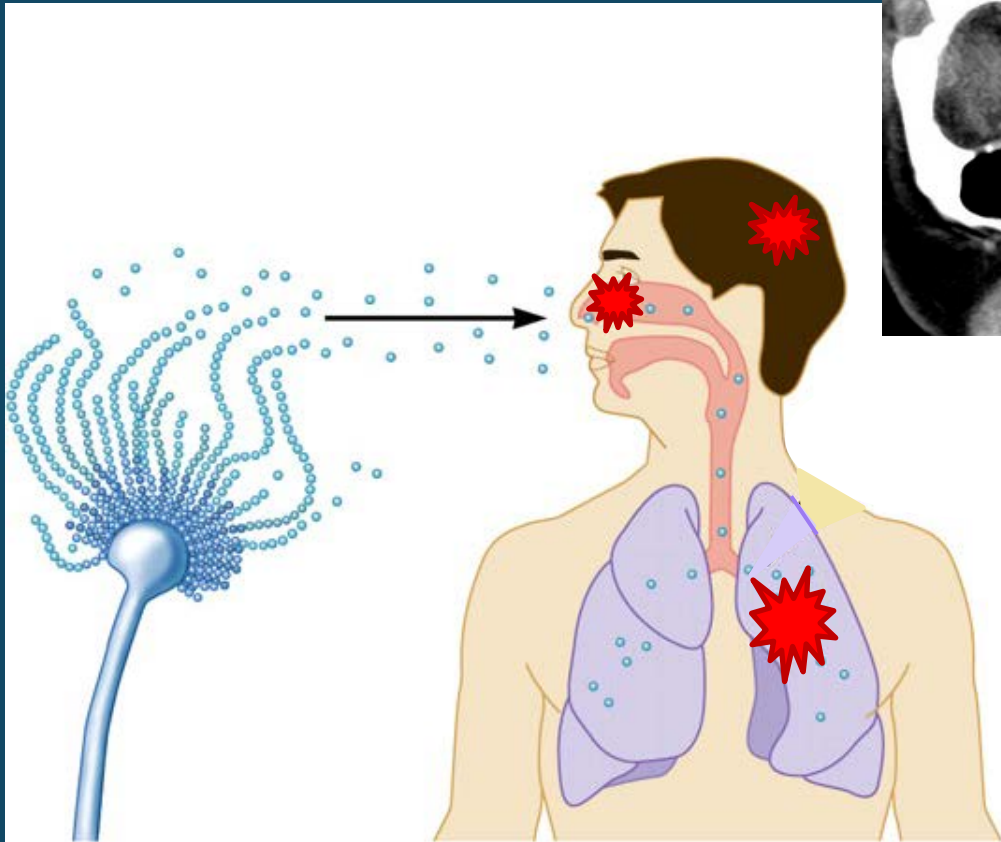
 Glucan-synthase: B-D-Glucan
 = candida target

 chitin

 membrane phospholipid

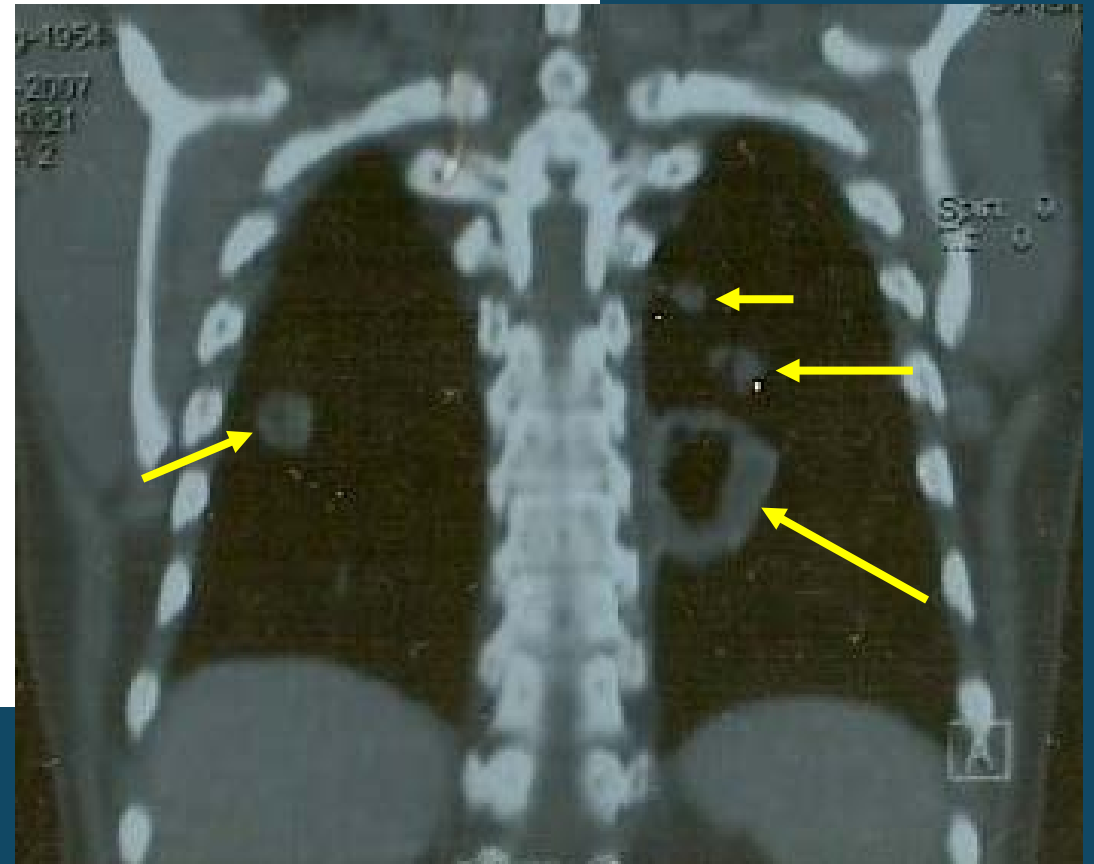
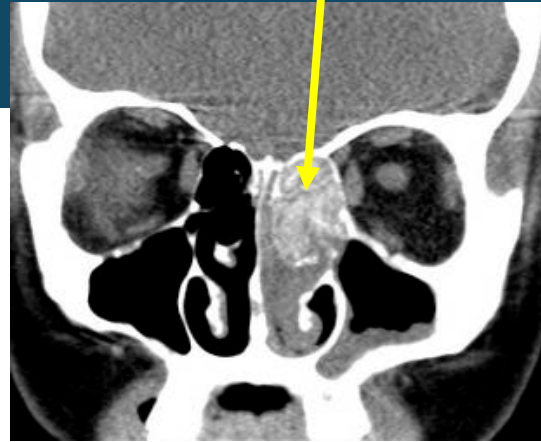
 ergosterol (=AMB target)

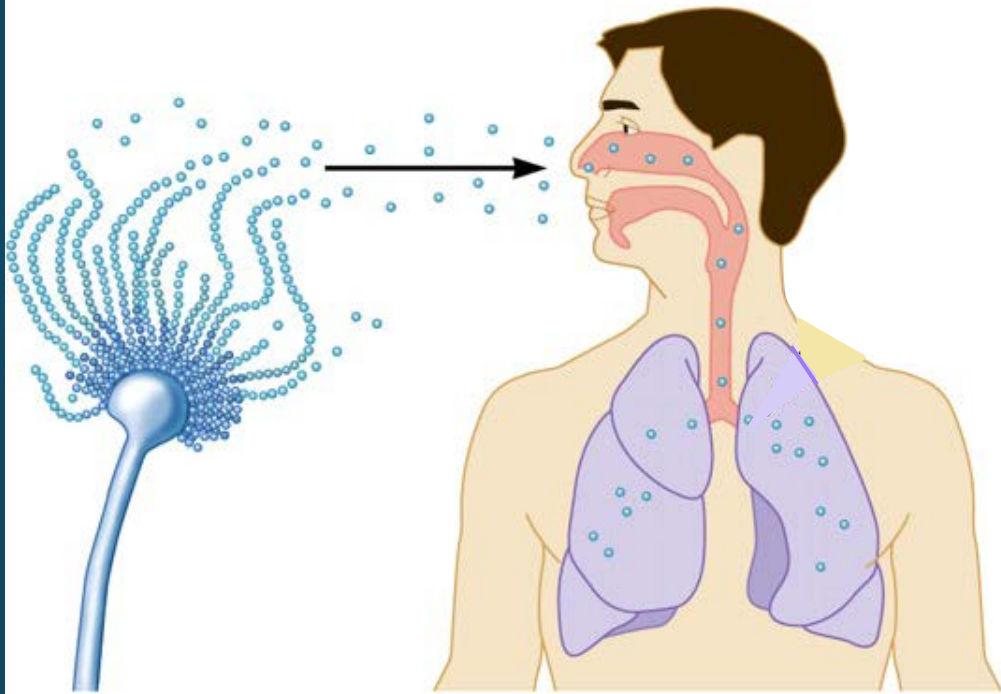
 CYP 51 = fungal cytochrome:
 lanosterol → ergosterol
 (=azols target)



Sporulation

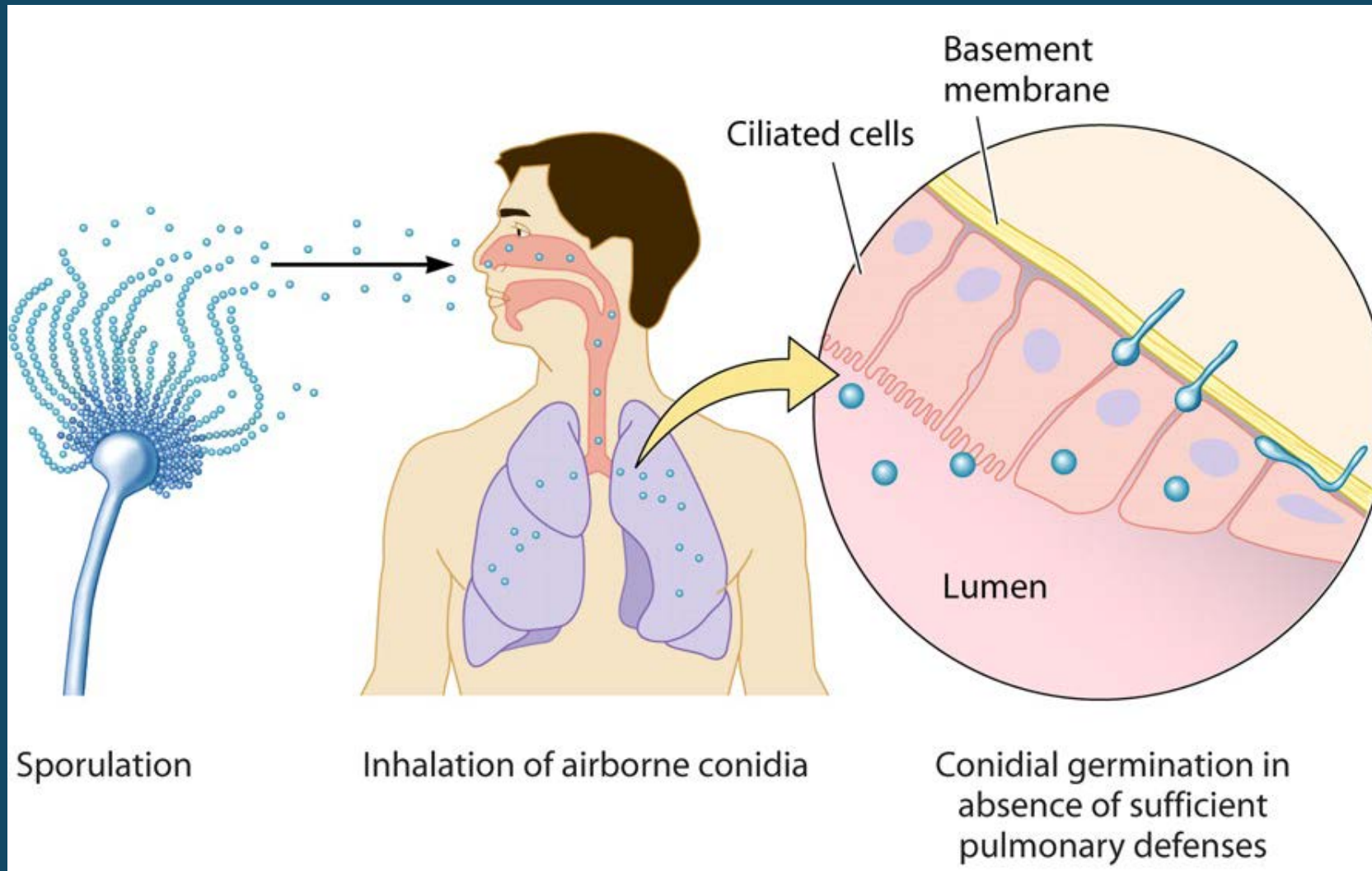
Inhalation of airborne conidia

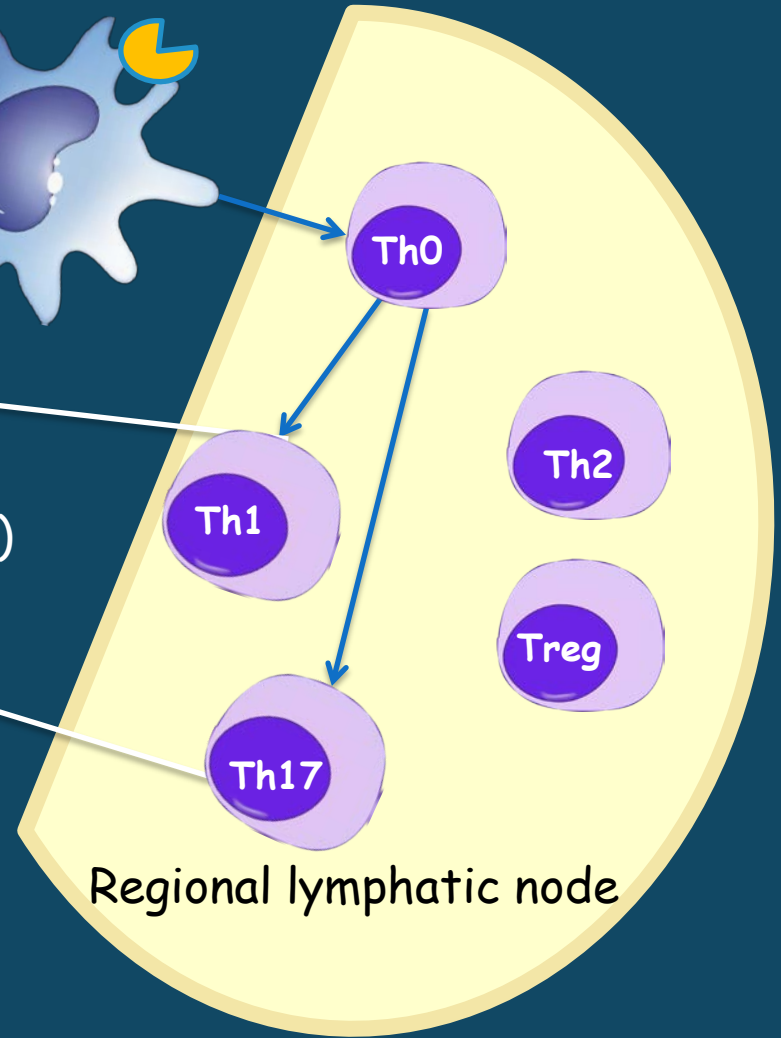
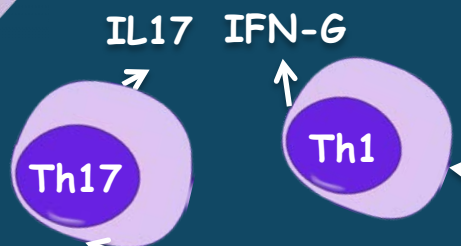
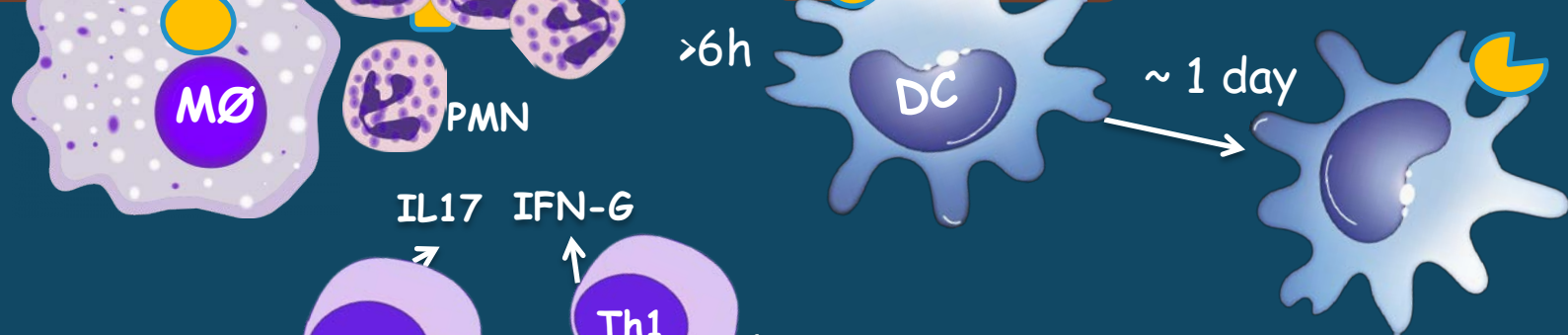
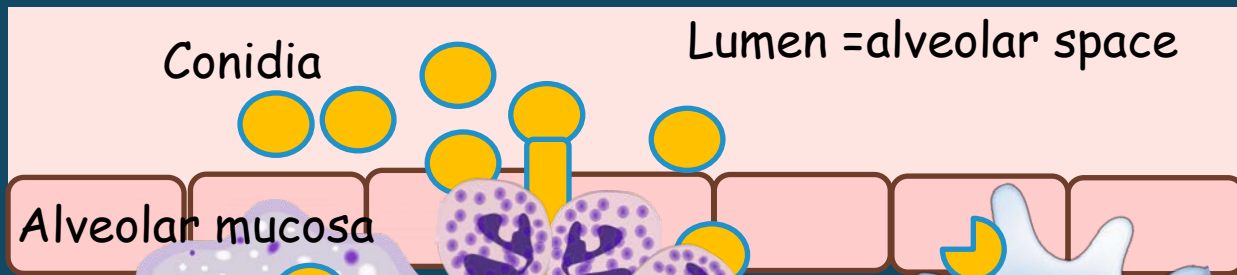




Sporulation

Inhalation of airborne conidia





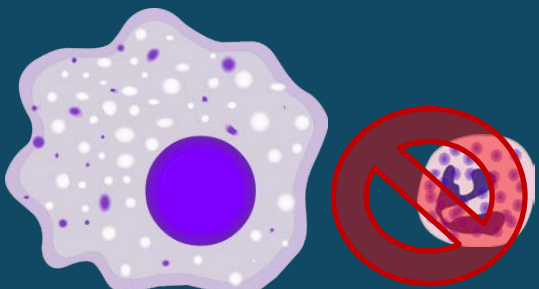
~ days (7-10)

Neutropenia/Impaired Ne:

- ✓ Immunosupp. in hematol cancers
- ✓ Corticoids
- ✓ Diabetes

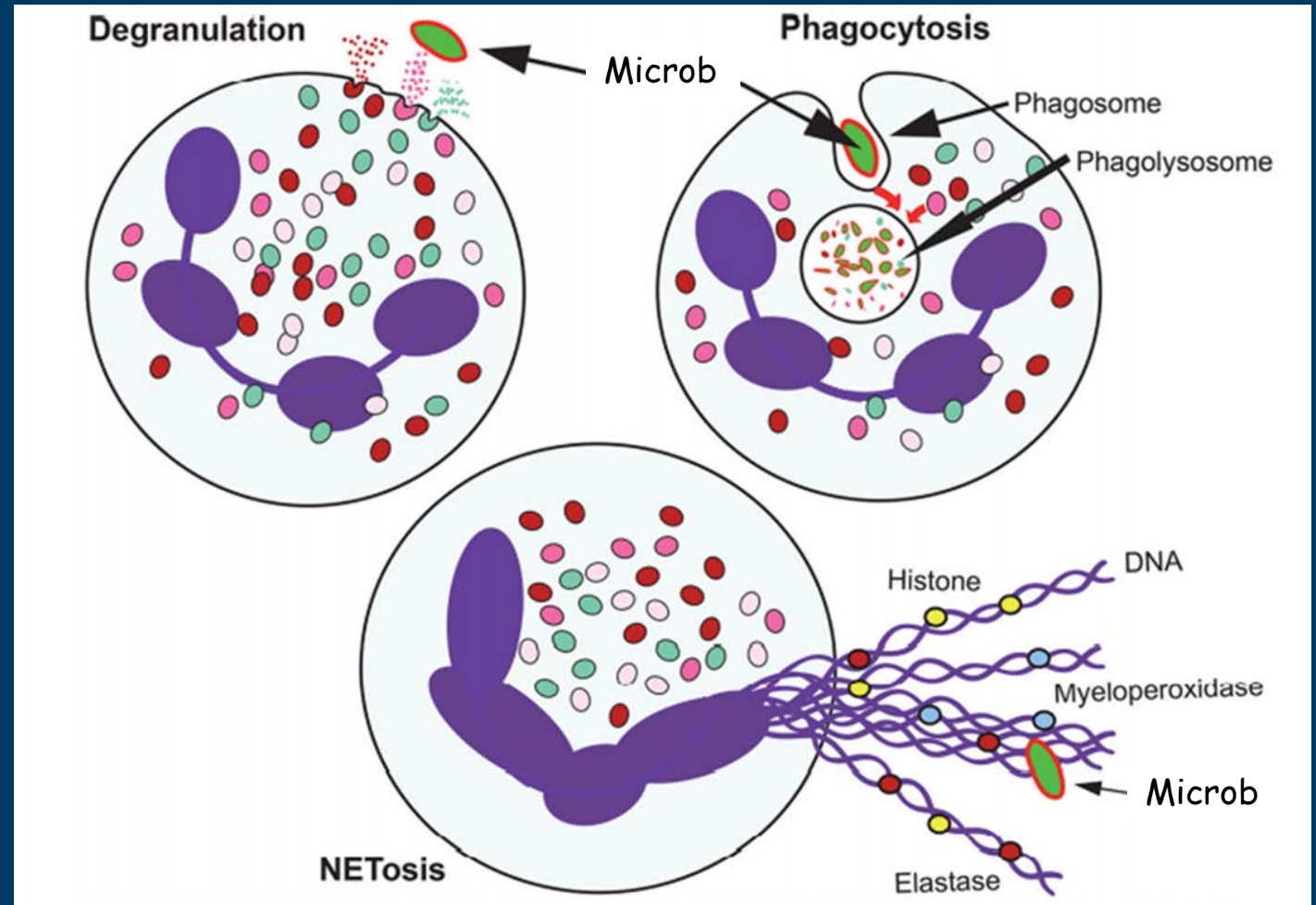
Lymphopenia/ Impaired Ly:

- ✓ Immunosupp. Posttransplant
- ✓ HIV



Who is at risk?

- Highest: AML in induction; allog HST in immunosupp.; SOT in intense immunosupp.
- Moderate: COPD, ICU+one of: steroids, burns, liver failure, intense malnutrition, severe bacterial sepsis, increased environmental exposure (poor control of the environment)
- Other: varia immunosupp. conditions (cancers, AIDS, liver cirrhosis, etc. or suppressive tx), **influenza**, **SARS-CoV2**



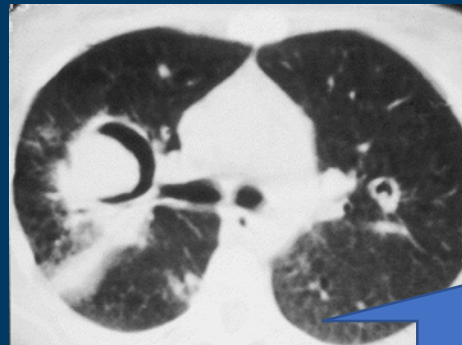
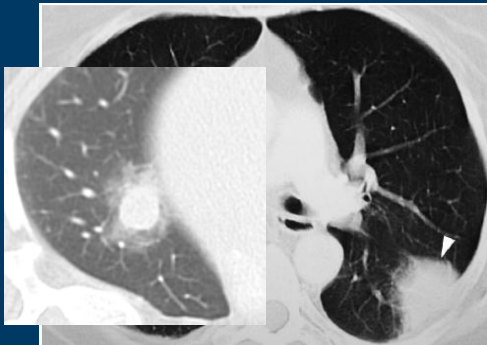
Diagnosis

Dg~Possible Hematologic pts: Fever-driven = Empiric

- **Clinical data:** unresponsive fever and/or symptoms of lower respiratory tract inf in patients with **risk** factors



- **Imagery**
(CT)



CT

- **Histology Dg=Proven**

- **Microbiological** data (serum/blood, BAL, other: biopsies, CSF, sputum, resp. aspirat

Dg~Probable Hematologic pts: Diagnostic-driven = Pre-Emptive

GM
/LFD/PCR

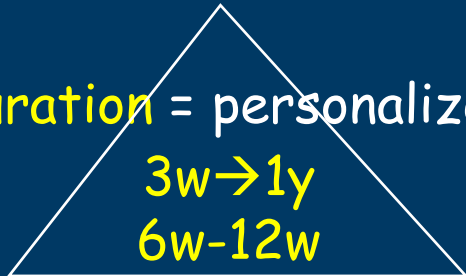
- Direct microscopy (septate, branched 45° hyphae)
- Cultures: identification to spp. complex
- Antifungal susceptibility (**5UFC!**)
- GM (**>0.5** serum, **>1** LBA), PCR, LFD; +/- BDG



Treatment

- **Antifungals:**
 - Voriconazole or Isavuconazole = I line
 - AMB (for Azoles-R spp.)
 - Posaconazole = Prophylaxis
 - +TDM especially if VCZ or PCZ suspension!
- **Immunosuppression correction** = paramount!
- **Additional/Special** circumstances:
 - Surgery
 - Switch to other antifungal class
 - Combo-therapy

- **Duration** = personalized: **clinical** improvement
imagery resolution &
immunosupp. revers



Environment Control

- ✓ Room: +ve pressure/
laminar/HEPA
- ✓ Filters for air & water



COVID19: Pro-Fungal triad

SARS-CoV2

Treatment

Co-morbidities

COVID19: Pro-Fungal triad

SARS-CoV2

- Lymphopenia, CD4↓
- Endotelitis & endothelial injury & thrombosis (inflammation & cytokine storm)
- ↑ Fe⁺⁺
- ↑ acidosis
- ↑ glicemia

Treatment

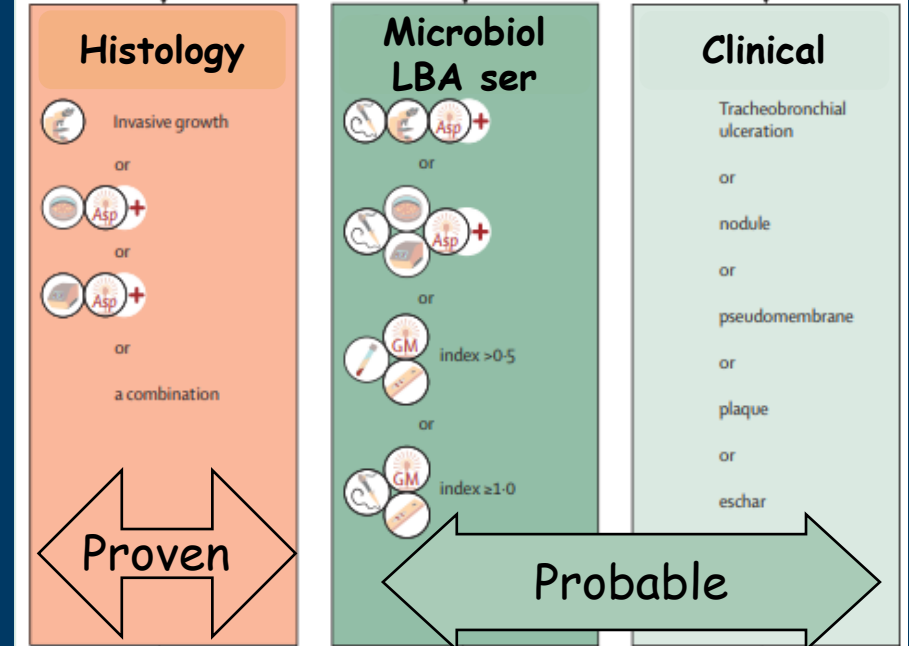
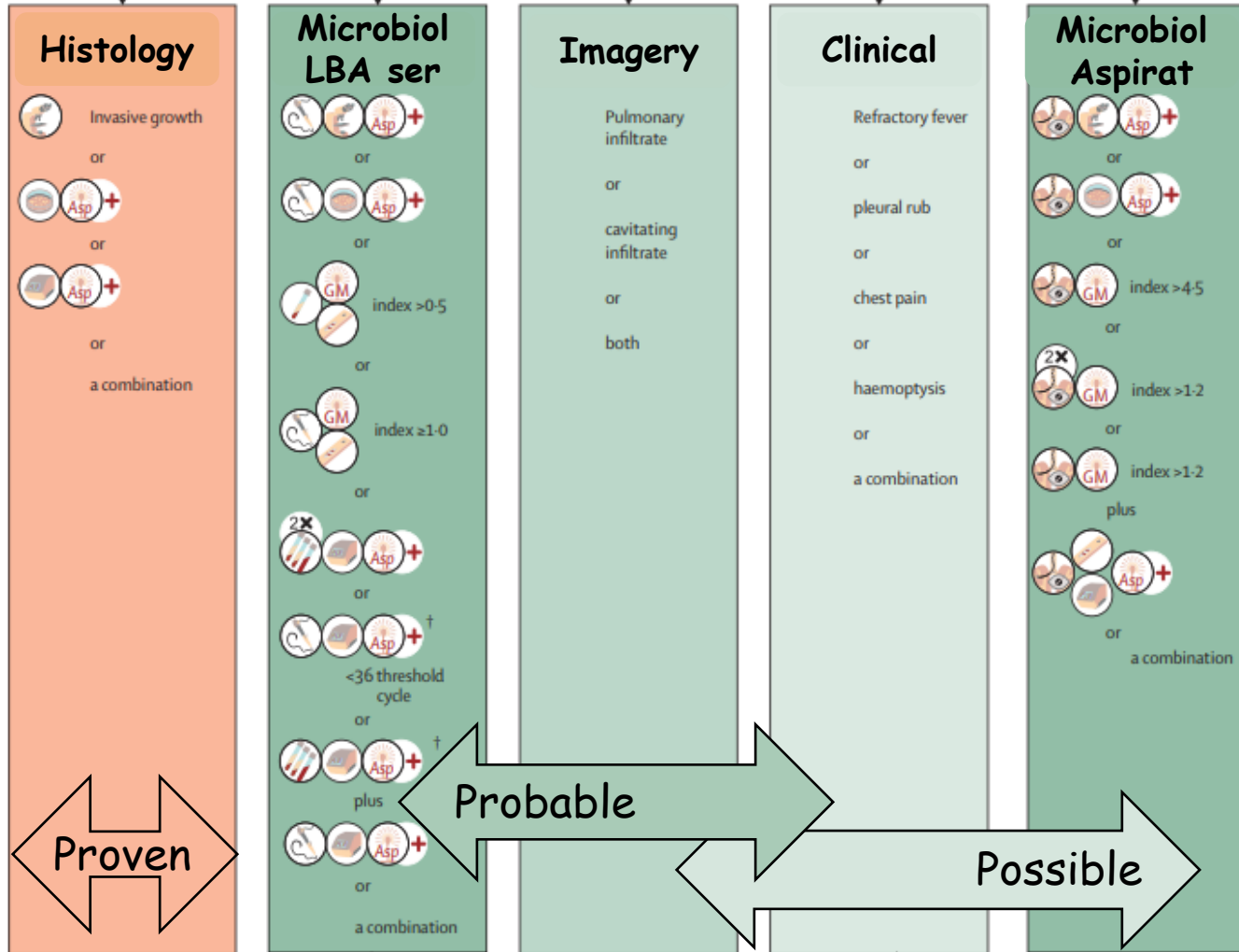
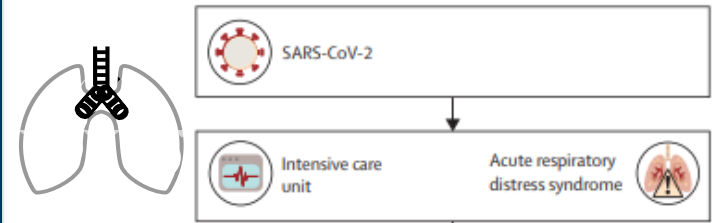
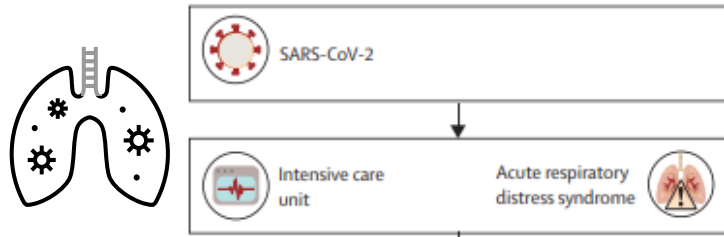
- Steroids:
 - ↑glicemia/ DM novo/ Decompens DM
 - ↓phagocytosis (impaired Ne, MØ)
- AntiIL6, AntiIL1
- Fever(=protective) block!
- AB: e.g. Linezolid iv (G 5%)

Co-morbidities

- DM
- Obesity
- Chronic lung diseases
- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancers
- Immunosuppressive medication

Defining and managing *CAPA*
(COVID-19-associated pulmonary aspergillosis):
the 2020 ECMM/ISHAM consensus criteria

- Prospective cohort 108 critical pts+ARDS: 44% *CAPA* (vs 19%):
excess of mortality 16-25% at 30d *CAPA* vs non*CAPA*!
- Consensus definitions for *CAPA*: proven, probable, possible



Positive	Lung biopsy	Aspergillus	Microscopy
Two tests	CT	Enzyme immunoassay for galactomannan	Culture
Serum	Lateral flow assay*	Bronchoalveolar lavage	
Plasma, serum, or whole blood	PCR	Non-bronchoscopic lavage	

Defining and managing CAPA
(COVID-19-associated pulmonary aspergillosis):
the 2020 ECMM/ISHAM consensus criteria

- Prevention and management:
 - Limit steroids use & antiIL6
 - Control DM! Hglicemia!
- In addition, for ICU pts:
 - Clinic: fever ≥ 3 d nonresponsive to Ab; Refractory Resp. Insufficiency
 - Serial imagery
 - Serial tests (1-2/w): BDG, **GM (Se=20%)**: serum, BAL, sup. resp. tract, PCR or LFA/LFD, culture, smears, +/- biopsies: histology!
- Treatment: VCZ, PCZ, ISZ, AMB-L Resistance! DDI (+Remdesivir: CYP3A4!)

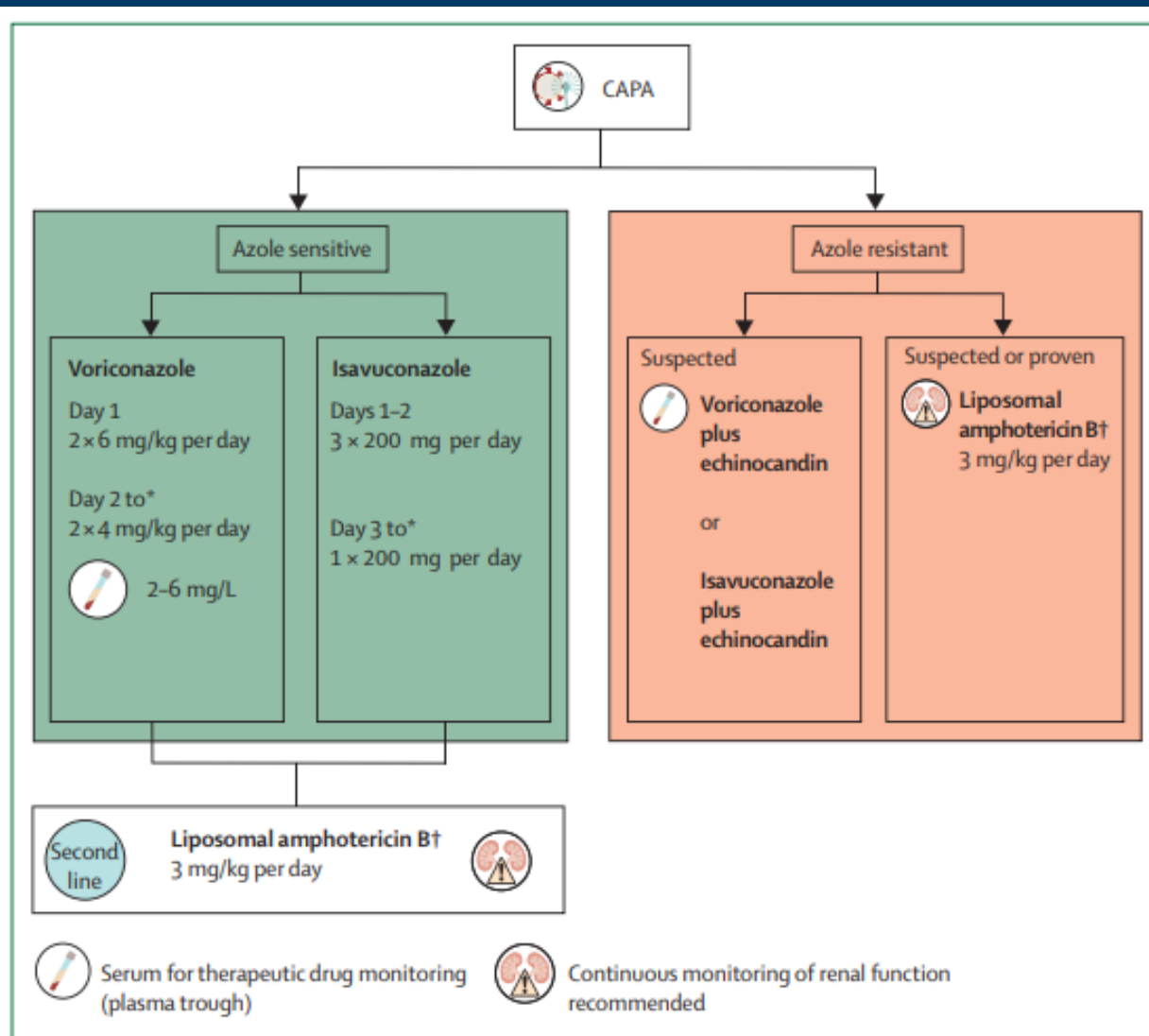


Figure 3: Recommended treatment for CAPA

CAPA=COVID-19-associated pulmonary aspergillosis. *The optimal duration is unknown, but the expert panel suggests **6–12 weeks** is a treatment course. In immunocompromised patients (eg, with haematological malignancy or receiving immunosuppressive therapy), longer treatment might be necessary. **Salvage therapy:** caspofungin 70 mg loading dose on the first day followed by 50 mg/day. If body weight is more than 80 kg, then 70 mg loading dose on the first day followed by 70 mg/day.

76 yo lady, atrial fibrillation, DM decompensated in Covid19

24 Oct 2021:
Covid19 moderate

28 Oct 2021 (+4days)
Critic: CPAP

18 Nov 2021 (+3weeks)
2l/min O2

3 May 2022
(~6 mo from Dg)



BAL: GM=7.52;

BAL: PCR +++

Blood: GM=1.58

Culture S VCZ, PCZ

Monthly CT; Weekly serum GM

ISZ → VCZ (bad tolerated) → PCZ (↑ GM, ↔ CT) → VCZ again...total: ~6 mo
(!must add LMW Heparin: injectable, twice daily)

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