Abstract

Background: The SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program (AP) is a global network of clinical microbiology laboratories from around the world. This study provides data for the echinocandin (EC) and triazole (TZ) antifungal S patterns for 3,416 fungal clinical isolates collected worldwide as part of the SENTRY Antifungal Surveillance Program (2010-2011).

Methods: A total of 3,416 fungal strains were collected during 2010 and 2011 from 383 hospitals in 33 countries. Relationships for the echinocandin (EC) and triazole (TZ) antifungal agents are presented.

Results: The MIC/MEC breakpoint values for all agents were determined using the new CLSI clinical breakpoints (CBP) and epidemiological cutoff values (ECV) criteria, as previously described. All agents except for the ECs were shown to have appropriate breakpoint values.

Conclusion: This study describes the activity of the echinocandin (EC) and triazole (TZ) antifungal agents against 3,416 fungal clinical isolates collected worldwide as part of the SENTRY Antifungal Surveillance Program (2010-2011).

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