

Treatment options

The method of treatment selected depends on the form of aspergillosis. Until recently options for treating invasive aspergillosis have been limited to older antifungal drugs such as amphotericin B and/or itraconazole. A newer class of antifungal drugs called echinocandin (a glucan synthesis inhibitor), such as caspofungin acetate, attacks the fungal cell wall by inhibiting the production of β (1,3)-D-glucan, an integral component of the fungal cell wall that is not found in human cells.

Reference:

1. Health Canada, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, *Construction-related Nosocomial Infections for Hospitalized Patients: Decreasing the Risk of Aspergillosis, Legionella and other Infections*, March 1999