Experimental treatment of a murine disseminated infection by Paecilomyces variotii

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Paecilomyces variotii is an opportunistic fungus that provokes different types of infections in humans. We have compared the efficacy of an increasing dosage of liposomal amphotericin B (1.5, 3, and 10 mg/kg/day) with amphotericin B deoxycholate (1.5 mg/kg/day) in a murine disseminated infection by *P. variotii*. Animals were infected with 1 X 10^7 conidia/mouse. Daily treatment was begun 48 h after challenge and continued for 10 days. No differences in survival were observed among the different treatments. Amphotericin B deoxycholate and liposomal amphotericin B reduced fungal counts significantly in liver, spleen, kidneys and lungs in comparison to control. Liposomal amphotericin B at 10 mg/kg/day was clearly more effective in liver than amphotericin B deoxycholate because it sterilised this organ in 57% of mice.