中文題目：以無痛淋巴結腫大表現的 *Talaromyces amestolkiae* 感染

英文題目：*Talaromyces amestolkiae* infection presented with painless lymphadenopathy

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Introduction:

Talaromyces amestolkiae is a fungal pathogen presented with opportunistic infection in immunocompromised patients. We present a case of *Talaromyces amestolkiae* lymphadenopathy in a HIV patient and discuss its taxonomy, molecular identification, and treatment.

Case presentation:

A 31-years-old male with history of AIDS presented with bilateral inguinal lymphadenopathy. He received the antiretrovirals irregularly and he took Bictegravir/Tenofovir/Emtricitabine. The left inguinal lymph node was excised and it reported fungal element. *Talaromyces amestolkiae* was identified using sequencing.

After parental amphotericin B, we shifted the anti-fungal medications to voriconazole. The patient was discharged and followed up at our out-patient clinic.

Discussion:

The genus *Talaromyces* was firstly described by Benjamin in 1955. The genus name *Talaromyces* is derived from the Greek words tálaros (basket) and múkēs (mushroom). In 2011, Samson et al. considered Penicillium subgenus *Biverticillium* should be taxonomically unified with the *Talaromyces* species according to the sequence data from the ITS and RPB1 loci. Sequence data of the ITS, BenA and RPB2 gene regions were used for defining relationships within *Talaromyces*. There were several medically importance *Talaromyces* species including *T. marneffei, T. indigoticus, T. piceus, T. radicus, T. helices, T. amestolkiae*, and *T. stollii. T. marneffei* , formerly known as *Penicillium marneffei*, is a fatal fungal pathogen for immunocompromised patients and the majority of reported cases are from East Asian countries such as China, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam**.** *T. amestolkia*e was isolated from lymph node biopsy of our case. We compared *T. marneffei* and *T. amestolkiae* with risk factors, clinical manifestations, presumptive diagnosis, microbiological diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis.

Conclusion:

Talaromyces amestolkiae was considered as an environmental fungi and opportunist pathogens in compromised hosts. Comprehensive analysis is needed to known it true epidemiology in Taiwan.