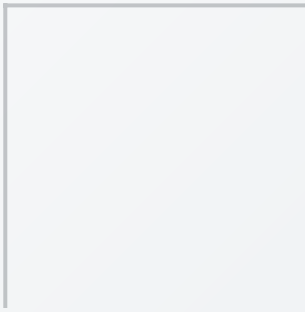




STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

**Diagnosis and Management of Talaromycosis
(Penicilliosis) in HIV**

Special Region (1)

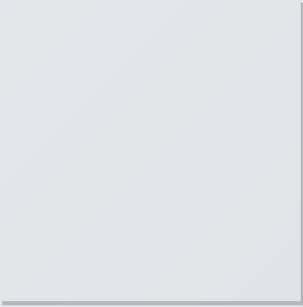
Union of Myanmar

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Approved by: **Internal Medicine**



1. Purpose

To provide a standardized, evidence-based approach for the early diagnosis and management of talaromycosis in HIV patients, reducing mortality in resource-limited SR-1 healthcare settings.

2. Definition

Talaromycosis is a systemic opportunistic fungal infection caused by *Talaromyces marneffi* (formerly *Penicillium marneffi*).

3. Epidemiology

Endemic in Southeast Asia and Myanmar border regions. Strongly associated with advanced HIV (CD4 <100). Transmission via environmental exposure. Increased incidence during rainy season.

4. Risk Factors

CD4 <100, not on ART, poor ART adherence, co-infections, malnutrition.

5. Clinical Features

Fever, weight loss, umbilicated skin papules, cough, hepatosplenomegaly, anemia, lymphadenopathy.

6. Diagnosis

Clinical suspicion in HIV with CD4 <100 and typical skin lesions. Lab: skin smear showing yeast with transverse septum (most available test), pancytopenia and blood culture.

7. Severity

Mild-Moderate: Stable disease.

Severe: Shock, respiratory failure, organ dysfunction.

8. Management

- **Induction:** Amphotericin B 0.7-1 mg/kg IV daily for 2 weeks. Alternative: Itraconazole.
- **Consolidation:** Itraconazole 200 mg BD for 10 weeks.
- **Maintenance:** Itraconazole 200 mg daily until CD4 >100 for ≥6 months.

9. ART Timing

Start ART after 1-2 weeks; delay if severe disease.

10. Monitoring

Monitor clinical response, renal function, electrolytes, CBC.

11. Complications

Shock, respiratory failure, IRIS, relapse.

12. Prevention

Early ART and itraconazole prophylaxis.

13. Patient Education

Adherence to ART, early symptom reporting, long-term prophylaxis.

14. References

1. World Health Organization. Guidelines for managing advanced HIV disease and rapid initiation of antiretroviral therapy. Geneva: WHO; 2017.
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4. Chan JF, et al. Talaromyces marneffeii infection in humans. *Clin Microbiol Rev.* 2016;29(3):579-621.
5. Perfect JR, et al. Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Management of Endemic Mycoses. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2020.