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 ill liver patients

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Background: Fungal infections represent a significant and serious load in the critical care setting with rising morbidity and mortality. Candidiasis is the main reason of fungal infections in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) patients out of which majority are being caused by *C. albicans*, followed by Aspergillosis and Mucormycosis. The identification of these infections is complicated and complex and require constant clinical surveillance and exhaustive laboratory testing, radiological testing, culture and biopsy.

Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the impact that Invasive Fungal Infection (IFI) has on the outcomes of critically ill ICU patients.

Method: Records of all admissions to Intensive care units were reviewed. IFI was identified using established criteria based on microbiology, histology and radiological testing.

Result: Over a period of 6 months a total of 106 patients were identified as having IFI. Out of which 41 had IFI. 40% and 100%

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