

Abstract

The present invention relates to methods for the detection of the presence and/or amount of target nucleic acids in a sample, wherein said target nucleic acids are those of two or more fungal species involved in fungal sepsis. The methods include the use of primers to amplify the targets and probes for the subsequent detection. Also encompassed are methods for the diagnosis of fungal sepsis in a subject, kits for practicing the methods of the invention and various uses thereof.

Figure 1