[13] Ramos JT, Villar S, Bouza E, et al. Performance of a quantitative PCR-based assay and beta-d-glucan detection for diagnosis of invasive Candidiasis in very-low-birth-weight preterm neonatal patients (CANDINEO Study)[J]. J Clin Microbiol, 2017, 55(9): 2752-2764.
[14] Tang XL, Hua Y, Guan Q, et al. Improved detection of deeply invasive candidiasis with DNA aptamers specific binding to (1→3)-beta-D-glucans from Candida albicans[J]. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis, 2016, 35(4): 587-595.
[15] 陈超 . 新生儿真菌感染的诊治 [J]. 中国实用儿科杂志 , 2011, 26(1): 3-6.
[16] De Pauw B, Walsh TJ, Donnelly JP, et al. Revised definitions of invasive fungal disease from the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer/Invasive Fungal Infections Cooperative Group and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Mycoses Study Group (EORTC/MSG) Consensus Group[J]. Clin Infect Dis, 2008, 46(12): 1813-1821.
[17] 中国侵袭性真菌感染工作组 . 血液病 / 恶性肿瘤患者侵袭性真菌病的诊断标准与治疗原则 (第五次修订版)[J]. 中华内科杂志 , 2017, 56(6): 453-459.
[18] Reissa E, Lasker BA, Iqbal NJ, et al. Molecular epidemiology of Candida parapsilosis sepsis from outbreak investigations in neonatal intensive care units[J]. Infect Genet Evol, 2008, 8(2): 103-109.
[19] Ting J, Roberts A, Synnes A, et al. Invasive fungal infections in neonates in Canada: epidemiology and outcomes[J]. Pediatr Infect Dis J, 2018, 37(11): 1154-1159.
[20] Mennink-Kersten MA, Verweij PE. Non-culture-based diagnostics for opportunistic fungi[J]. Infect Dis Clin North Am, 2006, 20(3): 711-727.
[21] Khot PD, Fredricks DN. PCR-based diagnosis of human fungal infections[J]. Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther, 2009, 7(10): 1201-1221.
[22] Halliday CL, Kidd SE, Sorrell TC, et al. Molecular diagnostic methods for invasive fungal disease: the horizon draws nearer?[J]. Pathology, 2015, 47(3): 257-269.

（本文编辑：万静）

·消息·

本刊声明

近段时间，有不法分子在网络上以假冒我刊网站或称与我刊合作的形式代理投稿，并非法收取审稿费及版面费。因此敬告广大作者、读者，我刊从未委托任何个人、机构、网站代理稿件。请作者在投稿时提高警惕，认清本刊唯一投稿渠道为官方网站：www.zgddek.com。联系电话：0731-84327402。

中国当代儿科杂志编辑部
2019 年 1 月 1 日