

Candida Inpatient Antibigram for Nebraska Medical Center (2016-2018)

Isolates Included in Analysis

Candida species isolated from sterile sites (blood, cerebral spinal fluid, joint fluid, pleural fluid, and pericardial fluid) routinely undergo susceptibility testing per CLSI guidelines using the Sensititre YeastOne test (Trek Diagnostic Systems, Cleveland, Ohio) at the Nebraska Medical Center. Isolates from other sources may be tested at the request of the physician and are included in this analysis. *Candida* isolates tested from inpatients corresponding to first isolate per calendar year that underwent susceptibility testing during the period of Jan 1, 2016 until Dec 31, 2018 were evaluated. See **Table 1** for Antibigram. Only those *Candida* spp. with ≥ 10 isolates tested in the evaluation period were included in the antibiogram. This deviates from the CLSI guideline of ≥ 30 isolates and those with less than 30 isolates should be used with caution. Epidemiological cutoff values (ECV) were used to determine resistance when interpretations were unavailable (see next section for more information).

Interpretations by CLSI guidelines

This antibiogram was created using the newest CLSI guideline (M60, Nov 2017). It should be noted these guidelines have undergone extensive revisions. Interpretations for general *Candida* spp. have been removed; this mainly affects the interpretations for less commonly isolated *Candida* spp. (e.g. *C. krusei*, *C. guilliermondii*, *C. dubliniensis* and *C. lusitaniae*). Interpretative information is no longer available for 5-flucytosine for any *Candida* spp. and is not included in this antibiogram. Importantly, the only antifungal with an interpretation of Susceptible-Dose Dependent (SDD) is now fluconazole (see Table 2B). Interpretations for posaconazole and itraconazole for all *Candida* spp. are no longer recognized; many of these have been replaced by the ECVs but vary by *Candida* spp. ECVs are MIC (minimum inhibitory concentration) values that separate populations of *Candida* into isolates with and without acquired or mutation-based resistance. For example, the ECV to amphotericin B is 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ for *Candida glabrata*. This means that those isolates with an MIC value of ≤ 2 do not encode resistance determinants whereas those isolates with MIC values >2 are considered resistant to amphotericin B due to the acquisition of resistance determinants. ECV's do not account for clinical outcomes or PK/PD information used in interpretative values (susceptible/intermediate/resistance). ECV for *Candida* spp. are outlined in the CLSI guidance document M59. See Tables 2A, 2B, 2C for these new interpretations.

Table 1. Cumulative *Candida* spp. Antibigram 2016-2018

<i>Candida</i> species	# of isolates	Anidulafungin	Caspofungin	Micafungin	Fluconazole	Posaconazole*	Voriconazole	Amphotericin B*
<i>C. albicans/dubliniensis</i> &	144	100	100	100	97.2	95.1	98.6	100
<i>C. glabrata</i>	117	96.6	97.4	95.7	89.7**	86.3	58.1*	100
<i>C. krusei</i>	10^	100	100	100	IR	100	100	100
<i>C. parapsilosis</i> complex	33	100	100	100	97	100	100	100
<i>C. tropicalis</i>	16^	100	100	100	81.3	62.5	75.0	100

* ECV values used to determine resistance (see Table 2C)

** fluconazole-susceptible *C. glabrata* isolates are all categorized as susceptible dose dependent (SDD), no susceptible category exists

^ These *Candida* spp. have less than the recommended isolates and should be interpreted with caution

IR *C. krusei* is intrinsically resistant to fluconazole

& *C. albicans* and *C. dubliniensis* are grouped as *C. albicans/dubliniensis* due the inability to differentiate between these two species.

C. albicans breakpoints used to determine susceptibility

Table 2A. Candida Breakpoints - Echinocandins

Antifungal Agent	Species	2017 M60 MIC Breakpoints and Interpretive Categories, µg/ml				ECV (M59)
		S	I	SDD	R	
Anidulafungin/ Caspofungin ^{&}	<i>C. albicans</i>	≤ 0.25	0.5	-	≥ 1	
	<i>C. glabrata</i>	≤ 0.12	0.25	-	≥ 0.5	
	<i>C. guilliermondii</i>	≤ 2	4	-	≥ 8	
	<i>C. krusei</i>	≤ 0.25	0.5	-	≥ 1	
	<i>C. parapsilosis</i>	≤ 2	4	-	≥ 8	
	<i>C. tropicalis</i>	≤ 0.25	0.5	-	≥ 1	
	<i>C. dubliniensis</i>			ECV		0.12 ^{&}
	<i>C. lusitaniae</i>			ECV		1 ^{&}
Micafungin	<i>C. albicans</i>	≤ 0.25	0.5	-	≥ 1	
	<i>C. glabrata</i>	≤ 0.06	0.12	-	≥ 0.25	
	<i>C. guilliermondii</i>	≤ 2	4	-	≥ 8	
	<i>C. krusei</i>	≤ 0.25	0.5	-	≥ 1	
	<i>C. parapsilosis</i>	≤ 2	4	-	≥ 8	
	<i>C. tropicalis</i>	≤ 0.25	0.5	-	≥ 1	
	<i>C. dubliniensis</i>			ECV		0.12
	<i>C. lusitaniae</i>			ECV		0.5

[&] Anidulafungin only

Table 2B. Candida Breakpoints - Azoles with Interpretations

Antifungal Agent	Species	2017 M60 MIC Breakpoints and Interpretive Categories, µg/ml				ECV (M59)
		S	I	SDD	R	
Fluconazole	<i>C. albicans</i>	≤ 2	-	4	≥ 8	
	<i>C. glabrata</i>	-	-	≤ 32	≥ 64	
	<i>C. guilliermondii</i>	ECV				8
	<i>C. krusei</i>	Intrinsic Resistance				
	<i>C. parapsilosis</i>	≤ 2	-	4	≥ 8	
	<i>C. tropicalis</i>	≤ 2	-	4	≥ 8	
	<i>C. dubliniensis</i>	ECV				0.5
	<i>C. lusitaniae</i>	ECV				1
Voriconazole	<i>C. albicans</i>	≤ 0.12	0.25-0.5	-	≥ 1	
	<i>C. glabrata</i>		ECV			0.25
	<i>C. guilliermondii</i>	insufficient data				
	<i>C. krusei</i>	≤ 0.5	1	-	≥ 2	
	<i>C. parapsilosis</i>	≤ 0.12	0.25-0.5	-	≥ 1	
	<i>C. tropicalis</i>	≤ 0.12	0.25-0.5	-	≥ 1	
	<i>C. dubliniensis</i>	insufficient data				
	<i>C. lusitaniae</i>	insufficient data				

Table 2C. Candida Breakpoints - Antifungals without Interpretations

Antifungal Agent	Species	2017 M60 MIC Breakpoints and Interpretive Categories, µg/ml				
		S	I	SDD	R	ECV (M59)
Amphotericin B	<i>C. albicans</i>			ECV		2
	<i>C. glabrata</i>			ECV		2
	<i>C. guilliermondii</i>	insufficient data				
	<i>C. krusei</i>			ECV		2
	<i>C. parapsilosis</i>			ECV		2
	<i>C. tropicalis</i>			ECV		2
	<i>C. dubliniensis</i>	insufficient data				
	<i>C. lusitaniae</i>	insufficient data				
5-Flucytosine	All <i>Candida</i> sp.	insufficient data				
Itraconazole	<i>C. albicans</i>	insufficient data				
	<i>C. glabrata</i>			ECV		4
	<i>C. guilliermondii</i>	insufficient data				
	<i>C. krusei</i>			ECV		1
	<i>C. parapsilosis</i>	insufficient data				
	<i>C. tropicalis</i>			ECV		0.5
	<i>C. dubliniensis</i>	insufficient data				
	<i>C. lusitaniae</i>			ECV		1
Posaconazole	<i>C. albicans</i>			ECV		0.06
	<i>C. glabrata</i>			ECV		1
	<i>C. guilliermondii</i>			ECV		0.5
	<i>C. krusei</i>			ECV		0.5
	<i>C. parapsilosis</i>			ECV		0.25
	<i>C. tropicalis</i>			ECV		0.12
	<i>C. dubliniensis</i>	insufficient data				
	<i>C. lusitaniae</i>			ECV		0.06
Isavuconazole	All <i>Candida</i> spp.	insufficient data				

References

1. CLSI. *Reference Method for Broth Dilution Antifungal Susceptibility Testing of Yeasts, 4th Edition*. CLSI standard M27. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute; 2017.
2. CLSI. *Performance Standards for Antifungal Susceptibility Testing in Yeasts, 1st Edition*. CLSI supplement M60. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute; 2017.
3. CLSI. *Principles and Procedures for the Development of Epidemiological Cutoff Values for Antifungal Susceptibility Testing, 1st Edition*. CLSI guideline M57. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute; 2016.
4. CLSI. *Epidemiological Cutoff Values for Antifungal Susceptibility Testing, 2nd Edition*. CLSI guideline M59. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute; 2018.

Developed by: Arryn Craney, PhD – Jan 2019

Reviewed by: Scott Bergman, PharmD, Trevor Van Schooneveld, MD, and Paul Fey, PhD