Abstract (revised)

**Objectives**

Candida haemulonii and Candida auris are recently described multidrug-resistant Candida species that have caused clinical outbreaks in Korea, India, and South Africa. We report on the clinical and microbiological characteristics of strains recovered at the Tel Aviv Medical Center.

**Materials & Methods**

We retrieved all microbiological features of strains recovered at the Tel Aviv Medical Center. We reviewed isolates identified as Candida haemulonii between 01/2008 through 08/2014. Available isolates were identified using Vitek 2, MALDI-TOF and ITS sequencing. Antifungal susceptibility testing was done by broth microdilution according to CLSI methodology. Attempts to further describe the morphology of these samples was done after growth on CHROMagar and cornmeal agar.

**Results**

We reviewed isolates identified as Candida haemulonii between 01/2008 through 08/2014. Available isolates were identified using Vitek 2, MALDI-TOF and ITS sequencing. Antifungal susceptibility testing was done by broth microdilution according to CLSI methodology. Attempts to further describe the morphology of these samples was done after growth on CHROMagar and cornmeal agar. ATP binding cassette type activity was assessed using the Rhodamine 6G efflux assay (Rh6G).

**Discussion**

These are the first reported cases of clinical infection with Candida auris and Candida haemulonii in Israel. A distinct Candida auris clone was detected. Isolates may be misidentified by Vitek testing. Candida auris and Candida haemulonii are resistant to all of the main drugs used to treat candidiasis.