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Paper Poster Session
Fungemia

Characteristics of candidaemia in oncology differ from those in haematology: a prospective study over a decade

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Background: To describe patients with hematological malignancy or with solid tumor suffering candidemia and to determine their risks factors for infection by specific species and for death.

Material/methods: Active hospital-based surveillance program of incident episodes of candidemia due to common species in twenty four tertiary care hospitals in Paris area, France between October 2002 and September 2012.

Results: Among 2972 adults, candidemia occurred in 1004 patients with solid tumor (33,8%) and 499 patients with hematological malignancy (16,8%). When comparing patients with hematological malignancy vs. those with solid tumor and those without malignancy, the former were significantly more pre-exposed to antifungals, infected by *C. tropicalis*, *C. krusei* and *C. kefyr* and treated first line by an echinocandin. The odds of being infected with a given *Candida* species was influenced by age, gender, type of malignancy and pre-exposure to fluconazole and/or caspofungin. In patients with hematological malignancy, echinocandins initial therapy significantly increased over time (from 10.0% to 61%,), the day 30 death rate was similar to that of non-hematology patients, while their independent risk factors for d30 death were age, being hospitalized in ICU, having allogeneic stem cell /marrow transplantation, pre-exposure to fluconazole and lack of antifungal therapy. When merging patients with hematological malignancy and those with solid tumor, a significantly lower survival rate was observed in case of infection by *C. krusei*, while a better survival rate was observed in those infected by *C. parapsilosis*. Finally, mortality did not vary over the decade in patients with solid or hematologic malignancies.

Conclusions: Our study evidences that characteristics of candidemia differ in hematology vs. oncology patients, the latter currently representing one third of adult candidemic patients.