

**P0336 In vitro antifungal susceptibility of oral Candida isolates from refractory and recurrent oral candidiasis patients: a multi-centre study in China**

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**Background:** Oral candidiasis is an opportunistic infected disease caused by candida species. Candida species distribution and antifungal susceptibility profiles is essential in giving appropriate clinical strategies since the information diversity largely reliant on geographic area. The aim of our study was to determine the trend of the species distribution and antifungal susceptibility patterns of Candida species isolated from patients with oral candidiasis.

**Materials/methods:** A total of 560 non-duplicate Candida isolates from refractory and recurrent oral candidiasis were included in our study, from 11 different hospitals distributed in 7 provinces across China from October 1st, 2013 to April 30th, 2016. Species identification was performed using Bruker Boityper MS system. Identification of failed strain by Bruker Boityper MS system was further identified by ITS sequencing; antifungal susceptibilities were determined by broth dilution methodology according to the CLSI M27-A3 document.

**Results:** Clinical isolates from oral candidiasis of which female patients were more commonly affected than males (75.89 versus 24.11%, respectively). Oral yeast infections increased with age, from 8.93% (aged 20-39 years) to 54.11% (aged ≥60 years). *C. albicans* was the most frequently isolated species, accounting to 89.29% of the total yeast isolates. Most drugs have high activities against *C. albicans*, resistance /non-WT isolates were less than 5% of isolates. MCZ was the most active antifungal drug to *C. albicans* of azoles. Except for KCZ and FLZ, all the isolates of *C. glabrata species complex* were susceptible to the other antifungal drugs. 6.25% (1 out of 16) *C. tropicalis* isolates resistant to FLZ, VOR and MCZ, with MIC of 128, 8 and 16µg/ml, respectively.

**Conclusions:** In this study, we showed a nationwide, multicenter and large-scale epidemiology investigation of refractory and recurrent oral candidiasis in China. Our findings showed that *C. albicans* was the predominant species; Miconazole and voriconazole have excellent in vitro activities against almost *Candida* isolates.