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P2146 Surveillance susceptibility patterns of *Candida* spp., including *C. auris,* to echinocandins and triazole antifungal agents

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Background: Antifungal susceptibility data for newer azoles and echinocandins against *Candida* spp. have been lacking in the past several years. We report the susceptibility patterns of echinocandins, second-generation triazoles, and fluconazole against clinical *Candida albicans* and non-*albicans* strains from worldwide sources.

Materials/methods: *Candida* spp. (*n*=1,968), collected from clinical trials or culture repositories in the US/EU, were tested between 2015 and 2018. Of these, 1,601 were isolated from blood or sterile body tissues, 312 from vaginal specimens, and the remainder (55) from miscellaneous sources. Species distribution included *albicans* (most common), *auris, dubliniensis, glabrata, guilliermondii, krusei, parapsilosis, tropicalis,* and others. Antifungal agents tested included anidulafungin (ANID), caspofungin (CAS), micafungin (MICA), fluconazole (FLU), isavuconazole (ISA), posaconazole (POS), and voriconazole (VOR). All testing was performed according to CLSI M27-A4 methodology.

Results: The overall MIC range, MIC50, MIC90, and percent susceptibility for each drug is listed in Table 1. Importantly, 90% of the *C. auris* strains, an emerging multidrug-resistant pathogen, were shown to be resistant to CAS, FLU, and VOR according to CLSI interpretive breakpoints for most strains, and also to ANID and MICA according to breakpoints established for *C. albicans*.

Conclusions: Ongoing antifungal resistance surveillance is of utmost importance in order to monitor the efficacy of traditional empirical therapy for serious *Candida* infections. Surveillance is also an important tool to establish characteristic susceptibility patterns for individual *Candida* species that will enable the monitoring of resistance development. Furthermore, identifying these resistant strains will enable the use of technology to determine genetic mutations involved in resistance mechanisms, which will in turn guide the development of new, more effective antifungal agents in the future.

Antifungal	RANGE	MIC50	MIC90	% Susceptible
Anidulafungin	≤0.016-16	0.03	1.0	92.0
Caspofungin	0.03-16	0.25	1.0	98.9
Fluconazole	0.06-≥128	0.25	4.0	89.3
Isavuconazole	0.001-1.0	0.004	0.016	100
Micafungin	≤0.016-16	≤0.016	1.0	97.7
Posaconazole	0.016-16	0.25	2.0	NA
Voriconazole	0.001-32	0.008	0.06	95.1%