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Mycology: Fungal infections

Case series of candidaemia in a Japanese hospital. Outcome analysis between *Candida albicans* and non-albicans

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Objectives: Candidemia is related to healthcare-associated infections and results in complications, one of which is endophthalmitis. *Candida albicans*, which can cause candidemia infections, is related to virulence.

Methods: This was a single centre analysis of candidemia detected by blood culture in the National Center for Global Health and Medicine from 2009 to 2012. We compared the prevalence of endophthalmitis and mortality between 2 groups: *C. albicans* candidemia vs non-albicans candidemia.

Results: The blood cultures revealed 107 cases of candidemia; 6 of these cases were positive for 2 different species of Candida. The prevalence of each species of Candida was as follows: 51.3% (n = 58) *C. albicans*, 23.9% (n = 27) *C. glabrata*, 12.4% (n = 14) *C. parapsilosis*, 5.3% (n = 6) *C. tropicalis*, and 2.7% (n = 3) *C. krusei*. Ophthalmologis examined in 78 (72.9%) cases, and endophthalmitis was diagnosed in 17 (15.7%) cases. The prevalence of endophthalmitis was 37.5% (n = 15/40) in the *C. albicans* group and 5.7% (n = 2/35) in the non-albicans group (odds ratio [OR] 9.90, p=0.001), while the 14-day mortality was 20.4% (n = 11/54) and 13.0% (n = 6/46), respectively (OR 1.71, p= 0.331).
Conclusions: These findings suggest that *C. albicans* bacteraemia results in endophthalmitis more often than non-albicans candidemia.