

# Clinical features of candidaemia in the Asia-Pacific region: a preliminary analysis

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## Introduction

*Candida* species represent some of the most common pathogens isolated from bloodstream infections. Accurate data on the clinical epidemiology of candidaemia allows clinicians to identify patient groups and risk factors for invasive candida infections. This study reports on preliminary findings on the epidemiology and clinical characteristics of *Candida* bloodstream infections from nine participating centres across the Asia-Pacific (AP) region.

## Materials & Methods

Participating centres comprised hospitals from Brunei, Korea, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam. Each centre submitted clinical and laboratory data for up to 50 cases of *Candida* bloodstream infections occurring in their institution in 2012-2013.



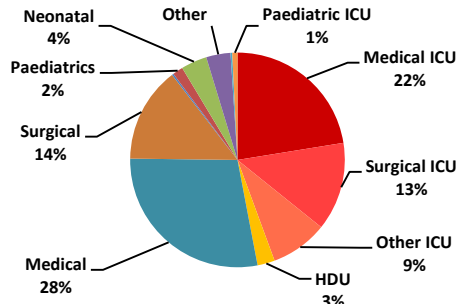
The standard dataset consisted of basic demographic data, risk factors for candida infections, details of antifungal therapy, clinical outcomes and laboratory information on the candida isolate. Data was entered into an electronic web-based database (Redcap), exported as text-delimited files and analysed by Stata.

## Conclusion

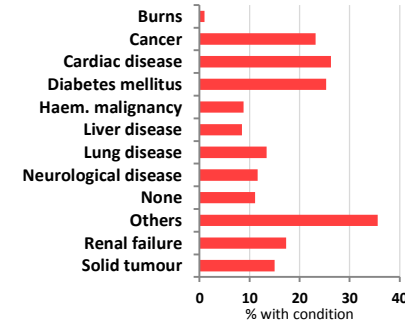
Risk factors for bloodstream infections with *Candida* species in the AP region are similar to those reported elsewhere. Most patients are not on antifungal therapy at the time of candidaemia, and fluconazole remains the most common antifungal used for definitive treatment. Non-*albicans* species now account for two-thirds of candidaemia in AP.

## Results

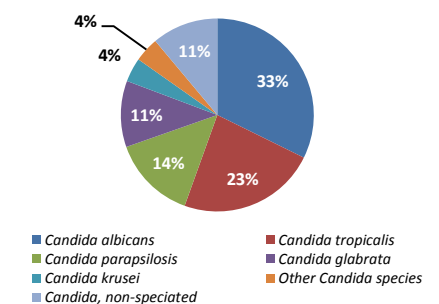
### Type of speciality



### Pre-existing chronic disease

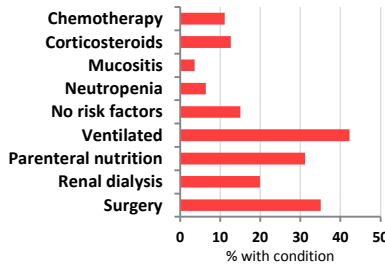


### Candida species

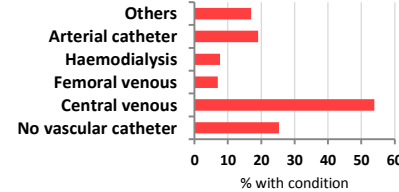


### Risk factors for invasive candida infections

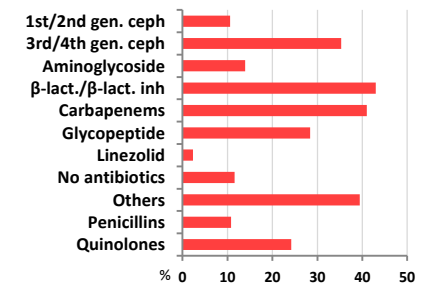
#### Risk factors within hospital stay



#### Presence of vascular catheters

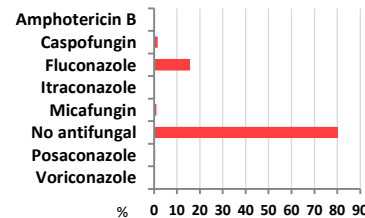


#### Antibiotics received within 30 days

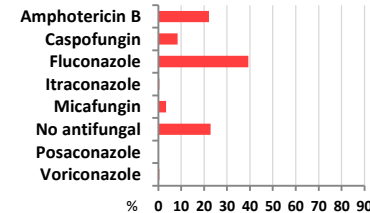


### Antifungal therapy

#### Empiric antifungal therapy



#### Definitive antifungal therapy



#### Risk factors for infection with non-*albicans* *Candida* spp.

Neutropenia (OR 6.2)  
Pre-existing renal failure (OR 2.3)

#### Risk factors for infection with *Candida tropicalis*

Leukaemia (OR 5.8)  
Diabetes mellitus (OR 2.2)

30 day mortality 44%

ACANSURV Study Centres

