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Abstract (publication only)

Species distribution and antifungal susceptibilities of yeast isolated from catheterised urine specimen

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Objectives: The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effect of urinary catheter on species distribution and susceptibilities of antifungals against clinical isolates of yeasts from catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI). **Methods:** A total 281 yeast isolates from catheterized urine in a medical and surgical ward were collected. Species identification and antifungal susceptibility test to amphotericin B, fluconazole, voriconazole and flucytosine were performed by VITEK 2 system (bioMérieux Inc. Hazelwood, MO, USA). **Results:** The most frequent species was *Candida tropicalis* (48.8%), followed by *C. albicans* (24.6%), *C. glabrata* (15.7%) and *Trichosporon asahii* (5.0%). *C. tropicalis* and *T. asahii* were more frequently isolated in a surgical ward than medical ward ($P < 0.05$). Decreased susceptibilities to amphotericin B were observed in *C. albicans* and *T. asahii*. All isolates except *C. glabrata* and *C. krusei* were susceptible to fluconazole and voriconazole. **Conclusions:** The results of this study suggest the possibility that urinary catheter may lead to influence on species distribution of yeast of CAUTI. There is an need for continuous surveillance of CAUTI by yeast for the control of CAUTI.