

**P2149 Epidemiology and antifungal susceptibility of *Candida* species causing invasive candidiasis in China: result from the CHIF-NET 2016 study**Meng Xiao<sup>1,2</sup>, He Wang<sup>1</sup>, Fanrong Kong<sup>3</sup>, Sharon Chen<sup>3</sup>, Yingchun Xu<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup> Peking Union Medical College Hospital, China, <sup>2</sup> Beijing Key Laboratory for Mechanisms Research and Precision Diagnosis of Invasive Fungal Diseases, China, <sup>3</sup> Westmead Hospital, Westmead, Australia**Background:** To define the antifungal susceptibility patterns of *Candida* species causing invasive candidiasis (IC) in China.**Materials/methods:** Species identification was performed by MALDI-TOF MS supplement with rDNA sequencing for all isolates. Susceptibilities to nine antifungal drugs—fluconazole, voriconazole, itraconazole, posaconazole, caspofungin, micafungin, anidulafungin, amphotericin B and 5-flucytosine—were determined by Sensititre YeastOne using current clinical breakpoints/epidemiological cut-off values to assign susceptibility (or wild-type [WT] phenotype).**Results:** A total of 3156 *Candida* isolates were collected from 71 centers during 1-year period. Overall, 36 species were identified. *C. albicans* remained the predominant species and accounted for 47.3% of all isolates collected. However, non-*albicans* *Candida* species took up >50% of the collection, amongst which *C. parapsilosis* were the commonest (18.0%), followed by *C. tropicalis* (13.2%), *C. glabrata* (10.3%), while other *Candida* species were rare (<2.5%). Of the four most common *Candida* species (i.e. *C. albicans*, *C. parapsilosis*, *C. tropicalis* and *C. glabrata*), over 99% of these isolates were of WT phenotype to amphotericin B and 5-flucytosine. Susceptibility/WT rates to azoles among *C. albicans* and *C. parapsilosis* species complex were >97%. However, resistant rates to fluconazole and voriconazole were over 20% in *C. tropicalis*. In addition, approximately 12% of *C. glabrata* isolates were cross resistant to fluconazole and voriconazole. Echinocandin resistance remained rare (<3%) but has emerged in all four most common *Candida* species. For the rare *Candida* species, their overall MIC<sub>50</sub> and MIC<sub>90</sub> values of four azoles were >4 fold higher than those of *C. albicans* and *C. parapsilosis* and similar to those of *C. glabrata*.**Conclusions:** In summary, antifungal resistance should be alarmed, and continued surveillance are warranted to closely monitor the future trends.