ACTIVITY OF ANIDULAFUNGIN AGAINST CANDIDA ISOLATES FROM FIVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Johnson EM,[1] Goldstein BP,[2] Davey KG,[1] Fraser MA[1]
[1]HPA Mycology Reference Laboratory, Kingsdown, UK
[2]Vicuron Pharmaceuticals, King of Prussia, USA

Anidulafungin, an echinocandin, was tested for activity against 780 recent isolates of Candida spp. Isolates of *C. albicans* (505), *C. glabrata* (89), *C krusei* (53), *C. parapsilosis* (41), *C. tropicalis* (65) and other *Candida* spp. (23) were obtained from superficial and deep infections of patients in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the UK. MICs were determined by the broth microdilution modification of method NCCLS M27-A2 with results recorded after 24 and 48 h. A subset of 50 isolates were also tested by the EUCAST method with reading after 24 h.

The 24 h and 48 h MIC50, MIC90 and range (mg/L), determined by the NCCLS method, are presented for anidulafungin (Anid) and comparator antifungal agents (Caspo, caspofungin; AmB, amphotericin B; Flz, fluconazole; Itra, itraconazole; Vori, voriconazole):

Drug	Range (mg/L)		MIC50 (mg/L)		MIC90 (mg/L)	
	24 h	48 h	24 h	48 h	24 h	48 h
Anid	≤ 0.03 – 2.0	≤ 0.03 – 2.0	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03	0.06	0.12
Caspo	≤ 0.125 – 2.0	≤ 0.125 – 8.0	0.25	0.5	1.0	2.0
AmB	≤ 0.03 – 1.0	≤ 0.03 – 2.0	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5
Flz	≤ 0.125 – > 64	≤ 0.125 - >64	≤ 0.125	0.25	16	32
Itra	≤ 0.03 – >16	≤ 0.03 - >16	≤ 0.03	0.06	0.5	1.0
Vori	≤ 0.03 – >16	≤ 0.03 - >16	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.03	0.25	0.5

MICs represent substantial (at least 50%) growth inhibition, as determined visually, with the exception of amphotericin B (for which complete inhibition was scored).

Anidulafungin was the most potent agent overall against the panel of yeasts tested. MICs of anidulafungin were similar for azole-susceptible and azole-resistant isolates. Anidulafungin MICs determined with the NCCLS method (and read after 24 h or 48 h) and results obtained by the EUCAST method (read after 24 h) differed by no more than a doubling dilution.

In conclusion, anidulafungin was highly active *in vitro* against *Candida* isolates from five European countries. These data are consistent with previous findings in smaller studies and in a large prospective US survey (MSG 33-34).