

Comparison of Antifungal Susceptibilities in Candidemic Newborns According to Their Body Weights

Kandidemik Yenidoğanların Vücut Ağırlıklarına Göre Antifungal İlaç Duyarlıklarının Değerlendirilmesi

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Objectives: There is a lack of data comparing antifungal susceptibilities of *Candida* isolates in candidemic newborns weighing ≤ 1500 g versus those weighing >1500 g. This study aims to compare antifungal susceptibilities of newborns according to their birth weights.

Patients and Methods: All candidemic newborns assessed retrospectively. *Candida* species were identified using the API 20C AUX system. In vitro susceptibility of isolates for fluconazole, ketoconazole, itraconazole and amphotericin B were determined using the E-test and the broth macrodilution method. Clinical backgrounds of patients were also examined.

Results: Of 2700 newborns admitted to our neonatal intensive care unit in years 2001-2002, 375 (14%) were <1500 g. Forty five (1.7%) of all infants developed candidemia. Nineteen were in Group 1, 26 were in Group 2. As possible risk factors, mean length of ventilation and catheter days were greater in Group 2. All *Candida* species yielded from Group 1 were more susceptible to antifungal drugs. Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) 50 and 90 values of non-*albicans* strains were almost always higher in Group 2.

Conclusion: In this study, *Candida* species were more susceptible in the newborns weighing <1500 g. We believe this situation is related to less number of possible risk factors for the newborns weighing <1500 g.

Key words: Antifungal; candidemia; comparison; newborn; susceptibility.

Amaç: Ağırlığı 1500 g'ın altındaki ve üstündeki bebeklerin kandida suşlarının antifungal duyarlıkları konusunda yeterli bilgi yoktur. Bu çalışmanın amacı kandidemik yenidoğanlardaki antifungal ilaç duyarlıklarının doğum ağırlıklarına göre değerlendirilmesidir.

Hastalar ve Yöntemler: Tüm kandidemik yenidoğanlar retrospektif olarak değerlendirildi. Kandida türleri API 20C AUX sistem kullanılarak belirlendi. Flukonazol, ketokonazol, itraconazol ve amfoterisin B için in vitro duyarlıklar E-test ve broth macrodilution metodu ile ölçüldü. Hastaların klinik özellikleri kaydedildi.

Bulgular: Yenidoğan yoğun bakım ünitemize 2001-2002 yıllarında başvuran 2700 yenidoğandan 375'i (%14) 1500 gramın altında idi. Tüm bebeklerin 45'inde (%1.7) kandidemi gelişti. Bunlar doğum ağırlıklarına göre sınıflandırıldı (Grup 1 ≤ 1500 g; Grup 2 >1500 g). Grup 1'de 19 olgu, Grup 2'de 26 olgu kaydedildi. Olası risk faktörlerinden ortalama mekanik ventilasyon süresi ve kateter süresi Grup 2'de daha fazla idi. Grup 1'deki üretilen kandida türlerinin antifungal ilaçlara daha duyarlı olduğu belirlendi. Grup 2'deki nonalbicans türlerin minimum inhibitör konsantrasyon (MIC)-50 ve 90 değerleri daha yüksekti.

Sonuç: Bu çalışmada 1500 g'ın altındaki bebeklerdeki kandida türlerinin antifungal ilaçlara daha duyarlı olduğu bulundu. Bu durum 1500 g altındaki bebeklerdeki olası risk faktörlerinin daha az olmasından kaynaklanmış olabilir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Antifungal; kandidemi; karşılaştırma; yenidoğan; duyarlık.

Candida species colonize up to 60% of neonates weighing less than 1500 g during their first month in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). Such colonization may progress to invasive fungal infection in up to 20% of these infants. These babies are at risk for invasive fungal infection because of their immature immune systems and the invasive supportive care which they require.^[1] Treatment of fungal infections is relatively easy because azole derivatives (such as fluconazole, ketoconazole and itraconazole) are very potent. *Candida albicans* (*C. albicans*) is one of the most common fungi encountered. Some fungi (such as *C. glabrata* and *C. krusei*) are relatively resistant to the azole derivatives.^[2] A PubMed search using the keywords candidemic newborn, comparison or candidemia, newborn and susceptibility revealed that there is a lack of data comparing susceptibility patterns of *Candida* isolates in candidemic newborns according to their birth-weight. We aimed to compare the causative organisms of candidemia and their susceptibility to antifungal drugs in candidemic newborns weighing ≤ 1500 g versus those weighing >1500 g in our NICU with their clinical backgrounds.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

In our study, candidemia was defined as either *Candida* spp. recovered from peripheral blood culture at least twice with an interval of more than 24 hours, regardless of clinical manifestation, or *Candida* spp. recovered from peripheral blood culture once with clinical symptoms suggesting infection, or *Candida* spp. recovered from sites other than the bloodstream.^[3] If candidemia episodes were at least 2 months apart and if there were at least three documented negative blood cultures between each episode in a single infant, these episodes were considered as distinct. Eradication of candidemia was defined as no *Candida* spp. isolated from at least two consecutive blood cultures after candidemia developed and symptoms of infection disappeared.^[2,4]

In this retrospective study, all babies admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit of Ondokuz Mayıs University in years 2001-2002 were eligible. Our NICU is the biggest high-risk perinatal center in the Black Sea region of Turkey, with approximately 1500 hospitalizations per year. Patients were eligible for enrollment in the study if blood cultures yielded *Candida* spp. and clinical and/or laboratory evidence suggested infection or if repeated cultures of the same *Candida* spp. were obtained from one or more sites.^[3] According to our medical records, there were 45 candidemic newborns. Babies were divided into two groups; Group 1; ≤ 1500 g and >1500 g, Group 2; >1500 g.

We collected data on birth weight, gestational age (GA), and the length of mechanical ventilated, catheter duration in days, systemic steroid using and antibiotics using as possible risk factors.

Blood Cultures

Blood cultures were obtained from peripheral veins (if indwelling vascular catheters were present, cultures were drawn from another site) when neonatal sepsis was suspected. Criteria for neonatal sepsis included clinical symptoms and signs of infection, positive inflammatory markers (C-reactive protein >1.0 mg/dl), and/or abnormal hematologic values (leukopenia $<5000/\text{mm}^3$, leukocytosis $>15\ 000/\text{mm}^3$, thrombocytopenia $<150\ 000/\text{mm}^3$, immature to mature leukocyte ratio >0.2 , immature to total neutrophil ratio >0.16).^[4]

Blood samples (0.5-1 ml) were inoculated into aerobic and anaerobic Bactec blood culture media (9050, Blood Culture System, Becton Dickinson, USA) and processed according to standard microbiologic techniques.^[3] Also, the cultures of urine, tracheal aspirates, and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) were taken. For the urine cultures, the perineum of each infant was swabbed with povidone iodine and rinsed with sterile water before urine bag application. For tracheal aspirate cultures, endotracheal tube aspirates were collected in the sterile traps during suctioning by the nursing staff. Cerebrospinal fluid was obtained when clinically indicated.^[4]

Identification and Antifungal Susceptibility Test of *Candida* Species

Each *Candida* species was identified using the API 20C AUX system (API, Biomerieux, France). In vitro susceptibility of isolates to a panel of four antifungal agents (fluconazole, ketoconazole, itraconazole and conventional amphotericin B) were determined using E-test (AB BIODISK, Solna, Sweden) and the broth macrodilution method. The E-test was performed according to the manufacturer's recommendations and the broth macrodilution susceptibility test was applied according to National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) guidelines.^[7,8] Quality control was ensured by testing the strains of *C. albicans* ATCC 90028, *C. albicans* 26555, *C. parapsilosis* ATCC 22019, and *C. krusei* ATCC 6258.

Isolates were classified as resistant to fluconazole if the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was $\geq 64\ \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, as resistant to itraconazole if the MIC was $\geq 1\ \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, and as resistant to ketoconazole if the MIC was $\geq 8\ \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$.^[9,10] Isolates with an M27 amphotericin B MIC of $\geq 1\ \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ is considered likely resistant to CAB.^[3]

Statistical Analysis

All clinical data and laboratory results were recorded on a daily basis. Mann-Whitney-U test was used to compare patient demographics and possible risk factors of both groups. Chi-square tests were used for comparisons of gestational ages. P value of <0.05 indicated significance.

Table 1. Patient demographics and possible risk factors of both groups.

	Group 1 n (±SD)	Group 2 n (±SD)
Gestational age (wk)**	29 (±3.5)	37 (±3.7)
Birth weight (g)**	1130 (±45)	2713 (±146)
Candidemia-day (d)**	18 (±3.3)	18.1 (±2.5)
Possible risk factors		
Length of mechanic ventilation (d)	8 (±2)	19 (±6)*
Catheterization-time (d)	19 (±4)	30 (±6)*
Systemic steroid [n (%)]	0 (0)	3 (11)
Antibiotics (per patient d)	2.9	2.4

* p<0.05 ** wk: week; g: gram; d: day;

RESULTS

Clinical Presentation

Of 2700 newborns admitted to our NICU in years 2001-2002, 45 (1.7%) infants developed candidemia. 375 (14%) newborns' birth weight were ≤1500g (Group 1), others' (86%) birth weight were >1500g (Group 2). Primary diagnoses of patients in Group 1 were early sepsis in 3 (15%), respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) in 14 (73%), and being small for the gestational age in 2 (12%) infants. Primary diagnoses of patients in Group 2 were RDS in 8 (31%), early sepsis in 6 (23%), late sepsis in 1 (4%), hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy in 4 (14%), ichtyosis (collodion baby) in 2 (8%), cholestasis in 2 (8%), congenital heart disease in 1 (4%), omphalocel in 1 (4%) and congenital pneumonia in 1 (4%) infant. Patient demographics and some possible risk factors in both groups are summarized in Table 1. Candidemic days were similar for both groups but length of ventilation and catheter days were significantly more in Group 2.

Laboratory Findings

Fifteen newborns had *C. albicans*, 3 had *C. tropicalis* and 1 had *C. Guiermondii* in Group 1. Twenty-two newborns had *C. albicans*, 3 had *C. parapsilosis* and 1 had *C. tropicalis* in Group 2.

Candida spp. were isolated in the urine of 6 (2 vs. 4) infants and in tracheal aspirate samples of 1 (0 vs. 1) infant. No *Candida* was grown on CSF samples. No distinct candidemia episode was observed in any infants.

All *Candida* isolates yielded from Group 1 were more susceptible to antifungal drugs. Minimum inhibitory concentration₅₀ and MIC₉₀ values of non-*albicans* strains were almost always higher in Group 2 (Table 2).

DISCUSSION

We determined that *C. albicans* was the most common *Candida* species in both groups. According to Lopez Sastre et al.^[4], very-low-birth-weight (VLBW) infants (≤1500 g) showed a significantly higher incidence of systemic candidiasis (4.8%) than infants weighing >1500 g (0.2%) (p<0.001). *Candida albicans* was the most frequent species (52.5%), followed by *C. parapsilosis* (23.7%) and *C. tropicalis* (7.6%). However, they did not perform antifungal susceptibilities of these organisms.

Although the candidemic days of both newborn groups were similar, the lower antifungal susceptibilities in Group 2 could be related to longer ventilation and catheterization periods (Table 1). These longer catheterization periods were related to their primary diagnosis. Roilides et al.^[11] compared infants according to *candida* species rather than weight. The mean gestational ages of the infants in that study were 29.5±0.6 weeks for *C. albicans* episodes and 30.9±1.1 weeks for non-*albicans* episodes. The mean of candidemia days in Group 1 and 2; 19.4±2.3 and 13.4±1.7 days, and catheter days were 4.5±0.6 and 4.7±0.9 days, respectively. Due to the different design of the comparison groups, only candidemic days and catheter days could be compared with the present study. Candidemic days of both studies were similar but catheter days were longer in the present study. When the antifungal susceptibilities of both studies were compared, only the finding that MIC₉₀ levels of non-*albicans* species in Group 2 in the present study were higher is similar to the findings of Roilides et al.^[11]

Table 2. MIC₅₀ and MIC₉₀ values (µg/mL) of fluconazole, itraconazole, ketoconazole and CAB* for candida strains.

MIC Values (µg/ml)	Group 1		Group 2		
	<i>Albicans</i> (n=15)	Non- <i>albicans</i> (n=4)	<i>Albicans</i> (n=22)	Non- <i>albicans</i> (n=4)	
Fluconazole	MIC ₅₀	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.25
	MIC ₉₀	0.38	0.25	0.38	0.75
Itraconazole	MIC ₅₀	0.008	0.012	0.012	0.25
	MIC ₉₀	0.047	0.016	0.032	0.38
Ketoconazole	MIC ₅₀	0.008	0.012	0.008	0.032
	MIC ₉₀	0.012	0.032	0.023	0.032
CAB*	MIC ₅₀	0.125	0.047	0.25	0.16
	MIC ₉₀	0.38	0.38	0.5	1.00

*CAB: Conventional amphotericin B.

In a recent study, prophylactic fluconazole use in preterm infants was investigated in a multicentric, randomized fashion.^[1] Three hundred and twenty-two neonates weighing less than 1500 g at birth in eight tertiary Italian NICU's were randomly assigned to receive either fluconazole (at a dose of either 6 mg or 3 mg per kilogram of body weight) or a placebo from birth until the 30th of life. The conclusion was that prophylactic fluconazole reduced *Candida* colonization in these infants but the therapeutic benefit was unclear. The higher antifungal susceptibilities, namely quick response to antifungal drugs in Group 1 in the present study, support that conclusion.

Although, prophylactic fluconazole use to reduce the incidence of invasive fungal infections in VLBW infants is common, resistance to azole derivatives has remained low, also in Turkey.^[12,13] In this retrospective study, prophylactic fluconazole was not used. Only non-*albicans* species in Group 2 (n=4) were relatively resistant to CAB.

In conclusion, *C. albicans* was the most common species in both groups. All *Candida* isolates yielded from Group 1 were more susceptible to antifungal drugs. Minimum inhibitory concentration₅₀ and MIC₉₀ values of non-*albicans* strains were almost always higher in Group 2. *Candida* species were similar in both infant groups weighing ≤1500 g and >1500 g. However, susceptibility was less in infants weighing >1500 g. We believe this is related to the greater number of possible risk factors in the present patients. The present study filled the lack of data comparing susceptibility patterns of *Candida* isolates in candidemic newborns that weigh ≤1500 g versus those that weigh >1500 g.

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