

**Title: CASES OF CANDIDEMIA TO *Candida non-albicans* AND PROFILE OF ANTIFUNGAL SENSITIVITY**

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**Abstract:**

Studies reveal that fungemia caused by *Candida* species have become frequent in medical practice due to colonization of skin, opportunism and therapeutic challenges attributed to the difficult diagnosis and treatment. Has currently highlighted in the cases of candidemia, the emergence of non-*albicans* species and antifungal resistance increased, leading to significant growth in the death rate. In this scenario, this study aimed to diagnose cases of candidemia by *Candida non-albicans* species and assess the sensitivity profile of the isolated to amphotericin b, fluconazole and caspofungin. Blood samples were collected from patients admitted to intensive care units of public hospitals in Recife-PE. The biological material was processed for mycological diagnosis, direct examination and culture, and subsequent identification of the etiologic agent, based on morphological and physiological characteristics. The antifungal susceptibility testing conditions followed the method described in Document M27-A3 of the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards, where different concentrations of drugs were prepared and added to microtitulation plates containing fungal suspension, and after 48 hours revealed the concentration Minimum inhibitory for each isolate. Of the 230 patients studied, 49 had positive blood culture for candidemia, and two were identified as *C. glabrata*, four as *C. guilliermondii*, one as *C. krusei*, 24 as *C. parapsilosis* and four as *C. tropicalis*. The low sensitivity to antifungal agents it was rare among all species. Only one to *C. krusei* strain was resistant to fluconazole (MIC > 64 mg / mL), two isolates of *C. parapsilosis* showed dose-dependence to this drug. According to recent studies, this species has developed protection strategies against azoles, which agrees with our results. There was no significant resistance to amphotericin b caspofungin, considered as drugs of choice in cases of invasive mycoses. The indiscriminate and improper use of antifungal has modified sensitivity patterns of fungi to drugs. Thus, knowledge of the etiologic agent associated with antifungal susceptibility testing have become crucial to result in a specific and effective treatment for healing.

**Keywords:** fungemia, *Candida* sp, antifungal sensitivity, diagnosis.

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