## **RES-151**





# Antifungal Activity of Isavuconazole against *Candida* Species and Filamentous Fungi in a Tertiary Hospital in Hong Kong

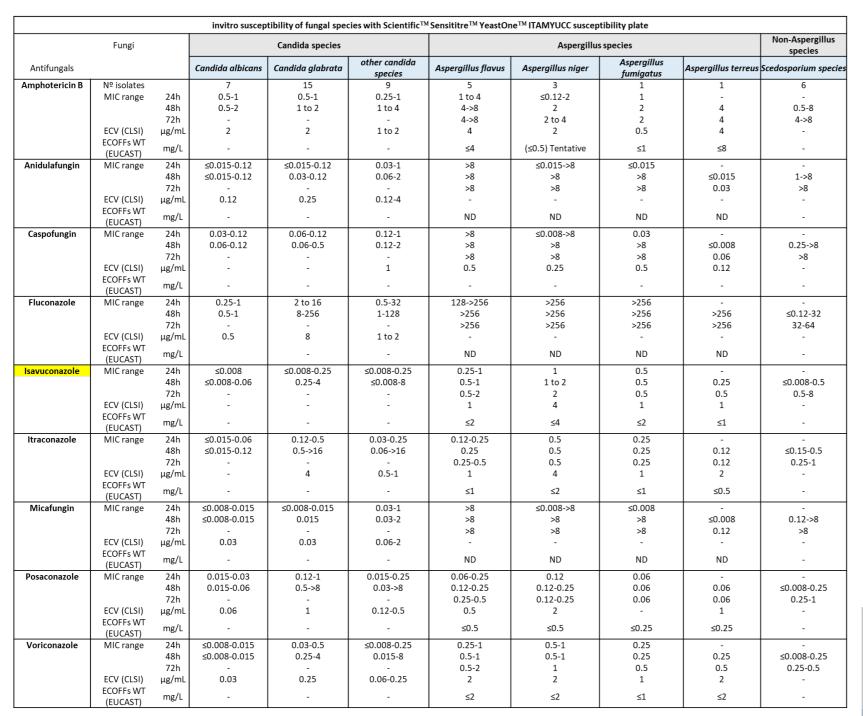
Joanne Ka Yee Leung<sup>1</sup>, Linda Chan<sup>2</sup>, Michelle Chan<sup>1</sup>, Eddie Chi Man Leung<sup>2</sup>, Alfred Lok-Hang Lee<sup>2</sup>, Christopher K C Lai<sup>1</sup> Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China <sup>2</sup>Department of Microbiology, Prince of Wales Hospital, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

#### **Background**

Invasive fungal infections are one of the growing global health concerns. Isavuconazole is considered an agent of choice for the treatment of invasive aspergillosis along with voriconazole, but with the advantages of better tolerability and pharmacokinetic profiles than the latter. Antifungal susceptibility data for isavuconazole are sparse in Hong Kong and are urgently needed to guide appropriate antifungal therapy.

#### **Materials and Methods**

A total of 57 archived fungal isolates from clinical samples, including 31 Candida species and 26 filamentous fungi, were included. The Thermo Scientific Sensititre ITAMYUCC Plate was used to determine the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of isavuconazole, along with eight other commonly used antifungal agents. Results were read after 24 and 48 hours for a colorimetric change, with 72-hour results also being read for filamentous fungi.



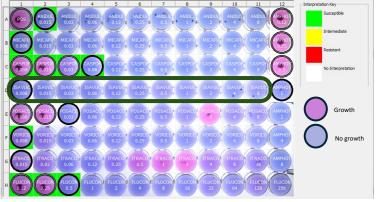
other candida species: included Candida parapsilosis, Candida tropicalis and

#### **Results**

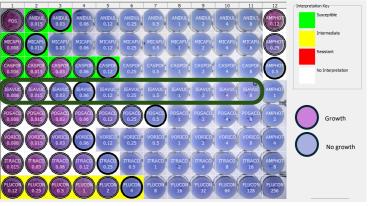
Isavuconazole exhibited a good *in vitro* activity against all *Candida* species isolate, with low MIC of ≤0.008μg/mL to 2μg/mL, and at least 8-fold lower in comparison to fluconazole. Isavuconazole displayed effective in vitro activity against all molds tested, including *Aspergillus flavus, Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus fumigatus*, and *Aspergillus terreus* (mode MIC: 0.12μg/mL - 2μg/mL), *Scedosporium species*, and *Purpureocillium lilacinum*. A discrepancy was noted between 24- and 48-hour readings in *Candida* species, with the 48-hour reading showing at least a 2-fold increase in mode MIC for almost all azoles.

### Conclusion

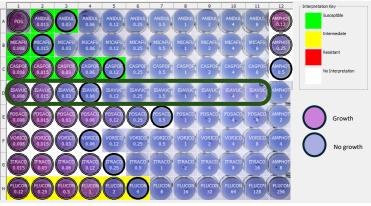
Isavuconazole demonstrated good in vitro activity against all *Candida, Aspergillus species, Scedosporium species*, and *Purpureocillium lilacinum* indicating it is a possible substitution for traditional azoles administration in Hong Kong.



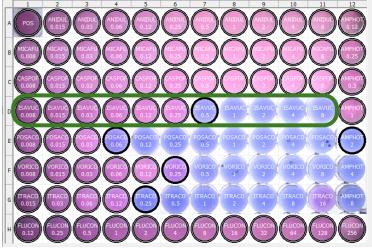
Candida albicans – Isavuconazole MIC: 0.008mcg/ml (@48 hrs)



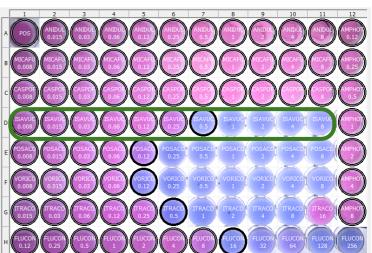
Candida glabrata – Isavuconazole MIC: 0.03mcg/ml (@48hrs)



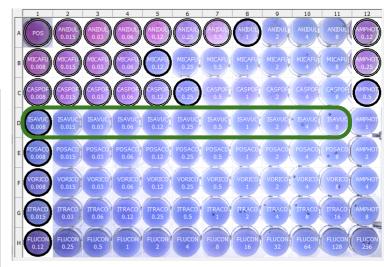
Candida parapsilosis – Isavuconazole MIC: 0.03mcg/ml (@48hrs)



Aspergillus fumigatus – Isavuconazole MIC: 0.5mcg/ml (@72hrs)



Purpureocillum lilacinum – Isavuconazole MIC: 0.5mcg/ml (@72hrs)



Scedosporium apiospermum – Isavuconazole MIC: ≤0.008mcg/ml (@72hrs)