

**Antifungal susceptibilities of clinical isolates of  
Candida species, Cryptococcus neoformans, and  
Aspergillus species from Taiwan : surveillance of  
multicenter antimicrobial resistance in Taiwan program  
data from 2003.**

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摘要

**Abstract**

The susceptibilities of nonduplicate isolates to six antifungal agents were determined for 391 blood isolates of seven *Candida* species, 70 clinical isolates (from blood or cerebrospinal fluid) of *Cryptococcus neoformans*, and 96 clinical isolates of four *Aspergillus* species, which were collected in seven different hospitals in Taiwan (as part of the 2003 program of the study group Surveillance of Multicenter Antimicrobial Resistance in Taiwan). All isolates of *Candida* species other than *C. glabrata* and *C. krusei* were susceptible to fluconazole. Among the 59 *C. glabrata* isolates, 16 (27%) were not susceptible to fluconazole, and all were dose-dependently susceptible or resistant to itraconazole. For three (5.1%) *C. glabrata* isolates, voriconazole MICs were 2 to 4 µg/ml, and for all other *Candida* species isolates, voriconazole MICs were ≤0.5 µg/ml. The proportions of isolates for which amphotericin B MICs were ≥2 µg/ml were 100% (3 isolates) for *C. krusei*, 11% (23 of 207 isolates) for *Candida albicans*, 3.0% (2 of 67 isolates) for *Candida tropicalis*, 20% (12 of 59 isolates) for *C. glabrata*, and 0% for both *Candida parapsilosis* and *Candida lusitanae*. For three (4%) *Cryptococcus neoformans* isolates, fluconazole MICs were ≥16 µg/ml, and two (3%) isolates were not inhibited by 1 µg of amphotericin B/ml. For four (4.2%) of the *Aspergillus* isolates, itraconazole MICs were 8 µg/ml. *Aspergillus flavus* was less susceptible to amphotericin B, with the MICs at which 50% (1 µg/ml) and 90% (2 µg/ml) of isolates were inhibited being twofold greater than those for *Aspergillus fumigatus* and *Aspergillus niger*. All *Aspergillus* isolates were inhibited by ≤1 µg of voriconazole/ml, including isolates with increased resistance

to amphotericin B and itraconazole. This study revealed the emergence in Taiwan of decreased susceptibilities of *Candida* species to amphotericin B and of *C. neoformans* to fluconazole and amphotericin B. Voriconazole was the most potent agent against the fungal isolates tested, including fluconazole- and amphotericin B-nonsusceptible strains..