

Correlation Between Drug Resistance and Virulence of *Candida* Isolates from Patients with Candidiasis

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Purpose: This article aims to provide a theoretical basis for new or adjuvant strategies to facilitate the early diagnosis and treatment of candidiasis and to determine if drug-resistant *Candida* would affect virulence.

Patients and Methods: Our strains were collected from patients diagnosed with candidiasis in our hospital. The strains were identified by MALDI-TOF system and ITS sequencing. Antifungal sensitivity testing in vitro was performed to evaluate susceptibility of these isolates to current widely used antifungal drugs. The *Galleria mellonella* larvae model infected by *Candida* spp. was used to compare the virulence of drug-resistant and susceptible *Candida* spp.

Results: A total of 206 *Candida* strains were collected from clinical specimens. *Candida albicans* was the most common species among them, and was predominantly isolated from male patients aged over 40 years in ICU environments suffering from pulmonary and/or cerebral conditions. The accuracy rate of MALDI TOF-MS identification was 92.72% when compared with ITS sequencing as the standard method. Most *Candida* species, except for *C. tropicalis* which showed high resistance to micafungin, showed high susceptibilities to voriconazole, itraconazole, amphotericin B and micafungin but were highly resistant to terbinafine. For each specific *Candida* species, the *G. mellonella* larvae model revealed that the virulence of drug-resistant *Candida* isolates did not markedly differ from that of the drug-susceptible isolates, however, the virulence was dose-dependent on inoculated fungal cells in this model.

Conclusion: The possibility of *Candida* infection should not be neglected in patients at critical care hospital settings and *C. albicans* is the most common causative agent. MALDI-TOF MS has the advantages of rapidity and high accuracy, and should be a preferred method for identification of *Candida* spp. in a clinical laboratory. Voriconazole, itraconazole, amphotericin B and micafungin can still be recommended as the first line antifungals to treat candidiasis.

Keywords: *Candida*, antifungal susceptibility testing, fungal infection, MALDI-TOF MS

Introduction

Fungal infections increased significantly in the past few decades, and are now responsible for over 1.5 million deaths globally per year. These infections occur primarily in hosts with a history of overuse of broad-spectrum antibiotics, hormones or immunosuppressive agents, or having a history of invasive treatment.¹ The yeasts of *Candida* species (spp.) are the most common pathogen in fungal infections and also one common cause of nosocomial infections.² In Europe, the genus *Candida* ranks in the top ten most common nosocomial blood pathogens with a reported annual incidence of 1.9~4.8 per 100,000 persons and is the fourth of most common hospital-acquired bloodstream infection pathogens in the United States.³ Today, the global prevalence of candidemia is 6.9/1000 persons⁴ and approximately 250,000 new cases of IC are reported per year, of which more than 50,000 result in death, although others have reported a mortality rate of up to 60%.⁵⁻⁷

There are more than 15 species of *Candida* spp. identified as human pathogens.^{5,8} According to many worldwide surveys, *Candida albicans* (*C. albicans*) is still the most common causative agent of IC,^{1,9} although the number of non-*albicans Candida* (NAC) species such as *Candida glabrata* (*C. glabrata*), *Candida tropicalis* (*C. tropicalis*) and *Candida parapsilosis* (*C. parapsilosis*) have been increasing significantly. With the widespread and long-term use of broad-spectrum antibiotics, the likelihood of resistance in *Candida* spp. is quickly increasing year by year. Antifungal susceptibility tests are still widely used for guiding empirical treatment in clinics.¹⁰ Since the susceptibility of different species to antifungal drugs varies significantly,¹¹ this fact underscores not only the importance of accurate identification of the pathogens^{12–14} but also suggests our obligations to test all *Candida* strains isolated from cases of candidiasis.¹⁵

Methods for identifying yeast species from clinical specimens have improved significantly in the past decades,² with emphasis on developing a rapid, economical and accurate technology for identification of *Candida* species. Traditional methods based on the morphological and physiological characteristics of the species are time-consuming and only moderately accurate,¹⁶ and yet are routinely used by most laboratories despite these drawbacks.¹⁷ In recent years, molecular identification methods have been explored for developing a fast and accurate diagnosis in clinical laboratories for microbial infections. Like other fungal pathogens, a PCR-based DNA sequencing technique has been carried out for *Candida* species identification. The second diagnostic method is using matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization-time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectrometry (MS)-based strategies. This technique identifies the pathogenic organisms through their protein profiles¹⁸ and specimen preparation for MALDI-TOF analysis can be simply extracted from agar plate.^{19,20} As PCR-based diagnosis requires DNA extraction, PCR amplification and sequencing, MALDI-TOF MS technology should have more advantages than the DNA-based method for a rapid identification of *Candida* species.

The *Galleria mellonella* (*G. mellonella*) model has been widely used in the study of fungal infections, including *Candida* infections. In this invertebrate model of *G. mellonella*, fungal virulence and efficacy and antifungal resistance are studied.^{21–23} Because of the structural and functional similarities between the immune systems of insects and the innate immune response of mammals, this larva is seen as an effective and useful model for evaluating the virulence of other human pathogens.²⁴ Through this model, evaluation of drug resistance, the virulence of drug-resistant strains and the efficacy of antifungal drugs are expected to be more fruitful than those the classical vertebrate model. In this study, the *G. mellonella* larvae model was used to evaluate the virulence of our collected drug-resistant strains from clinical specimens. The purpose of this study was to explore the epidemiological, mycological and virulent characteristics of drug-sensitive and drug-resistant *Candida* spp., which we hoped to provide useful information in the diagnosis and treatment of candidiasis.

Materials and Methods

Study Population Selection

A total of 206 strains from 206 patients were recruited in this study, which included 55 yeast isolates from clinical specimens collected from June 2019 to June 2021 and 151 stored strains of 151 patients. All these isolates were collected from Jining No.1 People's Hospital. All strains were cultured on Sabouraud's dextrose agar (SDA, Oxoid, UK) and preserved at the Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, Jining No.1 People's Hospital. For each fungal isolate, the medical record of each patient was retrieved for further analysis. Inclusive criteria for recruiting cases followed the revised and updated consensus definitions of invasive fungal disease by yeasts that was published by the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer and the Mycoses Study Group and Research Consortium (EORTC/MSG) in 2019.²⁵ Specifically, patients were included if they were in-patients with comprehensive medical conditions and were clinically suspected to have invasive candidiasis; *Candida* spp. were successfully recovered from sterile specimens of each patient, including blood, central venous catheter (CVC) tips, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), hydrothorax, ascites, synovial fluid, sterile tissue (eg, bone) and freshly placed (within 24 hours) drains such as abdominal drainage fluid, pleural drainage fluid, abscess drainage and bile; *Candida* spp. recovered from normally non-sterile materials of inpatients, such as sputum, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) and urine were also included if clinically suspected IC patients responded to antifungal treatment well and failed to antibacterial treatments. All IC outpatients and inpatients with missing records or/and if they were infected with non-*Candida* yeast were excluded.

An identical *Candida* species from two consecutive culture results within one month or by different *Candida* species within two weeks were considered as one episode of infection.

Data Collection

Patients' records were reviewed to collect demographic information, hospitalized period, underlying diseases, infected sites, mycological results and antifungal therapies.

DNA Molecular Identification

DNA was extracted using the EZNA Fungal DNA Mini Kit (Omega bio-tek, USA). In brief, tissues were resuspended in a proprietary bead-containing solution and used lysis solution to break the cell wall. The lysed DNA were purified and finally washed with sterile water to obtain DNA. PCR reaction mixtures were carried out as previously described²⁶ in a MyCycler thermal cycler (Bio-Rad). The PCR reaction was repeated three times. The molecular identification of *Candida* was performed by sequencing the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region as follows: ITS1 (5'-TCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG-3') and ITS4 (5'-TCCTCCGCTTATTGATATGC-3') primers, next, using NCBI for sequence alignment to identify. The consensus sequences were annotated and deposited in the GenBank, and the accession numbers of the sequences were received.²⁷

MALDI-TOF MS

A colony of yeast was picked using an inoculation loop and was dissolved in formic acid. One microliter of cell suspension was then added onto the MALDI plate, allowed to dry and then overlaid with the matrix solution consisting of 40 g of α -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid (CHCA; Sigma-Aldrich, Buchs, Switzerland) in 33% ethanol, 33% deionized water, 33% acetonitrile (ACN; Sigma-Aldrich) and 3% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA). The mixture was then dried at room temperature. The MALDI plate was loaded onto the equipment for analysis.

Antifungal Susceptibility Testing In Vitro

Antifungal susceptibility tests were performed by broth microdilution method as described in the CLSI M27-Ed4 document.²⁸ A series of conidial suspensions (two times of the final inoculums) in RPMI 1640 medium were obtained ranging from 0.5×10^5 to 2.5×10^5 CFU/mL. *C. parapsilosis* (ATCC 22019) was used in parallel as a quality control. Amphotericin B, micafungin, voriconazole, itraconazole and terbinafine (MedChemExpress company, America) were provided as clinical formulations. The drugs were serially diluted at two-fold in a 96-well plate with the same medium. The ranges of concentrations of these drugs were 0.0313~16 μ g/mL for amphotericin B, 0.015~8 μ g/mL for micafungin, 0.0313~16 μ g/mL for voriconazole, 0.0313~16 μ g/mL for itraconazole and 0.001~0.5 μ g/mL for terbinafine. Antifungal drug dilutions were filled into columns 1 through 10 of each 96-well culture plate, column 11 as positive control without drug and column 12 serves as a negative control. The plates were stored at -80°C and thawed on the day of the experiment.

Using *G. mellonella* Larvae to Construct Animal Model Infected with Drug-Resistant *Candida* Spp

Final sixth instar *G. mellonella* larvae were acquired from Tianjin Huiyude Biotechnology Company. Larvae of approximately 300–500 mg showing no discoloration were selected for the experiments. According to the results of the drug susceptibility test in vitro, 49 resistant strains (Table 1) were selected and used for the following virulence assay in *G. mellonella*. At the same time, 4 ATCC or CBS reference *Candida* strains (C1S: *C. albicans*, C2F: *C. tropicalis*, C4E: *C. parapsilosis*, C6G: *C. glabrata*) in Table 1 were used as controls. All strains were sub-cultured on SDA at 37°C for 1 day before conidia were transferred into phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and kept still for 3–5 minutes to allow the heavy particles to settle. The supernatant was then transferred to a new sterile tube and vortexed thoroughly. Spores were quantified with a hemocytometer (Burker-Turk). To confirm fungal viability and to exclude bacterial contamination, 50 μ L of each suspension was cultured on blood agar and SDA for 1 week at 37°C .

Table I The Results of the Drug Susceptibility Test of These 53 Strains

Strains	No.	MIC/MEC (µg/mL)				
		MCF	TRB	AMB	VRC	ITR
<i>C. albicans</i> : ATCC SC5314 (C1S)	0	<0.015	0.125	0.5	0.03	<0.03
CCJNMM-99	1	0.015	>0.5	0.25	0.03	0.03
CCJNMM-161	3	>8	>0.5	2	1	0.5
CCJNMM-166	4	>8	>0.5	16	16	>16
CCJNMM-328	1	0.0625	>0.5	0.5	<0.03	<0.03
CCJNMM-413	2	<0.015	>0.5	2	<0.03	0.125
CCJNMM-433	2	<0.015	>0.5	2	<0.03	0.5
CCJNMM-435	2	<0.015	>0.5	2	<0.03	0.5
CCJNMM-463	2	0.25	>0.5	0.25	1	1
CCJNMM-511	1	0.03	>0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0625
CCJNMM-514	1	0.015	>0.5	2	0.03	<0.03
CCJNMM-523	3	0.015	>0.5	4	1	0.03
CCJNMM-1504	2	<0.015	>0.5	8	0.125	<0.03
CCJNMM-1516	1	<0.015	0.5	1	0.125	1
CCJNMM-1522	3	1	>0.5	0.25	1	0.0625
CCJNMM-1528	3	0.5	0.5	4	1	0.03
CCJNMM-1551	3	0.015	>0.5	4	1	2
<i>C. tropicalis</i> : CBS 8072 (C2F)	0	<0.015	<0.03	<0.03	0.03	0.015
CCJNMM-32	2	>8	>0.5	2	0.03	0.03
CCJNMM-56	3	>8	>0.5	1	1	0.125
CCJNMM-58	3	>8	>0.5	2	1	0.125
CCJNMM-59	3	2	>0.5	1	4	0.5
CCJNMM-63	2	<0.015	>0.5	1	0.5	2
CCJNMM-70	1	<0.015	0.5	1	0.03	0.5
CCJNMM-71	3	>8	>0.5	1	4	0.25
CCJNMM-106	1	0.015	>0.5	1	<0.03	0.03
CCJNMM-317	1	<0.015	>0.5	0.5	<0.03	<0.03
CCJNMM-323	2	<0.015	>0.5	4	<0.03	0.0625
CCJNMM-354	2	<0.015	>0.5	<0.03	<0.03	1
CCJNMM-402	1	<0.015	>0.5	0.25	<0.03	<0.03
CCJNMM-418	5	>8	>0.5	>16	2	2
CCJNMM-443	2	0.0625	>0.5	2	2	0.125
CCJNMM-518	1	4	0.015	2	0.03	<0.03
CCJNMM-541	3	4	>0.5	2	8	0.5
CCJNMM-570	4	>8	>0.5	0.125	2	16
<i>C. parapsilosis</i> : ATCC 22019 (C4E)	0	0.25	0.001	0.125	<0.03	0.25
CCJNMM-278	1	<0.0625	>0.5	0.25	<0.03	<0.03
CCJNMM-414	1	0.125	>0.5	0.125	<0.03	<0.03
CCJNMM-415	1	0.125	>0.5	1	0.125	0.125
CCJNMM-461	1	0.03	0.0625	1	4	0.25
CCJNMM-471	1	0.5	0.0625	2	0.03	<0.03
CCJNMM-552	2	2	>0.5	2	0.5	0.125
CCJNMM-586	2	0.015	>0.5	2	<0.03	0.03
CCJNMM-600	2	0.015	>0.5	4	<0.03	0.03
CCJNMM-604	2	0.015	>0.5	4	0.03	0.25
CCJNMM-609	2	0.015	>0.5	2	<0.03	0.125

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Strains	No.	MIC/MEC (µg/mL)				
		MCF	TRB	AMB	VRC	ITR
<i>C. glabrata</i> : ATCC2001 (C6G)	0	<0.015	0.0625	0.25	0.0625	0.03
CCJNMM-45	2	0.03	>0.5	16	0.25	0.5
CCJNMM-98	3	0.03	>0.5	>16	16	0.03
CCJNMM-318	1	<0.015	>0.5	1	0.25	0.5
CCJNMM-346	2	<0.015	>0.5	4	0.5	1
CCJNMM-460	2	<0.015	>0.5	1	0.0625	>16
CCJNMM-524	3	0.25	>0.5	0.25	8	0.5

Notes: The results of antifungal susceptibility tests in vitro were observed after 24 hours of incubation. The values of MIC or MEC were read as the lowest drug concentration that prevents any discernible growth. >, the maximum concentration of the antifungal agents which established in antifungal susceptibility tests in vitro still could not inhibit the growth of conidial suspensions; <, the minimum concentration of the antifungal agents which established in antifungal susceptibility tests in vitro can inhibit the growth of conidial suspensions.

Abbreviations: MIC, minimal inhibitory concentration; MEC, minimal effective concentration.

Survival Assay in *G. mellonella*

Wax moth larvae killing assays were carried out as described previously.²⁹ A total of 20 larvae were used for each testing group. Larvae were first infected each strain with different concentrations of conidia (5×10^6 , 2.5×10^6 , 1.25×10^6 , 5×10^5 and 1×10^5 conidia per larva). Inoculation was performed by injecting 50 µL of the fungal suspension at the last left pro-leg with an insulin 29G U-100 needle (BD diagnostics, Sparks, USA). For control larvae, larvae were also pricked with the needle and injected with PBS. Larvae were checked daily for survival for 7 days at 37 °C.

Fungal Burden

The resistant strains were used to determine the fungal burden and measured as described earlier.³⁰ Four larvae of *G. mellonella* from each group were sacrificed at 2 h, 24 h, 72 h and 168 h post infection. 10 µL body fluid of each larva was repeatedly taken and mixed evenly. SDA culture spreading with 20 µL of homogenized undiluted, 1:10-diluted and 1:100-diluted larva body fluid with PBS was incubated at 37 °C and the number of colonies forming units (CFUs) per larvae was determined after 24–48 h growth.

Statistical Analysis

All experiments were performed on three independent occasions. Data were collected and analyzed using GraphPad prism 8 and $p < 0.05$ was considered to be significant.

Results

Patient Age and Gender

We collected data from 206 patients with suspected invasive candidiasis in this study. Among them, 61.65% (127/206) were male and 38.35% (79/206) were female (Figure 1A). Patient's age ranged from less than 1 to 96 years old with the mean age at 68.64 ± 16.98 and the median age at 71. Most patients were over 40 years old (95.63%, 197/206), of which over 60-year-old patients accounted for 72.82% (150/206) and over 60-year-old male patients accounted for 46.12% (95/206, 46.12%) ($P = 0.764$) (Figure 1B).

Underlying Diseases of IC Patients

The first admitting hospital units were different in these 206 patients. Of them, 118 patients (57.28%) were admitted in the ICU, accounting for more than half of patients (Figure 1C). The second group contains 41 patients (19.90) who stayed in general surgery unit. Thirty-three patients (16.02%) were recruited from the department of internal medicine and 3 patients (1.46%) were pediatric patients. The remaining 11 cases, accounting for a total of 5.34%, were collected from other hospital units.

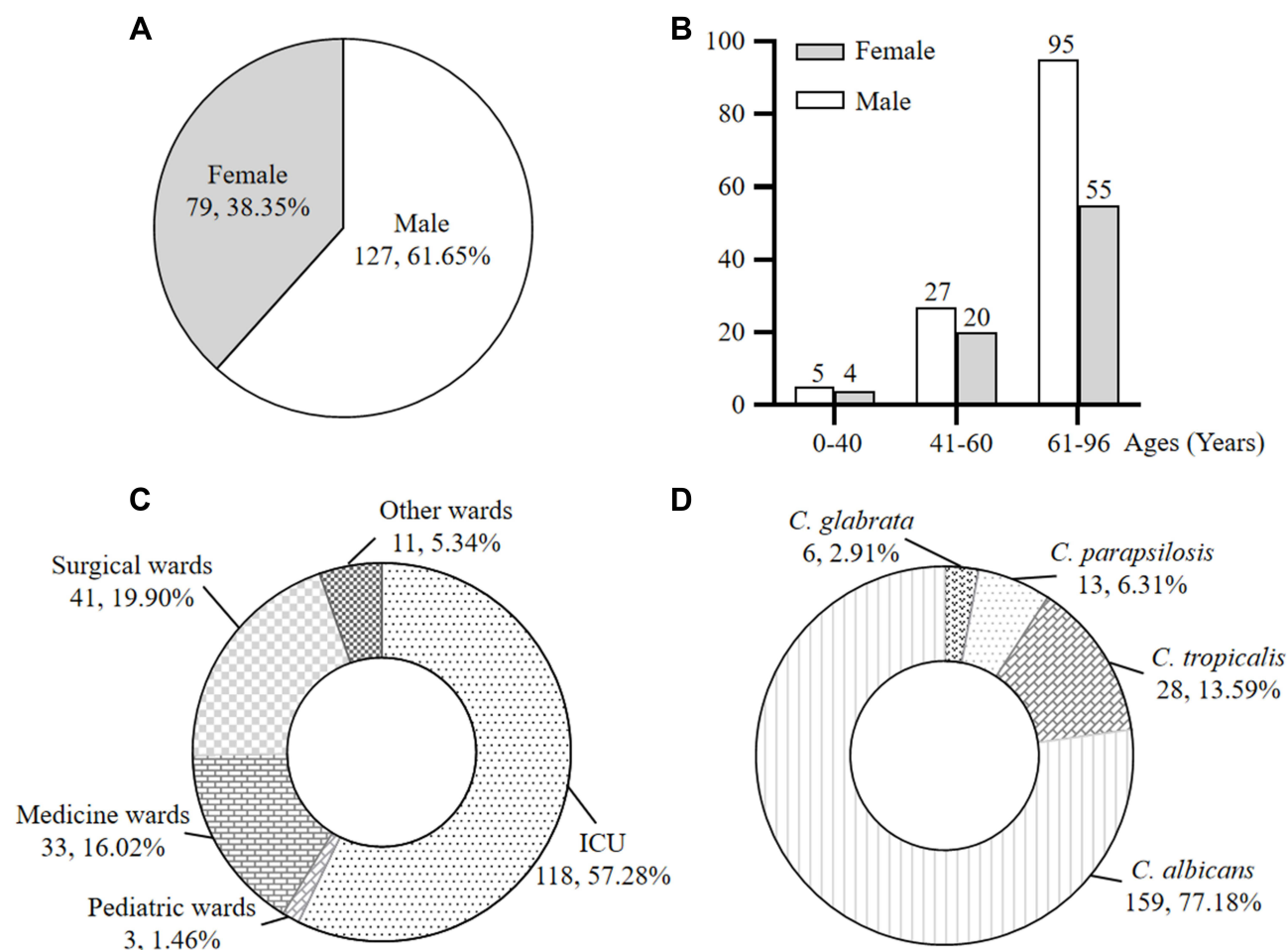


Figure 1 (A, B and C) Gender, ages and department distribution of 206 patients with *Candida* infection, respectively. (D) Distribution of *Candida* species in 206 clinical isolates.

The incidence of *Candida* infections was mainly found in patients with the diseases involved in lung (101 cases) and brain (75 cases) functions. The incidence of patients with a history of surgery or trauma was also high (65 cases). The patients with tumors accounted for 45 cases. Patients with two and more underlying diseases accounted for the majority of this studying population (67.48%, 139/206) by contrast to relatively few (32.52%, 67/206) patients with one single disease (Figure 2). For the patients recruited from the past, there were 12 patients were clinically diagnosed as IC, of which 10 cases were suffering from candidemia, and 1 case of each suffered from intra-abdominal candidiasis and bronchopulmonary candidiasis. The demographic data of these patients are shown in Table 2.

Taken together, these data demonstrated that the ICU patients, particularly aged with two and more medical conditions, are at high risk for invasive candidiasis.

Type of Specimens and Distribution of *Candida* Species

The specimen sources for *Candida* isolates from 206 patients are shown in Table 3. The most common specimen type was sputum, accounting for 61.65% (127/206), which was followed by variant body secretion (22.33%, 46/206), urine (7.28%, 15/206), blood (4.85%, 10/206) and others (3.88%, 8/206). Among these 206 clinical isolates, *C. albicans* was the most prevalent species, contributing to 77.18% (159/206) of the cases, followed by *C. tropicalis* (13.59%, 28/206), *C. parapsilosis* (6.31%, 13/206) and *C. glabrata* (2.91%, 6/206) (Figure 1D).

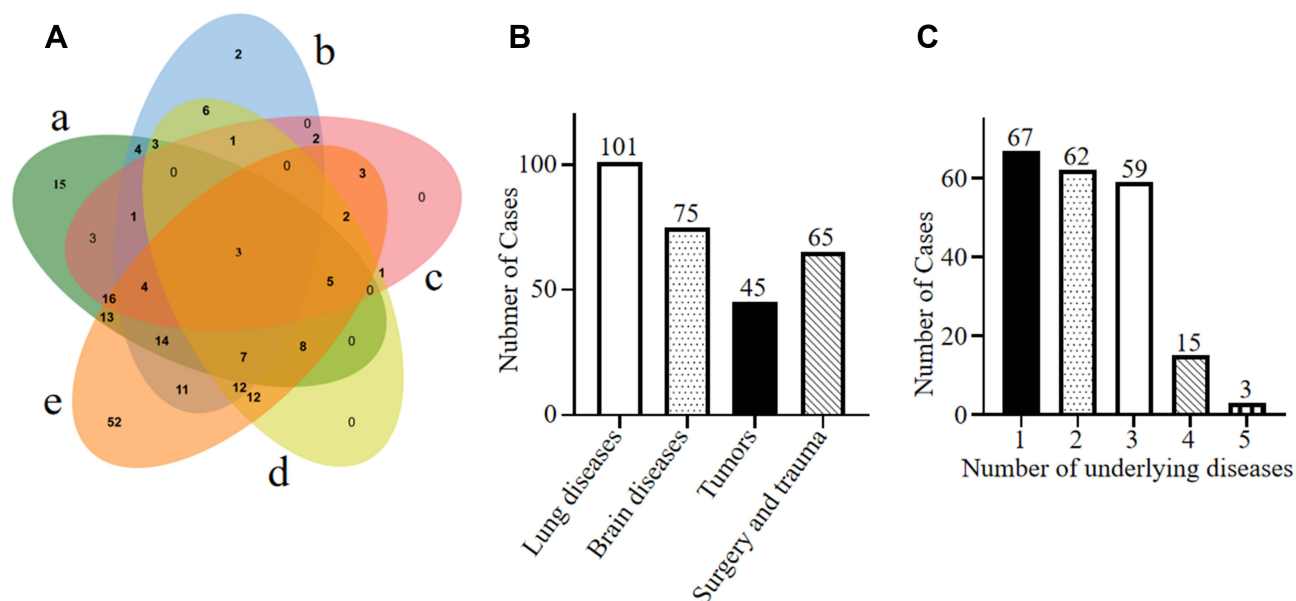


Figure 2 Distribution of diseases involved in 206 patients with *Candida* infection. (A) a Patients suffering from pulmonary conditions, b Patients suffering from cerebral conditions, c Patients with the history of tumor, d Patients with the history of surgery and trauma, e Patients with other conditions. (B) 206 patients were collected and among them, 101 patients suffered from pulmonary conditions (101/206, 49.03%), 75 patients suffered from cerebral conditions (75/206, 36.41%), 45 patients had the history of tumor (45/206, 21.84%) and 65 patients had the history of surgery and trauma (65/206, 31.55%). (C) The numbers of underlying diseases that patients suffered from. There were 67 patients (67/206, 32.52%) who suffered from 1 underlying disease, 62 patients (62/206, 30.10%) who suffered from 2 underlying diseases, 59 patients (59/206, 28.64%) who suffered from 3 underlying diseases, 15 patients (15/206, 7.28%) who suffered from 4 underlying diseases and 3 patients (3/206, 1.46%) who suffered from 5 underlying diseases.

Molecular-Based Strain Identification Methods

Results of the ITS sequencing was used in this study to confirm *Candida* species in 206 clinical isolates. When compared with this gold standard method, the accuracy of MALDI-TOF MS reached to 92.72% of the DNA molecular

Table 2 The Distribution of IC

No.	Age (years)	Sex	Department	Pathogens	Specimens
0069	66	F	ICU	<i>C. tropicalis</i>	Blood
0119	54	M	ICU	<i>C. albicans</i>	Blood
0334	64	F	ICU	<i>C. albicans</i>	Blood
0461	73	M	ICU	<i>C. parapsilosis</i>	Blood
0571	51	F	ICU	<i>C. parapsilosis</i>	Blood
1505	51	M	ICU	<i>C. albicans</i>	Blood
1506	8	M	Pediatrics	<i>C. albicans</i>	Blood
1516	89	M	ICU	<i>C. albicans</i>	Blood
1517	89	M	ICU	<i>C. albicans</i>	Blood
1525	7	F	Pediatrics	<i>C. albicans</i>	Blood
0068	68	M	ICU	<i>C. albicans</i>	Ascites
0102	71	M	ICU	<i>C. parapsilosis</i>	CVC tips

Table 3 The Distribution of Specimen Sources of 4 *Candida* Species

Species	Sputum (%) (n=127)	Secretion (%) (n=46)	Urine (%) (n=15)	Blood (%) (n=10)	Others (%) (n=8)	Sum (%) (n=206)
<i>C. albicans</i>	108 (67.92)	32 (20.13)	10 (6.92)	7 (4.40)	2 (1.26)	159 (77.18)
<i>C. tropicalis</i>	12 (42.86)	9 (32.14)	3 (10.71)	1 (3.57)	3 (10.71)	28 (13.59)
<i>C. glabrata</i>	2 (33.33)	4 (66.66)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (2.91)
<i>C. parapsilosis</i>	5 (38.46)	1 (7.69)	2 (15.38)	2 (15.38)	3 (23.08)	13 (6.31)

Table 4 Results of Two Identification Methods

Species	No. of Agreement	No. of Misjudgment	Correct Rate (%)
<i>C. albicans</i> (n=159)	149	10	93.71
<i>C. tropicalis</i> (n=28)	24	4	85.71
<i>C. glabrata</i> (n=6)	5	1	83.33
<i>C. parapsilosis</i> (n=13)	13	0	100.00
Total (n=206)	191	15	92.72

identification method (Table 4). Both methods were performed with a pure culture on the SDA plates. This identification process of MALDI-TOF MS only took a few minutes to perform a species-level's identification, which was much shorter than the process of DNA extraction, PCR and sequencing. Our results demonstrated that MALDI-TOF MS system is an effective and less time-consuming method for identification of *Candida* species.

Resistance to Terbinafine Was High in *Candida* Isolates

Antifungal susceptibility test in vitro was used to evaluate the drug resistance in this cohort study. Our data showed that 17.61% (28/159) of *C. albicans* isolates were resistant to voriconazole, and 5.03% of *C. albicans* (8/159) were resistant to micafungin. Unexpectedly, there were 45.91% (73/159) of *C. albicans* resistant to amphotericin B. Resistance of *C. albicans* and other three species to all testing antifungals are shown in Table 5. We also noted that most of the *Candida* isolates except *C. glabrata* were non-WT to terbinafine and the resistant rates of *C. albicans*, *C. tropicalis* and *C. parapsilosis* to terbinafine were 88.05%, 82.14% and 61.54%, respectively.

Table 5 Ranges of MIC/MEC, MIC₅₀/MIC₉₀ and Susceptibility Category of 5 Antifungal Agents Against 206 *Candida* Isolates

Species (n)	Antifungal Agent	MICs/MECs (mg/L)		No. of Isolates in Each Indicated Susceptibility Category by CBP or ECV				
		Range	MIC ₅₀ /MIC ₉₀	S (%)	I (%)	R (%)	WT (%)	Non-WT (%)
<i>C. albicans</i> (159)	MCF	0.015–8	0.015/0.125	150 (94.34)	1 (0.63)	8 (5.03)		
	TRB	0.03–0.5	0.5/0.5				19 (11.95)	140 (88.05)
	AMB	0.03–16	2/16				86 (54.09)	73 (45.91)
	VRC	0.03–16	0.03/1	119 (74.84)	12 (7.55)	28 (17.61)		
	ITR	0.03–16	0.03/1					
<i>C. tropicalis</i> (28)	MCF	0.015–8	0.25/8	14 (50.00)	0	14 (50.00)		
	TRB	0.015–0.5	0.5/0.5				5 (17.86)	23 (82.14)
	AMB	0.03–16	1/4				24 (85.1)	4 (14.29)
	VRC	0.03–8	0.03/4	18 (64.29)	3 (10.71)	7 (25.00)		
	ITR	0.125–1	0.03/16				25 (89.29)	3 (10.71)
<i>C. glabrata</i> (6)	MCF	0.015–0.25	0.015/0.25	5 (83.33)	0	1 (16.67)		
	TRB	0.5	0.5/0.5				6 (100.00)	0
	AMB	0.25–16	1/16				4 (66.67)	2 (33.33)
	VRC	0.0625–16	0.25/16	–	–	–	–	–
	ITR	0.03–16	0.5/16				5 (83.33)	1 (16.67)
<i>C. parapsilosis</i> (13)	MCF	0.015–2	0.0625/0.5	13 (100.00)	0	0		
	TRB	0.015–0.5	0.5/0.5				5 (38.46)	8 (61.54)
	AMB	0.125–4	1/2				7 (53.85)	6 (46.15)
	VRC	0.03–4	0.03/0.5	11 (84.62)	1 (7.69)	1 (7.69)		
	ITR	0.03–0.25	0.03/0.25				13 (100.00)	0

Abbreviations: –, not defined; AMB, Amphotericin B; CBP, Clinical Breakpoints; ECV, Epidemiological Cutoff Value; I, Intermediate; ITR Itraconazole; MCF Micafungin; MEC, Minimal Effective Concentration; MIC, Minimal Inhibitory Concentration; MIC₅₀, the concentration at which 50% of the growth of conidial suspensions could be inhibited; MIC₉₀, the concentration at which 90% of the growth of conidial suspensions could be inhibited; Range, the 24-hour microdilution MIC/MEC range; R, Resistant; S, Susceptible; TRB Terbinafine; VRC Voriconazole; WT, Wild-type; non-WT, non-Wild-type.

Treatment and Follow-Up

Twelve patients who were clinically diagnosed as IC were treated with micafungin injection. After taking the antifungal micafungin treatment, the symptoms such as fever improved markedly the next day. Other suspected cases of *Candida* infection were not followed up, but the relationship between the bacteria and virulence was further studied.

Virulence in *G. mellonella* Model Was Dose-Dependent of Fungal Inoculums

To better estimate the virulence of *Candida* spp. in this animal model, we studied the fungal burdens of these clinical collected strains at different harvest points with different inoculated concentrations. We found that the fungal colonies were not high when sampling at 2 h. The yeast-like colonies occurred on the SDA plate at the first day (24 h) and continually increased in numbers by the third day (72 h) and diapeded by the seventh day (168 h) regardless that the test strains were from patients with different underlying conditions or with different antifungal resistance patterns. Generally, the more the inoculums of the strains were, the more yeast-like colonies appeared (Figure 3).

The *G. mellonella* larvae were then infected with *Candida* spp. to evaluate the virulence of the strains from different patients with different antifungal resistant pattern. The results showed that the mortality of *G. mellonella* larvae increased with initial concentration of inoculums, presenting in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 4). Again, there were no significant differences among mortalities (LD₅₀ CFU) of *G. mellonella* larvae infected by strains having multiple-drug resistance (to 2, 3, 4, or 5 antifungals), single-drug resistance (to 1 antifungal) and susceptible standard strains (0 antifungal) (Figure 5). However, LD₅₀ CFU values of *C. glabrata* were generally lower than those in *C. albicans* (Figure 5), while the CFU values of *C. tropicalis* and *C. parapsilosis* were more similar to *C. albicans*. Our results indicated that *C. albicans*, *C. tropicalis* and *C. parapsilosis* are more virulent than *C. glabrata* in this invertebrate animal model. Nevertheless, the resistance of *Candida* species had no correlation with their virulence.

Discussion

Members of the genus *Candida* are commensal flora of humans, a frequent resident of the skin as well as gastrointestinal and genital tracts that can become pathogenic and cause severe invasive infections in susceptible (ie, elderly, hospitalized or immunosuppressed) patients.³¹ In the United States, candidiasis was reported to be one of the leading causes of healthcare-associated infections.³² In a ten-year retrospective study conducted in a tertiary hospital, patients aged over 65 accounted for more than half of a total of 183 invasive candidiasis (IC) episodes (54.1%, 99/183).⁶ Our data show a similar age effect for IC, even though our sample is smaller. Several explanations are possible here. First, the elderly are more likely to have impaired immune function and carry a higher *Candida* load even under normal commensal circumstances. Second, underlying diseases in these patients require a longer hospitalization or even a stay in the ICU. Third, the widespread use of broad-spectrum antibiotics and increasingly aggressive anti-inflammatory (and therefore immunosuppressive) treatments will promote fungal infections.^{33–35} Fourth, the treatment procedures associated with arteriovenous catheters, tracheal cannula, etc., are likely to promote biofilm formation and decrease antifungal susceptibility.³⁶ All of these risk factors are potentially contributors to an increased candidiasis rate in these elderly patients – especially those admitted to the ICU.^{37–40} In this study, we found patients primarily hospitalized in the ICU accounting for 57.28% of the total number infected (118/206). We were unable to determine the size of the two base populations (ICU vs non-ICU), however, and so we cannot determine how great a risk factor for candidiasis placement in the ICU might be.

Although at least 15 distinct *Candida* species have been reported to cause human disease, more than 95% of reported cases of invasive candidiasis were confirmed to be caused by the following 6 species: *C. albicans*, *C. glabrata*, *C. tropicalis*, *C. parapsilosis*, *C. krusei* and, in some regions, *C. auris*.⁴¹ Epidemiological data also indicate that there has been a shift over the past decade to non-*albicans* species for candidiasis.^{42,43} In our 206 collections, we identified 4 species (*C. albicans*, *C. tropicalis*, *C. parapsilosis* and *C. glabrata*), in which the most commonly-found species was still *C. albicans*, which accounted for 77.18% of isolated strains. The dominance of *C. albicans* from our and other studies suggests that *C. albicans* is more pathogenic than other *Candida* species.^{4,44} Studies on virulence factors of *C. albicans* have found that many proteins and biological characters are required for its host invasion, including extracellular acid

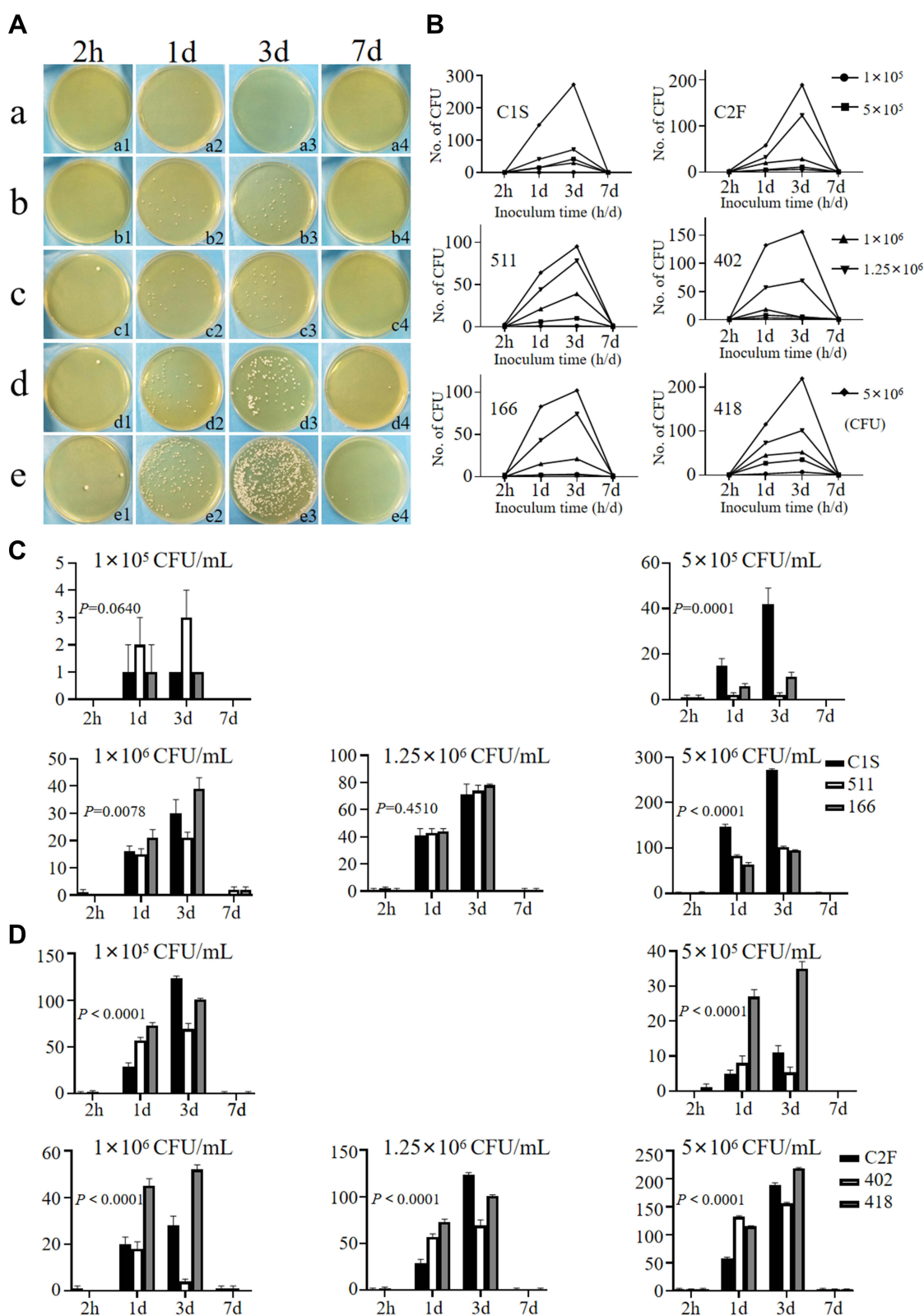


Figure 3 (A) Fungal burden at different times of the strain CIS showed that the fungal load was not high when sampling at 2 h, but on the 1st or 3rd day, the number of high-concentration spores injected into the SDA plate showed more yeast-like colonies. On the 7th day, fungal burden was not observed on the SDA plate. (B and C) *C. albicans* (CIS, 511 and 166) and *C. tropicalis* (C2F, 402 and 418) had the same trend as CIS.

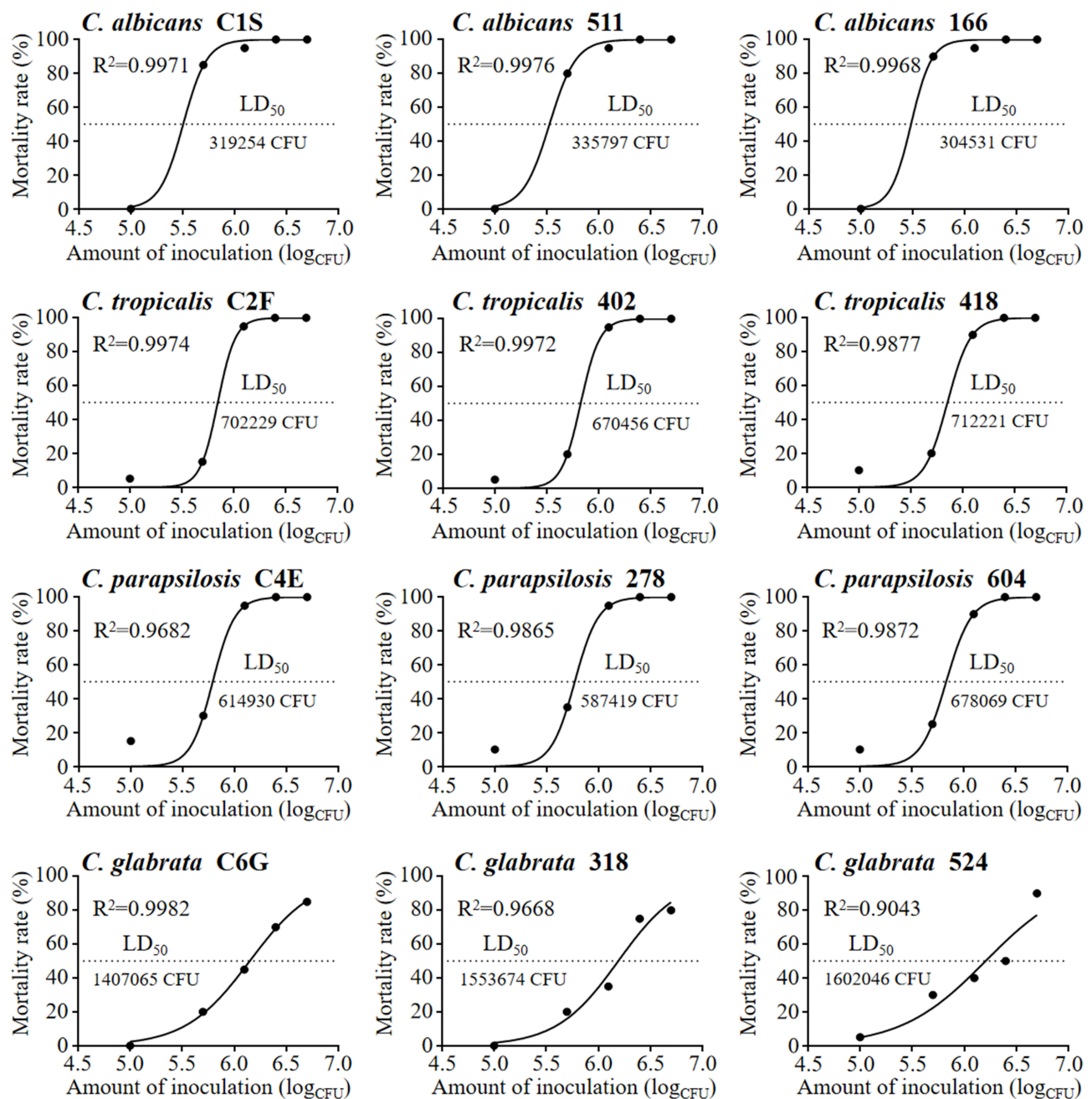


Figure 4 The mortality of *G. mellonella* larvae enhanced with strain concentration. The results of these following strains include *C. albicans* (C1S, 511 and 166), *C. tropicalis* (C2F, 402 and 418), *C. parapsilosis* (C4E, 278 and 604) and *C. glabrata* (C6G, 318 and 524).

protease, adhesion, germ tube formation, hydrophobicity and other toxic factors.⁴⁵ Owing to its stronger adherence capacity, *C. albicans* is found more often than other *Candida* species.⁴⁶

The early detection of *Candida* is an indispensable prerequisite for proper treatment.^{47,48} In this study, the MALDI-TOF MS method had showed some advantages over the DNA-based PCR and sequencing method although the accuracy is slightly lower. However, since it is easy to operate and fast, the MALDI-TOF MS method is still a preferred method in clinical laboratories to identify *Candida* spp. For a PCR amplification procedure today, the fungal DNA must be extracted from yeast-like colonies in a culture medium; the subsequent PCR and sequencing then further delay the diagnosis despite offering better accuracy. On the other hand, specimen preparation for MALDI-TOF analysis can be

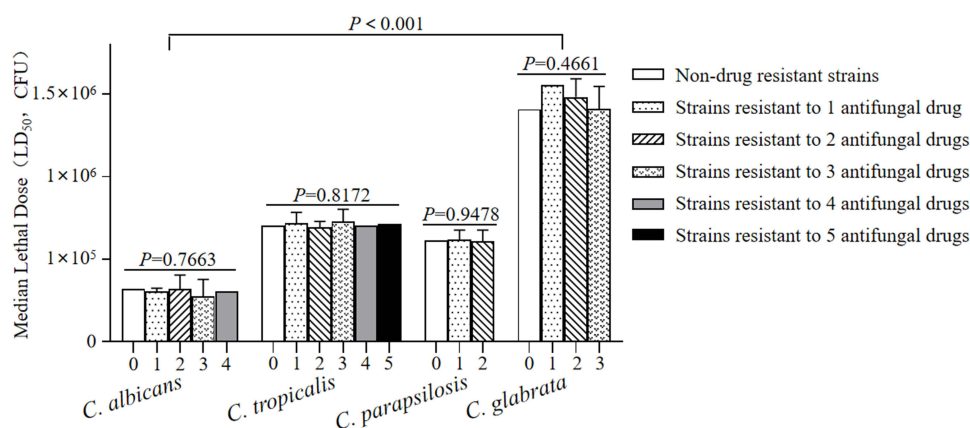


Figure 5 For *C. albicans*, *C. tropicalis*, *C. parapsilosis* or *C. glabrata*, there was no significant difference in median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of *G. mellonella* larvae among infection models of multiple-drug resistant strains, single-drug resistant strains and non-drug resistant standard strains. But the difference among these four *Candida* species was statistically significant ($P < 0.001$).

simply extracted from agar plate.^{19,20} This greater ease of use in the MALDI-TOF MS method also shows an advantage over the PCR-based method in rapid identification of *Candida*.

In high antifungal use settings, others have noted an increasing number of *Candida* species resistant to first line antifungals such as azoles and echinocandins, and an increased clinical prevalence of multidrug-resistant isolates (eg, azole and echinocandin resistant *C. glabrata*) has also been identified.⁴⁹ The emergence of these multidrug-resistant species eliminates almost all current treatment options. While we did not find multidrug-resistant strains in this study, we did find that most of our *C. albicans* isolates were susceptible to amphotericin B and voriconazole, which agrees with previous reports.^{50,51} Except for *C. tropicalis* which showed high resistance to micafungin, all other *Candida* strains were sensitive to micafungin. Non-*C. albicans* species in our collection are also susceptible to voriconazole, itraconazole, and amphotericin B but are highly resistant to terbinafine. Therefore, terbinafine should not be considered for the treatment of *Candida*-specific infectious diseases.

The ability to correctly identify pathogenic fungi, along with a better understanding of their pathogenicity and susceptibility to antifungals, is extremely important for the efficient management of appropriate prophylactics and therapies. Whether drug resistance affects virulence in *Candida* is still open to question, since it is well known that the etiological agent and its interaction with the host play an important role in the pathogenicity of *Candida* beyond “simple” virulence factors.⁵² Virulence factors such as adhesion to inert and biological substrates, germ tube, exoenzymes and biofilm formation are exhibited by *Candida* species and are important aspects of pathogen–host interaction to aid in colonization of host tissues, disease onset and the evasion of host defenses.⁵³ Larvae of the greater wax moth *G. mellonella* are widely used for the study of pathogenesis and virulence mechanisms of various microbial pathogens⁵⁴ due to the economic and ethical advantages and short lifespan. For *Candida* infections, Andrew M. Borman et al⁵⁵ successfully used *G. mellonella* as an animal model to compare the pathogenicity of 19 multidrug-resistant *Candida auris* strains with other common pathogenic yeast species. They found that virulence did not differ significantly among strains exhibiting different antifungal susceptibility. There is also no correlation between drug resistance and virulence in our collection. We agree that the virulence of *Candida* has no obvious correlation with its drug resistance. The failure to treat an infection caused by drug-resistant *Candida* is then simply due to the proliferation of fungi while the antifungal drug fails to effectively inhibit growth. The overgrowth of fungi then aggravates the infectious course and often leads to patient death. Nevertheless, the relationship between the virulence and drug resistance of the *Candida* spp. needs further study including other resistant strains and different models.

In the end, the rapid detection of pathogenic *Candida* and determination of drug susceptibility are necessary steps to earlier antifungal intervention, which we expect will reduce antifungal resistance and save lives in clinical settings. In effect, this offers a somewhat chilling outlook, since there appears to be a point in time beyond which intervention is pointless, and so speed of detection and therapy remain paramount.

Data Sharing Statement

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/supplementary material; further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding authors.

Ethics Statement

The studies involving human participants were reviewed and approved by Medical Ethics Committee of Jining No.1 People's Hospital (TRECKY2019-130). The study complied with the Declaration of Helsinki. The patients/participants provided their written informed consent to participate in this study.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no potential conflicts of interest to disclose in this work.

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