Activity of a Long-Acting Echinocandin (CD101) and Comparator Antifungal Agents Tested Against Contemporary Worldwide Invasive Fungal Isolates

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Abstract

Background: CD101 is the first investigational echinocandin displaying exceptional chemical stability and long-acting pharmacokinetics. This compound has been developed for intravenous administration for the treatment of invasive candidiasis and aspergillosis. We evaluated the activity of CD101 compared to caspofungin and anidulafungin using a large collection of worldwide isolates collected during 2015 using CLSI broth microdilution methods.

Methods: 183 Candida spp. isolates (46.2%) were C. albicans, 29 (10.9%) were C. glabrata, 33 (11.8%) were C. parapsilosis, 121 (43.8%) were non-albicans Candida species. Yeasts were tested against caspofungin, anidulafungin, and micafungin.

Results:

- Among the 713 fungal isolates tested, 325 (45.6%) were C. albicans, 73 (10.2%) were C. glabrata, 77 (10.8%) were C. parapsilosis, 230 (32.1%) were non-albicans Candida species. Yeasts were tested against caspofungin, anidulafungin, and micafungin.
- C. albicans (MIC of 0.03/0.06 µg/mL) was inhibited 99.7% of 304 isolates (97% of 121 isolates tested). Caspofungin (MIC of 0.015 µg/mL) was inhibited 100% of 304 isolates (100% of 121 isolates tested). Anidulafungin (MIC of 0.03/0.06 µg/mL) was inhibited 97% of 304 isolates (98.3% of 121 isolates tested).

Conclusions:

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