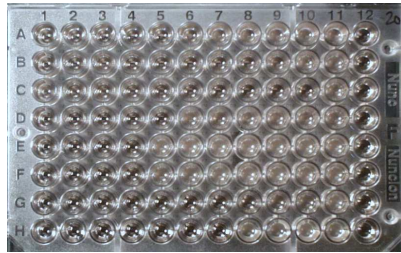


Emerging echinocandin resistance in *Candida*



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Chair(wo)man for EUCAST-AFST

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Agenda

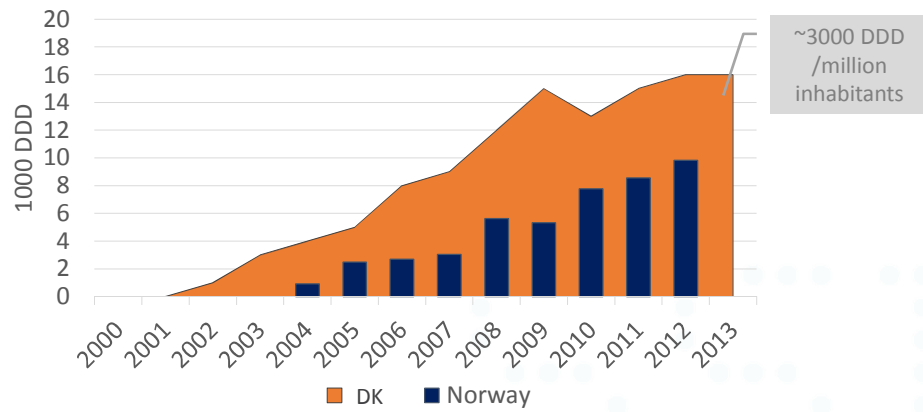
- ❖ Echinocandins
 - mechanism of action
 - mechanisms of resistance

- ❖ Size of the problem
 - in general
 - specifically for *C. glabrata*

- ❖ What to do
 - detection
 - antifungal stewardship

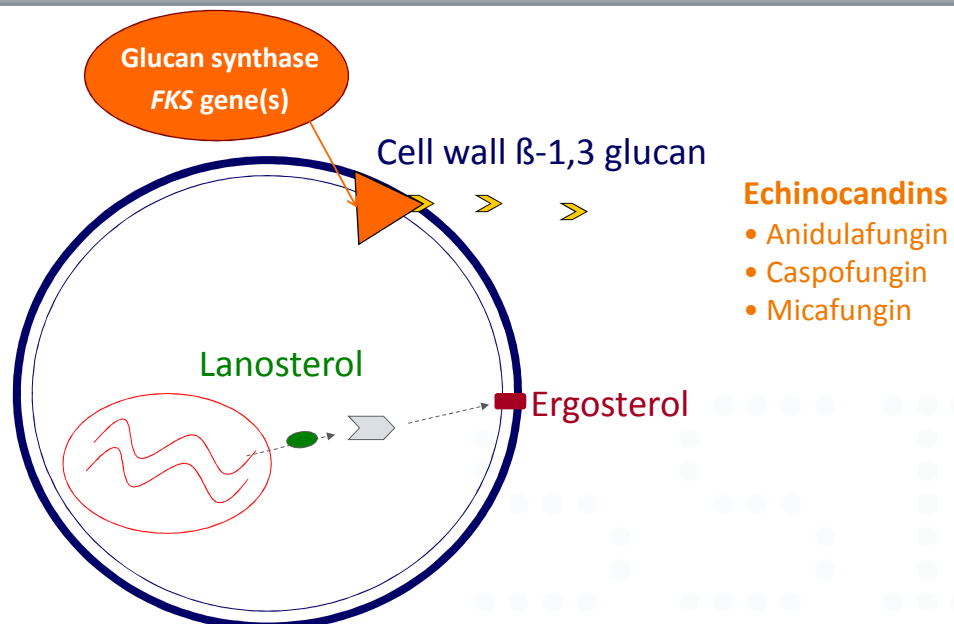
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Echinocandin-use: DK vs. Norway (total DDD)

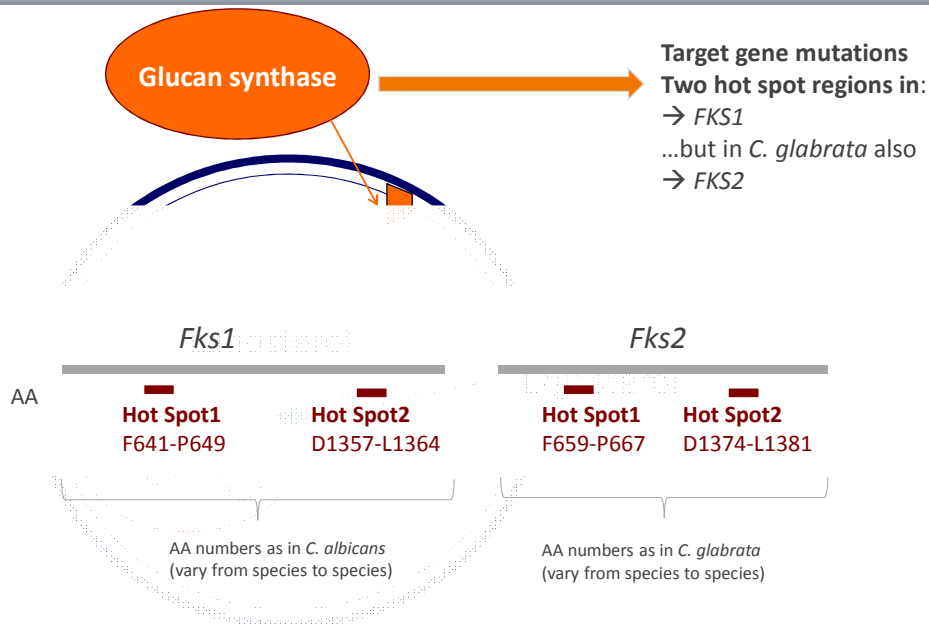


Note:
NO population is 9% smaller than the DK population

Echinocandins mode of action & resistance



Echinocandins mode of action & resistance



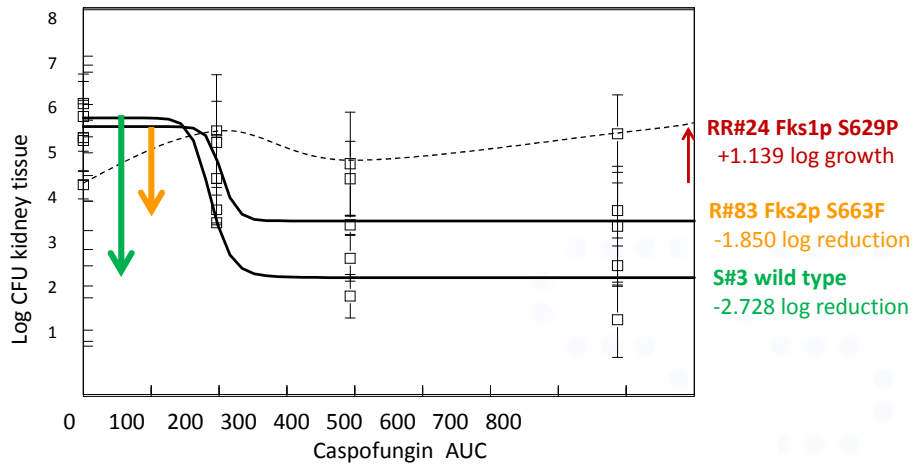
Candida Echinocandin resistance: FKS

AFG EUCAST ECOFF (mg/L)	FKS1p				FKS2p			
	Hot spot 1		Hot spot 2		Hot spot 1		Hot spot 2	
	1st AA no.	AA sequence	1st AA no.	AA sequence	1st AA no.	AA sequence	1st AA no.	AA sequence
<i>C. albicans</i>	0.03	641 FLT L SLRDP	1357 DW I RRYTL					
<i>C. dubliniensis</i>	0.03	641 FLT L SLRDP	1357 DW I RRYTL					
<i>C. glabrata</i>	0.06	625 F L I L S LRDP	1340 DW V RRYTL	659 F L I L S LRDP			1374 DW I R RYTL	
<i>C. kefyr</i>	(0.03)	54* F L T SLRDP	769* DW V RRYTL					
<i>C. krusei</i>	0.06#	655 F L I L S IRD P	1364 DW I RRYTL					
<i>C. lusitaniae</i>	(0.06)	634* FL T SLRDP	** DW I RRYTL					
<i>C. tropicalis</i>	0.06	76* F L T SLRDP	792* DW I RRYTL					
<i>C. parapsilosis</i>	4	652 FL T SLR D A	1369 DW I RRYTL					
<i>C. metapsilosis</i>	(4)	104* FL T SLR D A	821* DW I RRYTL					
<i>C. orthopsilosis</i>	(4)	39* FL T SLR D A	756* DW V RRYTL					
<i>C. guilliermondii</i>	(4)	632 F M A SLRDP	1347 DW I RRYTL					
<i>C. lipolytica</i>	NA	662 F L I L S LRDP	1387 DW I RR C V L					
<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	(1)	639 FL V L S LRDP	1353 DW V RRYTL	658 FL I L S LRDP			1372 DW V RRYTL	

X "strong R" mutation, **low** letters indicate the codon involves a mutation or deletion; **high** letters indicate the codon involves a mutation or stop codon;
 X "weak R" mutation;
 X "silent" mutation, acquired or naturally occurring;
 X naturally occurring mutation proven or possibly related to the intrinsic lower susceptibility;
 X naturally occurring mutation of unknown impact; * Inaccurate annotation, sequencing of entire gene-sequence required;
 # Micafungin ECOFF elevated for *C. krusei* compared to *C. albicans* and *C. glabrata*, but not the anidulafungin ECOFF.

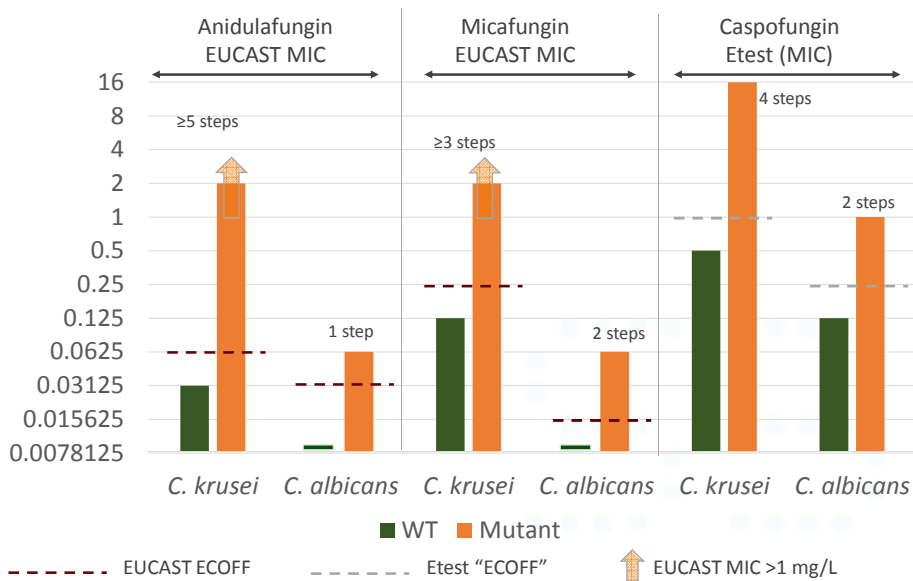
C. glabrata in mice "S >> I >> R"

Mice challenged iv with 3 strains: caspofungin MIC 0.25, MIC 1 & MIC 16
Treated ip with caspofungin



Same *Fks1* mutation D → Y ... different impact

• MIC elevation greater in *C. krusei* D662Y than in *C. albicans* D648Y



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France: 20 cases 5.5 years (2004-10)

- ❖ Incidence among *C. albicans*, *C. glabrata* & *C. krusei*
 - 0.4% in the Paris area

 - ❖ Caspofungin exposure
 - One naïve !
 - Median 26 days (10 days → >8 months)
- | |
|----------------------|
| 2004-5: 2 isolates |
| 2006-10: 18 isolates |
-
- ❖ Species involved
 - 10 *C. glabrata* – 8 w Fks2p Δ, 1 w Fks1p Δ, 1 w both
 - 8 *C. albicans* – all Fks1p; 7 hot spot 1 Δ, 1 hot spot 2 Δ
 - 2 *C. krusei* – all Fks1p hot spot 1 Δ

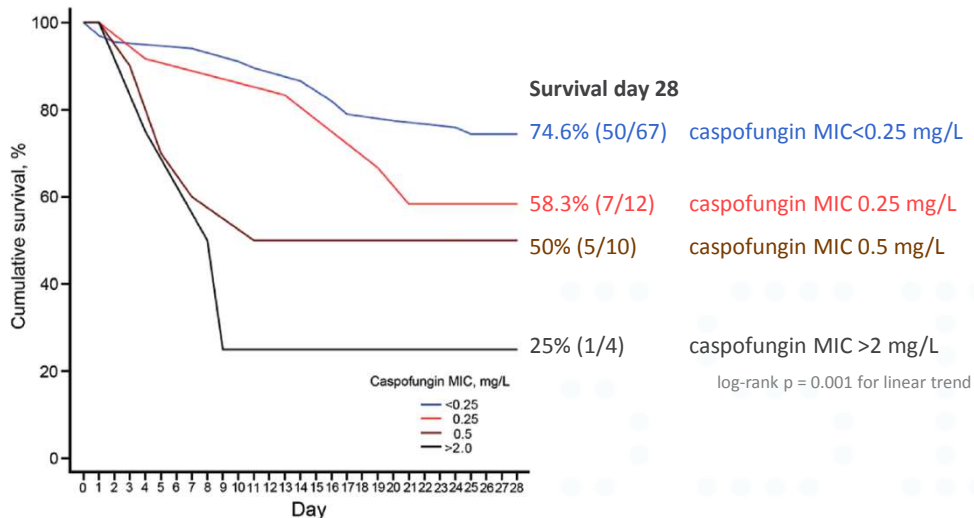
 - ❖ 11/20 were blood isolates
 - 55% Mortality among candidaemia cases

US cancer centre: Caspofungin ≥ 4 mg/L

- Incidence
 - 1% (7/582 patients)
- Caspofungin exposure preceding 3 months
 - Three naïve ! (but no Fks sequence data)
- Species involved
 - 2 *C. glabrata*
 - 2 *C. albicans*
 - 3 *C. tropicalis*
- 5/7 were blood isolates
 - 1/5 died among candidaemia cases

C. glabrata echinocandin MIC & outcome

- Cancer patients w 93 blood isolates (2005-13)



Echinocandin resistance in abdominal candidiasis

- ❖ Echinocandin resistant isolates w *fks* mutations
 - 24% (6/25) patients w intraabdominal candidiasis

- ❖ Patient characteristics
 - 25 Pts w echinocandin exposure (median 42 d, 4-438 d)
 - 100% (GI) diseases
 - 92% (23/25) GI surgery ≤ 30 days
 - 44% solid-organ transplant recipients

- ❖ Presentation
 - abdominal abscesses (13)
 - peritonitis (8)
 - abscesses & peritonitis (2)
 - cholangitis or cholangitis+peritonitis (1 each).
 - 40% (10/25) were echinocandin breakthrough infections
 - caspofungin (9)
 - micafungin (1)

Case

- ❖ 59 year-old ♀, 5 days Abdominal pain & Fever

- ❖ X-ray: Intra-peritoneal gas

- ❖ GI surgery:
 - Perforation, faecal peritonitis, necrosis of sigmoid colon
 - Resection of sigmoid colon & small bowel
 - Salpingo-oophorectomy
 - Ileostomy and colostomy

- ❖ ICU
 - Mechanical ventilation
 - Haemodialysis
 - Broad spectrum ABs

Case continued

- ⚡ Day 4: Antifungal Prophylaxis Fluconazole 400 mg/day

- ⚡ Day 8: yeast in blood culture, flu → Caspofungin

- ⚡ GI surgery due to perforation
 - Day 11: Small bowel resection
 - Day 27: Small bowel resection

Case continued

- ⚡ Imaging
 - Day 31: leakage
 - Day 35: mesenteric oedema, liver abscesses, abd abscesses

- ⚡ GI surgery
 - Surgical debridement, drainage of liver abscesses and rinsing. Day 41, 42 and 43

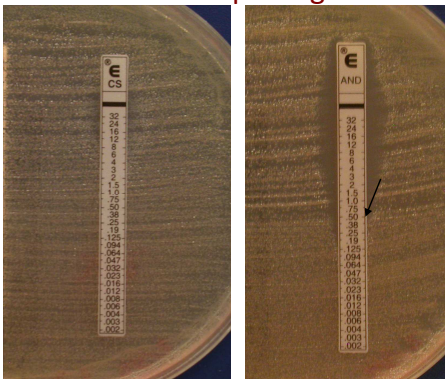
- ⚡ Death due to multi-organ failure day 45

Case cont. Mycology & Treatment

Sample day	Sample type	Result	Treatment
Day 0	Abdominal Pus:	Faecal flora	-
Day 4	Blood, trachea:	<i>C. albicans</i> S	Flu
Day 7	Blood:	<i>C. albicans</i> S	Caspo
Day 17	Trachea	<i>C. albicans</i> S	Caspo
Day 21	Urine	<i>C. albicans</i> S	Caspo
Day 22	Wound, trachea:	<i>C. albicans</i> ND + yeast	Caspo
Day 24	Trachea:	<i>C. albicans</i> S	Caspo
Day 29	Urine & pus	<i>C. albicans</i> S & ND	Caspo
Day 35	Catheter tip:	<i>C. albicans</i> Caspo R	Caspo
Day 38	Urine/Tracheal suction:	<i>C. albicans</i> Caspo R / Mould	Caspo
Day 39	Peritoneal cavity	<i>C. albicans</i> ND	Caspo
Day 40	Tracheal suction:	<i>C. albicans</i> / Mould	Caspo+Flu
Day 43	K-Urine/Tracheal suction:	<i>C. albicans</i> / Mould	Caspo+Flu
Day 45	Death		

Acquired Resistance

C. albicans Caspofungin R



CAS: >32 µg/ml Anid: 0.5 µg/ml

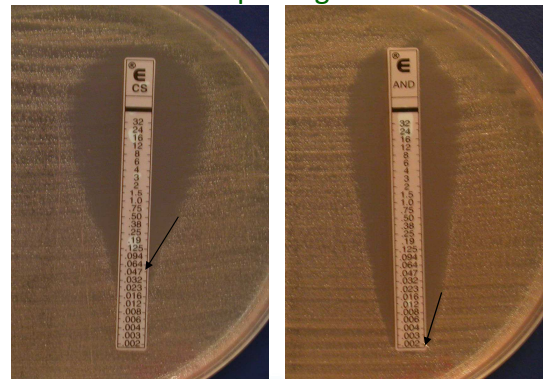
EUCAST:

CAS: 2 µg/ml Anid: 0.125 µg/ml

CLSI:

CAS: 1 µg/ml Anid: 0.5 µg/ml

C. albicans Caspofungin S



CAS: 0.06 µg/ml Anid: ≤ 0.002 µg/ml

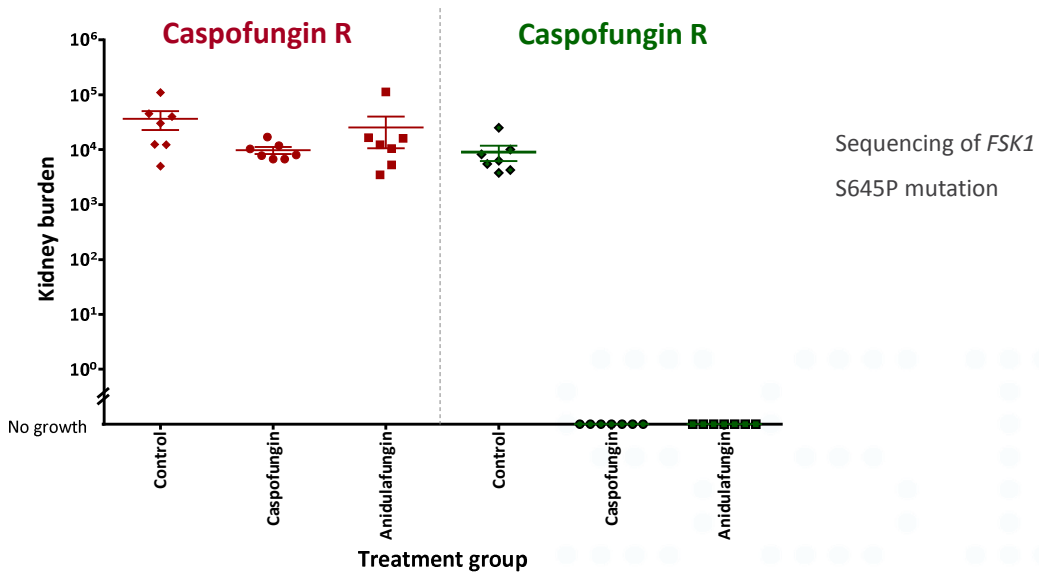
EUCAST:

CAS: 0.25 µg/ml Anid: ≤ 0.03 µg/ml

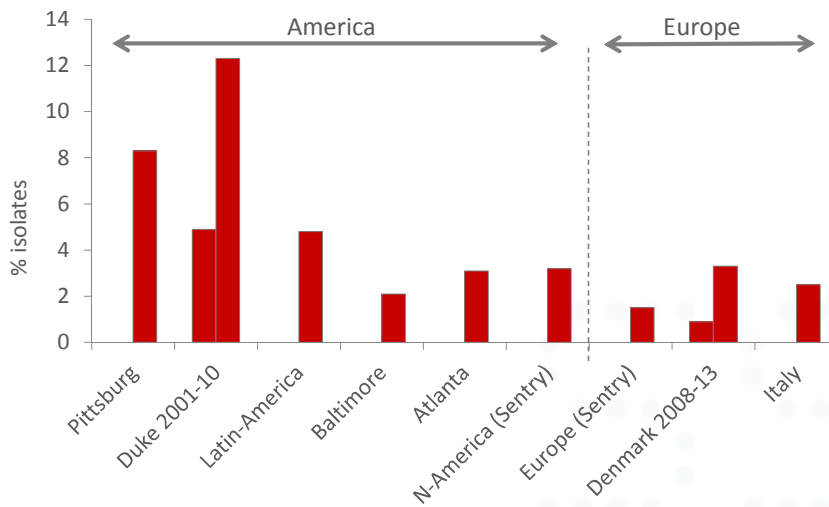
CLSI:

CAS: ≤0.06 µg/ml Anid: 0.015 µg/ml

In vivo susceptibility - IV mouse model



Echinocandin R in *C. glabrata*



Echinocandin-R *C. glabrata* Duke Hosp

❖ 2001-10: 274 pt; 293 episodes; 313 *C. glabrata*

Resistance to	2001-2	2009-10	Overall
Echinocandin	4.9%	12.3%	6.7%
Fluconazole	18%	30.1%	24.9%
Echinocandin res in fluconazole res isolates			14.1%

Agenda

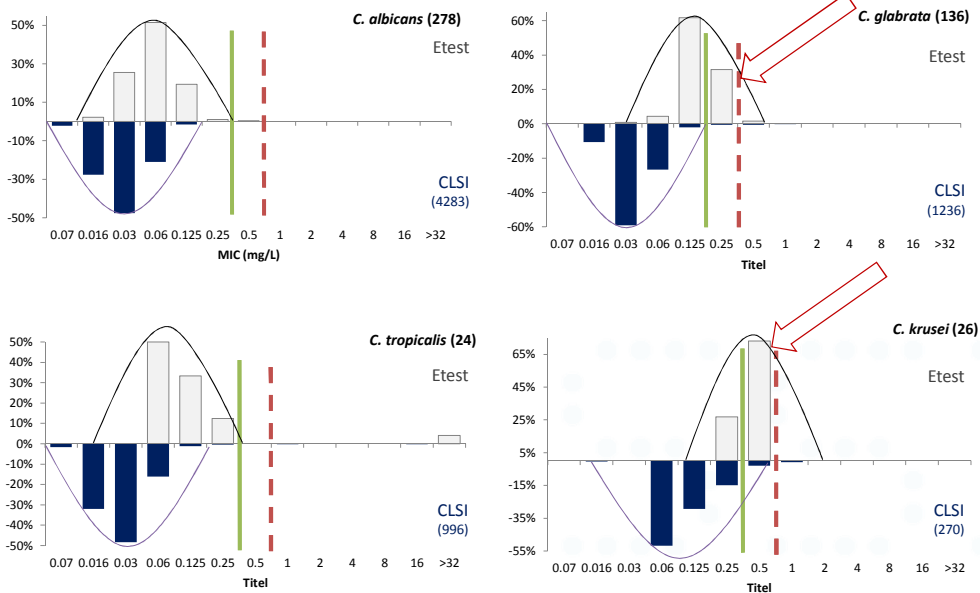
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Echinocandin breakpoints for *Candida* spp

Breakpoints (BPs): S: $\leq X$; R: $> Y$ **Revised BPs**

	CLSI M27-S3	CLSI Revised 2011 (M27-S4)		EUCAST	
ANF	≤ 2	≤ 0.25 ; > 0.5	(alb, krus, trop)	≤ 0.032 ; > 0.032	(alb)
		<u>≤ 0.125</u> ; <u>> 0.25</u>	(glab)	≤ 0.06 ; > 0.06	(glab, krus, trop)
CSF	≤ 2	≤ 2 ; > 4	(para, guillier)	≤ 0.002 ; > 4	(para)
					(guillier IE)
MFG	≤ 2	≤ 0.25 ; > 0.5	(alb, krus, trop)	≤ 0.016 ; > 0.016	(alb)
		<u>≤ 0.06</u> ; <u>> 0.125</u>	(glab)	≤ 0.03 ; > 0.03	(glab, krus, trop)
		≤ 2 ; > 4	(para, guillier)	≤ 0.002 ; > 2	(para)
					(guillier IE)

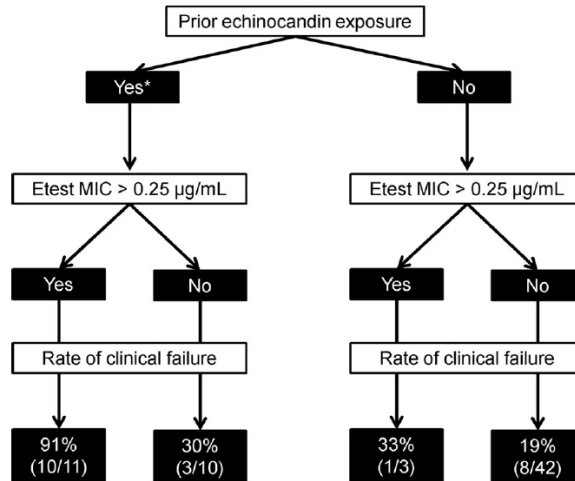
Etest: Caspofungin and CLSI BP



Echinocandin-R *C. glabrata*

Caspofungin BP
proposal for Etest and
C. glabrata

$S \leq 0.25$ mg/L



Shields AAC 2013

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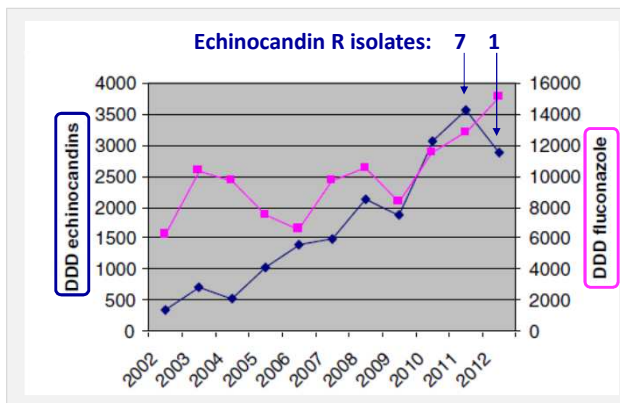
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Echinocandin use and resistance

❖ Fluconazole & Echinocandin use (a Paris tertiary centre)

Year	Patients on echinocandins	DDD/patient	Breakthrough rate
2011	213	16.7	3.3%
2012	216	13.3	0.5%

P: 0.03



Mean exposure for patients with "R" isolates:

33 days
(8-58 days)

Week 1: 0
Week 2: 2
Week 4: 1
Week 5: 1
Week 8: 1
Week 9: 1

Treatment choice after species ID (ESCMID guidelines)

❖ *C. parapsilosis*

- Change to Fluconazole

❖ *C. glabrata*, *C. krusei* or another Fluconazole "I/R" strains

- Continue echinocandin treatment

But avoid >3 weeks
whenever possible

❖ *C. albicans*, *C. tropicalis* and other fluconazole "S" strains

- Consider Step down to fluconazole
 - If clinically stable and responding
 - After 10 days (ECCMI – based on the Reboli study)
 - Earlier?

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(in alphabetic order):

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