Comparison of EUCAST and CLSI Broth Microdilution Methods for the Susceptibility Testing of 10 Systemically Active Antifungal Agents against Candida spp.

MA PFFALER, SA MESSER, RN JONES, M CASTANHEIRA
JMI Laboratories, North Liberty, Iowa, USA

INTRODUCTION

The CLSI broth microdilution broth microdilution methods for the antifungal agents include the CLSI broth microdilution method for the testing of Candida spp., filamentous fungi, and dimorphic fungi. The CLSI broth microdilution method is based on the CLSI M27-A2 broth microdilution method for the testing of yeasts. The CLSI broth microdilution method is used to determine the MIC of antifungal agents against Candida spp., filamentous fungi, and dimorphic fungi. The CLSI broth microdilution method is based on the CLSI M27-A2 broth microdilution method for the testing of yeasts. The CLSI broth microdilution method is used to determine the MIC of antifungal agents against Candida spp., filamentous fungi, and dimorphic fungi.

METHODS

A total of 218 Candida spp. isolates were collected from clinical specimens and were tested by the CLSI broth microdilution method and the EUCAST broth microdilution method. The isolates were tested against the following antifungal agents: anidulafungin, caspofungin, micafungin, fluconazole, isavuconazole, itraconazole, posaconazole, and voriconazole.

RESULTS

The overall EA between the CLSI and EUCAST methods ranged from 86.8% to 100.0%. The MIC values generated by the CLSI method were higher than those obtained by the EUCAST method for the five most common species of Candida. These methods have been harmonized for testing the five most common species of Candida. The MIC values were generated by the CLSI method were higher than those obtained by the EUCAST method for the five most common species of Candida. These methods have been harmonized for testing the five most common species of Candida.

CONCLUSIONS

The CLSI and EUCAST MIC results produced comparable results for testing the five most common species of Candida. The MIC values were generated by the CLSI method were higher than those obtained by the EUCAST method for the five most common species of Candida. These methods have been harmonized for testing the five most common species of Candida.

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