

Clonality of Fluconazole-Nonsusceptible *Candida tropicalis* in Bloodstream Infections, Taiwan, 2011–2017

Pao-Yu Chen, Yu-Chung Chuang, Un-In Wu, Hsin-Yun Sun, Jann-Tay Wang, Wang-Huei Sheng, Hsiu-Jung Lo, Hurng-Yi Wang, Yee-Chun Chen, Shan-Chwen Chang

Candida tropicalis is the leading cause of non-*C. albicans* candidemia in tropical Asia and Latin America. We evaluated isolates from 344 patients with an initial episode of *C. tropicalis* candidemia. We found that 58 (16.9%) patients were infected by fluconazole-nonsusceptible (FNS) *C. tropicalis* with cross resistance to itraconazole, voriconazole, and posaconazole; 55.2% (32/58) of patients were azole-naïve. Multilocus sequence typing analysis revealed FNS isolates were genetically closely related, but we did not see time- or place-clustering. Among the diploid sequence types (DSTs), we noted DST225, which has been reported from fruit in Taiwan and hospitals in Beijing, China, as well as DST376 and DST505–7, which also were reported from hospitals in Shanghai, China. Our findings suggest cross-boundary expansion of FNS *C. tropicalis* and highlight the importance of active surveillance of clinical isolates to detect dissemination of this pathogen and explore potential sources in the community.

Candida species are the leading fungal pathogens causing severe healthcare-associated infections in immunocompromised patients globally (1). *C. tropicalis* is among the top 4 *Candida* species responsible for candidemia worldwide and is the most common cause of invasive candidiasis in tropical Asia and in Latin America (2–5).

C. tropicalis and *C. albicans* are ascomycetous diploid yeasts, closely related among pathogenic *Candida* species, and belong in a single *Candida* clade characterized by the unique translation of CUG codons as serine rather than leucine (6,7). These pathogens initially were considered to be susceptible to azoles (8–12) with the same clinical

breakpoints (13,14). The widespread use of azoles during the past 2 decades coincided with a decrease in incidence of *C. tropicalis* and *C. albicans* infections, which was coupled with an increase in infections caused by *C. glabrata* and other less susceptible and azole-resistant *Candida* species (12,15,16). Azole-resistant, less susceptible *C. tropicalis* has emerged worldwide, particularly in the Asia Pacific region (5,16–21). A multicenter study conducted in this region found that the 90% (MIC₉₀) of fluconazole for *C. tropicalis* increased to 32 µg/mL, the same as the MIC₉₀ of *C. glabrata* and much higher than the MIC₉₀ of *C. albicans*, 0.064 µg/mL (19).

Some studies of the genetic relationship of clinical fluconazole-nonsusceptible (FNS) *C. tropicalis* isolates have reported clonal diversity (22–24), whereas others have demonstrated clonal clusters (20,25,26). Among these studies, few examined the association between genetic relatedness of FNS *C. tropicalis* and clinical characteristics and outcomes of the infected patients (23,27). We conducted a study of 334 patients with *C. tropicalis* bloodstream infections (BSIs) in Taiwan to examine these relationships in greater detail. We determined the genetic relationships of fluconazole-susceptible (FS) and FNS *C. tropicalis* isolates from blood cultures; compared the relationship of isolates according to time, place, and person; and analyzed the clinical characteristics and outcomes of the patients according to susceptibility to fluconazole and genetic relationship. We further explored the potential emergence and spread of FNS *C. tropicalis* globally.

Methods

Study Designs, Setting, and Patients

We conducted a 7-year prospective observational study of adult patients with *C. tropicalis* BSIs admitted to the National Taiwan University Hospital (NTUH; Taipei, Taiwan) during March 1, 2011–December 31, 2017. NTUH is a 2,300-bed teaching hospital that provides both primary and

Author affiliations: National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan (P.-Y. Chen, Y.-C. Chuang, U.-I. Wu, H.-Y. Sun, J.-T. Wang, W.-H. Sheng, Y.-C. Chen, S.-C. Chang); National Taiwan University College of Medicine, Taipei (P.-Y. Chen, H.-Y. Wang, Y.-C. Chen, S.-C. Chang); National Health Research Institutes, Miaoli, Taiwan (J.-T. Wang, H.-J. Lo, Y.-C. Chen)

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tertiary care. We obtained patient data from the clinical records, including demographics, underlying disease, severity of illness, initial and follow-up blood cultures, focus of infection, antifungal therapy, presence of indwelling catheters, and fatality. We followed patients until discharge or death. This study was approved by the Research and Ethics Committees of NTUH (approval nos. NTUH-201103121RB and NTUH-201502034RIND).

Patients with candidemia were treated according to the guidelines of the Infectious Diseases Society of Taiwan (28). Central venous catheters were removed when feasible. Antifungal susceptibility tests were performed at physicians' request. Systemic antifungal agents included fluconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole, caspofungin, micafungin, anidulafungin, amphotericin B deoxycholate, liposomal amphotericin B, and flucytosine. We defined antifungal exposure as receipt of ≥ 1 antifungal agent within 6 months of onset of *C. tropicalis* BSI. We defined breakthrough *C. tropicalis* BSI as a positive blood culture for *C. tropicalis* in patients receiving an antifungal agent for ≥ 2 days.

Microbiology

We prospectively collected all *C. tropicalis* blood isolates from the hospital clinical microbiology laboratory. We reconfirmed the species identity by using CHROMagar Candida medium (Becton Dickinson, <https://www.bd.com>) and the Vitek 2 yeast identification system (bioMérieux, <https://www.biomerieux.com>). We performed DNA sequencing by using the internal transcribed spacer regions of the ribosomal 18S rRNA gene for *Candida* species, as described previously (29).

Antifungal Susceptibility Testing

We determined the MIC of the first *Candida* blood isolate from each patient by using the microdilution colorimetric Sensititre YeastOne YO-09 panel (ThermoFisher Scientific, <https://www.thermofisher.com>), in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. We interpreted MICs according to clinical breakpoints proposed by the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) for antifungal agents (14); for posaconazole, we used breakpoints proposed by the European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) (13). We defined FS as MIC of ≤ 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$; susceptible-dose-dependent as MIC of 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$; and resistant as MIC of ≥ 8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. We further categorized FNS as susceptible-dose-dependent or resistant. We used epidemiologic cutoff values proposed by CLSI to categorize antifungal agents without established clinical breakpoints as wild type or non-wild type (9,30). We used *C. albicans* (ATCC 90028), *C. parapsilosis* (ATCC 22019), and *C. krusei* (ATCC 6258) as reference strains for quality control. We defined multidrug-resistant (MDR) *C. tropicalis* as nonsusceptible to ≥ 1 agent in ≥ 2 antifungal classes (31).

DNA Extraction, PCR Amplification, and Sequencing

We extracted whole-genome DNA of *C. tropicalis* isolates in Sabouraud dextrose agar pure colonies by using Quick-DNA Fungal/Bacterial DNA MiniPrep Kit (Zymo Research, <https://www.zymoresearch.com>) according to manufacturer's protocol. We measured DNA concentrations by using NanoDrop 2000 (ThermoFisher Scientific, <https://www.thermofisher.com>). We stored DNA extracts at -20°C before conducting amplification in a reaction volume of 20 μL , consisting of 2 μL of DNA, 1 μL each of forward and reverse primers (50 mmol/L), 10 μL KAPA HotStart ReadyMix (KAPA Biosystems, <https://www.kapabiosystems.com>), and 6 μL of water. We performed PCR amplification by the following methods: 95°C for 3 min; 30 cycles of 95°C for 30 sec, 60°C for 30 sec, and 72°C for 30 sec; 72°C for 3 min; and a final hold at 4°C .

Multilocus Sequence Typing

We typed all FNS isolates and randomly selected FS isolates to type at a ratio of 1:2 a multilocus sequence typing (MLST) scheme previously described by Tavanti et al (32). In brief, we used sequences of the oligonucleotide primers for PCR amplification of 6 gene fragments, *ICL1*, *MDR1*, *SAPT2*, *SAPT4*, *XYR1*, and *ZWF1a*. We purified the PCR amplification products and sequenced both strands of the fragments by using an Applied Biosystems PRISM 3730 DNA Analyzer (ThermoFisher Scientific, <https://www.thermofisher.com>). We defined nucleotide sequences by alignment of forward and reverse sequences by using BioNumerics version 6.6 (Applied Maths, <http://www.applied-maths.com>) and confirmed polymorphic sites by visual examination of the chromatograms. We defined heterozygosity as the presence of 2 coincident peaks in both the forward and reverse sequence chromatograms. We defined the results by using heterozygous data (K, M, R, S, W, and Y) from the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (<https://iupac.org>) nomenclature.

To assign allele numbers and diploid sequence types (DSTs), we compared our sequences with *C. tropicalis* available in the central MLST database (<https://pubmlst.org/ctropicalis>) and assigned new allele numbers as needed. We used a combination of the results from the 6 gene fragments that yielded unique DSTs to quantify the similarities and putative genetic relationships between *C. tropicalis* isolates.

Phylogenetic Analysis

We conducted phylogenetic analysis by the UPGMA and applied minimum spanning tree algorithms based on p-distance by using BioNumerics version 6.6 to concatenated sequence data of 165 *C. tropicalis* isolates in this cohort.

Only 55 FNS isolates were typable. We determined the value of the cluster nodes by bootstrapping with 1,000 randomizations and used eBURST V3 (Imperial College London, UK; <http://eburst.mlst.net>) to determine putative relationships between strains. When 5 of the 6 alleles were identical between a pair, we considered the strains related and placed them into clonal complexes (CCs) (32). We predicted the putative founding DST of each CC by using the eBURST algorithm, where possible.

We downloaded 185 FNS *C. tropicalis* isolates from the MLST database and included these for phylogenetic analyses to elucidate the global clonal spread of these fungi. We also reviewed the MLST database and the literature to identify the year, country, and city from which these isolates were reported or detected.

Data Analysis

We expressed continuous variables as medians and interquartile ranges, and categorical variables as absolute frequencies and percentages. To compare clinical and microbiological factors between FS and FNS groups, we analyzed continuous data with the Mann-Whitney U test. We compared categorical data using χ^2 or Fisher exact test. For 3 groups categorized by CCs and FS, we performed post hoc analysis using the Mann-Whitney U test or Fisher exact test with a Bonferroni-adjusted α for pairwise comparisons if the result of the initial test was statistically significant. We examined time trends of the rates by logistic regression analysis. To analyze the predictors of FNS *C. tropicalis* BSIs, we subsequently entered all variables with $p < 0.20$ in univariate analysis and probable biologic meaning into the multivariate analysis. We developed multivariate models by using a stepwise method, with minimization of the Akaike information criterion, then considered variables statistically significant only when $p \leq 0.05$ and included these in the final model. We performed analyses with Stata version 14 (StataCorp LLC, <https://www.stata.com>) software and considered 2-sided p values < 0.05 statistically significant.

Results

C. tropicalis Susceptibility

We compiled in vitro susceptibility profiles to 9 antifungal drugs for 344 initial *C. tropicalis* blood isolates (Table 1). We found 58 (16.9%) isolates that were either FS (48/344, 14.0%) or susceptible-dose-dependent (10/344, 2.9%). We noted some differences in susceptibility to other azoles. Two isolates were resistant to 3 echinocandins, and all were susceptible to amphotericin B. Overall, only 1 isolate was categorized as MDR to all tested azoles and echinocandins.

We also compiled annual FNS rates for all *C. tropicalis* isolates during 2011–2017 (Figure 1, panel A). Of

note, the rate of resistance to fluconazole increased from 6.7% in 2011 to 19.3% in 2017 ($p = 0.07$ for the trend). The distribution of fluconazole MICs was bimodal. The highest peak ranged from 0.5 to 2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, with a smaller peak at 128–512 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (Figure 1, panel B).

Phylogenetic Analysis of the *C. tropicalis* Blood Isolates

The UPGMA dendrogram for 55 FNS and 110 FS isolates (Appendix Figure 1 (<http://www.nce.cdc.gov/EID/article/25/9/19-0520-App1.pdf>)) showed that the 165 isolates belonged to 16 groups defined by similarities of $\geq 80\%$ and consisting of 87 DSTs. eBURST analysis revealed 78 DSTs grouped into 24 CCs; 9 DSTs were classified as singletons (Appendix Figure 1, Appendix Table 1). The CCs determined by eBURST were concordant to groups defined by UPGMA, except for some minor CCs and singletons that were grouped with other major CCs by UPGMA. CC3 was most common (40/165, 24.2%), correlating with UPGMA group 9 with 85.2% similarity; isolates were assigned to 12 DSTs, including DST225 ($n = 9$) as the putative founder based on eBURST algorithm. CC2 was the second most common, correlating with UPGMA group 4; these 33 isolates were assigned to 13 DSTs, with DST140 ($n = 14$) as the putative founder. CC4, UPGMA group 7, included 22 isolates assigned to 12 DSTs, with DST139 ($n = 7$) as the putative founder.

CC3 had an FNS rate of 90.0% (36/40) compared with variable rates for the other CCs; 65.5% (36/55) of the FNS isolates from this study belonged to CC3, including DST225 ($n = 9$), DST375 ($n = 1$), DST376 ($n = 6$), DST505 ($n = 1$), DST506 ($n = 6$), DST507 ($n = 10$), DST753 ($n = 1$), DST754 ($n = 1$), and DST838 ($n = 1$). A minor cluster of FNS isolates belonged to CC11, including DST508 ($n = 3$) and DST752 ($n = 1$). The remaining 18 FNS isolates were scattered among 11 different CCs or singletons. We found similar genetic relationships with other azoles, but no correlation of genetically similar isolates with time or place, or clustering of the cases in the hospital (Appendix Figure 1).

Genetic Relationships of FNS *C. tropicalis*

We further evaluated the genetic relationships of 165 *C. tropicalis* blood isolates from our cohort with 185 FNS strains available in the MLST database. The minimum spanning tree of the 350 isolates is composed largely of CC3, CC10, and CC11 with high FNS rates (Figure 2) that share 78.0% similarity on the basis of the UPGMA algorithm (Appendix Figure 2).

We also summarized the year of isolation, country and city of origin, and clinical or environmental sites of *C. tropicalis* CC3, CC10, and CC11, all of which were reported from countries in Asia, most after 2011 (Appendix Table 2). CC3 again formed the largest cluster;

Table 1. Comparison of antifungal susceptibility distribution of 344 *Candida tropicalis* blood isolates, Taiwan, 2011–2017*

Antifungal agents	Total, n = 344	Fluconazole-susceptible isolates, n = 286	Fluconazole-nonsusceptible isolates		
			Total,† n = 58	Clonal complex 3,‡ n = 36	Other clonal complexes,‡ n = 19
Fluconazole					
MIC ₅₀	1	1	216	256	8
MIC ₉₀	32	2	512	512	128
Range	0.06–512	0.06–2	4–512	32–512	4–512
NS rates, no. (%)	58 (16.9)	0	58 (100)§	36 (100)	19 (100)
Itraconazole					
MIC ₅₀	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.06
MIC ₉₀	0.5	0.25	1	1	1
Range	0.06–32	0.03–0.5	0.06–32	0.25–1	0.06–32
NWT rates, no. (%)	20 (5.8)	0	20 (34.5)§	18 (50)	2 (10.5)
Posaconazole					
MIC ₅₀	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5
MIC ₉₀	0.5	0.5	1	1	1
Range	0.06–16	0.004–0.5	0.06–16	0.25–2	0.06–16
NS rates, no. (%)	285 (82.9)	228 (79.7)	57 (98.3)§	36 (100)	18 (94.7)
Voriconazole					
MIC ₅₀	0.12	0.12	4	8	0.5
MIC ₉₀	2	0.12	16	16	4
Range	0.004–16	0.004–0.25	0.25–16	1–16	0.25–16
NS rates, no. (%)	75 (21.8)	17 (5.9)	58 (100)§	36 (100)	19 (100)
Anidulafungin					
MIC ₅₀	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.06
MIC ₉₀	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Range	0.008–1	0.008–0.5	0.008–1	0.008–1	0.008–0.25
NS rates¶, no. (%)	2 (0.6)	1 (0.4)	1 (1.7)	1 (2.8)	0
Caspofungin					
MIC ₅₀	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
MIC ₉₀	0.12	0.12	0.25	0.25	0.25
Range	0.015–8	0.015–2	0.015–8	0.015–8	0.015–0.25
NS rates¶, no. (%)	3 (0.9)	2 (0.7)	1 (1.7)	1 (2.8)	0
Micafungin					
MIC ₅₀	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
MIC ₉₀	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Range	0.015–2	0.004–1	0.015–2	0.015–2	0.015–0.03
NS rates¶, no. (%)	2 (0.6)	1 (0.4)	1 (1.7)	1 (2.8)	0
Amphotericin					
MIC ₅₀	1	1	1	1	1
MIC ₉₀	1	1	1	1	1
Range	0.25–1	0.25–1	0.25–1	0.50–1	0.25–1
NWT rates, no. (%)	0	0	0	0	0
Flucytosine					
MIC ₅₀	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
MIC ₉₀	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.03	0.50
Range	0.03–64	0.03–64	0.03–32	0.03–0.03	0.03–32
NWT rates, no. (%)	4 (1.2)	3 (1.0)	1 (1.7)	0	1 (5.3)

*MICs and ranges are reported in µg/mL. NS, nonsusceptible; NWT, non-wild-type.

†Of 58 fluconazole-nonsusceptible isolates, only 55 isolates were typable with subsequent assignment of clonal complex.

‡Details of CCs and corresponding MIC data are available in Appendix Table 1 (<https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/25/9/19-0520-App1.pdf>).

§Comparison of antifungal NS rates between FS isolates (n = 256) and FNS isolates (n = 58) by χ^2 tests, $p \leq 0.001$.

¶The susceptibility discrepancy among 3 echinocandins may be attributed to significant variability in caspofungin susceptibility testing, which resulted in false resistance reporting.

22 DSTs, including DST225, were isolated from the environment and hospitals in Taiwan. DST225 also was isolated in hospitals in Beijing, China. DST375 and DST505–7 were isolated in hospitals in Shanghai, China. CC10 was the second largest cluster with 12 DSTs reported from Singapore and Nanchang, China, but we did not find these in our study. CC11 with 5 DSTs was reported from Singapore and China (Beijing, Shanghai, and Nanchang). DST508 was isolated in the current study in Taiwan and Beijing.

Clinical Characteristics and Outcomes of Patients with *C. tropicalis* BSIs

Of the 58 patients in this study with FNS isolates, 32 (55.2%) had no previous antifungal exposure (Table 2, Appendix Table 3). Nevertheless, multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that antifungal drug exposure was associated with FNS infection (odds ratio [OR] 5.64, 95% CI 2.94–10.81; $p < 0.001$). Another risk factor for FNS infection was moderate to severe liver disease (adjusted OR 3.13, 95% CI 1.06–9.24; $p = 0.04$). We saw no statistically significant difference in

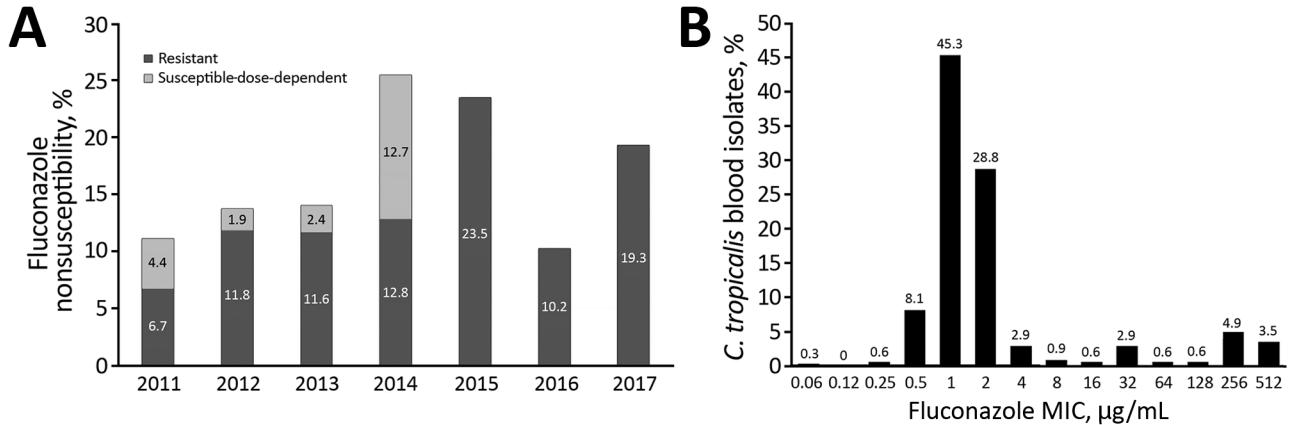


Figure 1. Fluconazole nonsusceptibility of *Candida tropicalis* blood isolates, Taiwan, 2011–2017. A) Proportions of fluconazole nonsusceptibility among 344 *C. tropicalis* blood isolates by year. B) Distributions of fluconazole MICs among *C. tropicalis* blood isolates.

deaths or persistent candidemia between patients according to the degree of fluconazole susceptibility of their isolates.

We divided the 165 initial blood isolates with known DSTs into 3 groups, FNS CC3, FNS other CCs, and FS isolates (Appendix Table 4). Patients infected with FNS CC3 were more likely to have neutropenia, previous steroid use, and chemotherapy by Fisher exact test with a Bonferroni adjustment; two thirds previously were exposed to antifungal

drugs. We saw no statistically significant difference in outcome among patients from the 3 groups.

Discussion

In our 7-year observational study in Taiwan, we found an increasing trend over time in the emergence of fluconazole-resistant *C. tropicalis* isolates in blood. Over time, fluconazole susceptible-dose-dependent *C. tropicalis* strains were replaced

Figure 2. Minimum spanning tree of 350 *C. tropicalis* isolates from multilocus sequence typing (MLST) data. A) Minimum spanning tree of 165 *C. tropicalis* blood isolates from this study's cohort (Taiwan, 2011–2017) and 185 isolates with fluconazole nonsusceptibility from the central *C. tropicalis* MLST global database (<https://pubmlst.org/ctropicalis>). Each circle corresponds to a diploid sequence type (DST). The size of the circle indicates the number of the isolates belonging to a specific DST and classified as fluconazole resistant (red), susceptible-dose-dependent (yellow), or susceptible (white). Lines between circles indicate the similarity between profiles: bold lines indicate 5 of 6 alleles are identical, solid lines indicate 4 alleles are identical, and dotted lines indicate ≤ 3 alleles are similar. Shaded areas indicate groups of target clonal complexes (CCs). B) Enlarged area of CC10 and CC11 (purple shading). C) Enlarged area of fluconazole-nonsusceptible CC3 (green shading). D) Enlarged area of fluconazole-susceptible CC3 (pink shading).

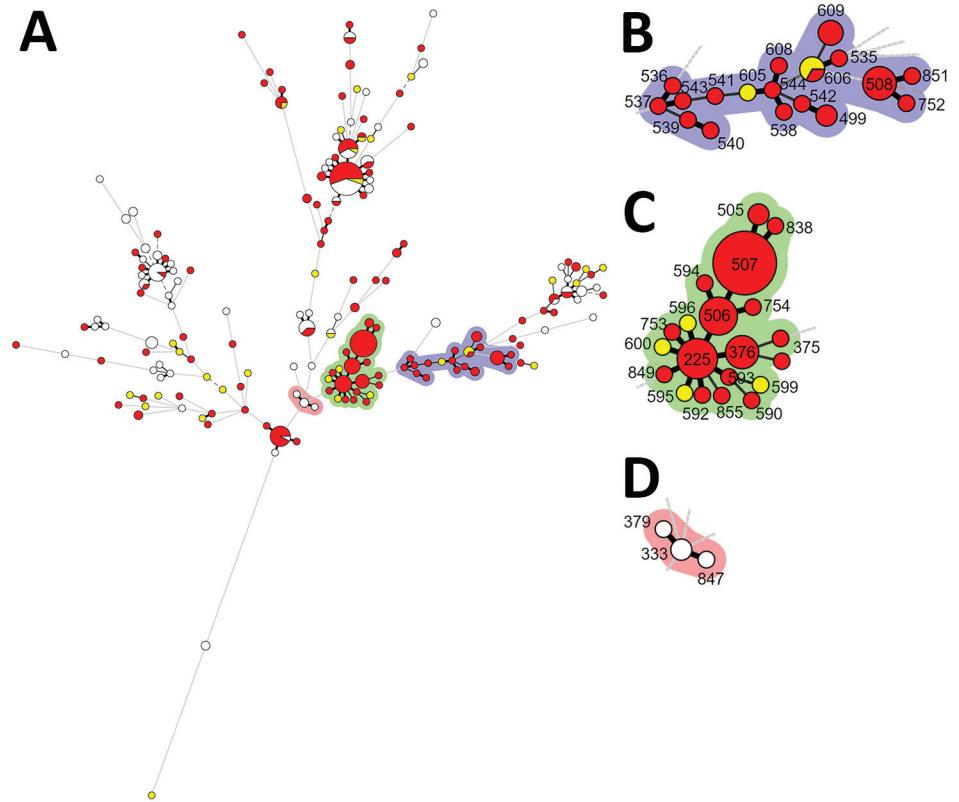


Table 2. Comparisons of clinical and microbiological characteristics between fluconazole-susceptible and fluconazole-nonsusceptible *Candida tropicalis* bloodstream infections, Taiwan, 2011–2017*

Characteristic	Total, n = 344	With FS <i>C. tropicalis</i> BSIs, n = 286	With FNS <i>C. tropicalis</i> BSIs, n = 58	p value
Demographics				
Age, y, median (IQR)	62.8 (53.2–73.5)	62.4 (53.0–74.3)	63.4 (55.2–72.1)	0.85
Sex, no. (%)				0.54
M	201 (58.4)	165 (57.7)	36 (62.1)	
F	143 (41.6)	121 (42.3)	22 (37.9)	
Disease severity				
ICU onset, no. (%)	105 (30.7)	85 (29.9)	20 (34.5)	0.49
APACHE II score, median (IQR)	20.0 (15.0–26.0)	20.0 (15.0–26.0)	19.0 (15.5–26.0)	0.85
Healthcare factors, no. (%)†				
Solid organ transplant	4 (1.2)	3 (1.1)	1 (1.8)	0.52
Hematopoietic stem cell transplant	10 (2.9)	9 (3.2)	1 (1.8)	0.99
Major surgery	40 (11.6)	34 (11.9)	6 (10.3)	0.99
Parenteral hyperalimentation	189 (59.4)	155 (54.2)	34 (58.6)	0.54
Steroid use	170 (49.4)	133 (46.5)	37 (63.8)	0.02
Chemotherapy	153 (44.5)	123 (43.0)	30 (51.7)	0.22
Neutropenia	91 (26.8)	69 (24.5)	22 (38.6)	0.03
Mechanical ventilator	101 (29.4)	84 (29.4)	17 (29.3)	0.99
Indwelling urinary catheter	138 (40.1)	110 (38.5)	28 (48.3)	0.16
Central venous catheter	286 (83.1)	238 (83.2)	48 (82.8)	0.93
Antifungal exposure	60 (17.4)	34 (11.9)	26 (44.8)	<0.001
Antibiotics exposure	300 (87.7)	248 (87.3)	52 (89.7)	0.62
Therapeutic intervention, no. (%)‡				
Early appropriate antifungal agents	261 (75.9)	243 (85.0)	18 (31.0)	<0.001
Fluconazole as the first antifungal agent	221 (64.2)	185 (64.7)	36 (62.1)	0.71
Early removal of central venous catheter	162/286 (56.6)	131/238 (55.0)	31/48 (64.6)	0.22
Clinical outcomes, no. (%)§				
Death				
7 d	73 (21.2)	60 (21.0)	13 (22.4)	0.81
14 d	117 (34.0)	99 (34.6)	18 (31.0)	0.60
28 d	167 (48.6)	141 (49.3)	26 (44.8)	0.53
In hospital	226 (65.7)	187 (65.4)	39 (67.2)	0.79
Persistence, no. (%)§	81 (27.7)	65 (26.6)	16 (33.3)	0.34

*Additional information on patient conditions and microbiological data can be found in Appendix Table 3 (<https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/25/9/19-0520-App1.pdf>). APACHE, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation; BSIs, bloodstream infections; FNS, fluconazole nonsusceptible; FS, fluconazole susceptible; ICU, intensive care unit; IQR, interquartile range.

†Major surgery refers to cardiovascular or abdominal surgery. Classes of antifungal exposure to azole or echinocandin, 31/3 in FS group vs. 24/2 in FNS group; of note, 14 (24.1%) patients in the FNS group experienced breakthrough bloodstream infections, compared with 18 (6.3%) patients in the FS group ($p < 0.001$).

‡Early adequate antifungal agents refers to administration of the recommended dose of an intravenous antifungal agent within 48 h after first positive blood culture collection for a susceptible *Candida* isolate, according to the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) species-specific breakpoints (14). Early removal of central venous catheters is defined as removal of all similar devices, including tunneled and peripherally inserted central catheters, within 48 h after obtaining the first positive blood culture.

§Persistence is defined as >5 days of blood cultures positive for the same *Candida* species.

by fully resistant strains. Many of the FNS isolate strains were genetically closely related to each other and to strains from the environment and other hospitals in Taiwan and other countries in Asia. We found a 6-fold increase in the risk for FNS *C. tropicalis* infection in patients with prior exposure to antifungal drugs, but half of the FNS isolates we obtained were from azole-naïve patients. We saw no statistically significant relationship of the cases to time and place and no clustering.

The drive of antifungal resistance is most commonly attributed to antifungal selection pressure, especially in human use (23). Our finding of an increased risk for *C. tropicalis* BSIs in patients who received antifungal drugs in the preceding 6 months supports this scenario. Furthermore, our study showed a high rate (14/26, 53.8%) of breakthrough BSIs (receipt of antifungal drugs ≥ 2 days before BSI onset) among FNS isolates from patients with antifungal exposure. These breakthrough isolates showed

higher fluconazole MIC₅₀ (256 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) than isolates with only prior exposure to antifungal agents (32 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$). This result reflected higher antifungal selection pressure during current antifungal use than with previous use only.

Alternatively, azole resistance in human fungal pathogens might develop through exposure to azole fungicides in the environment. Our nationwide environmental surveillance and multicenter clinical study is concordant with global concerns that azole resistance in *A. fumigatus* human isolates, at least in part, resulted from resistant strains in the environment and the use of azole fungicides in agricultures (33,34). According to that study, annual consumption of 5 fungicide azoles in Taiwan increased 4-fold during 2003–2016, indicating long-existing high fungicide burdens in the environment in Taiwan during our study period (34).

Meanwhile, nationwide environmental surveys in Taiwan isolated *C. tropicalis* DST225 from fruit (35) and

from patients in different hospitals enrolled in the Taiwan Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance of Yeasts (35). DST225 isolates in that investigation showed cross resistance to fluconazole and triadimenol, an azole fungicide (35). Given that DST225 and genetically related DSTs were identified in clinical isolates obtained from azole-naïve patients in our study and in a report from China (27), along with high fungicide burden in Asia (36), we suggest that patients could acquire FNS *C. tropicalis* from the environment in the community. FNS *C. tropicalis* without time- and place-clustering in this study further excludes the potential for cross-transmission in hospitals.

We propose the multifocal emergence of genetically related FNS *C. tropicalis* strains in Taiwan and other countries in Asia (25–27) is a result of the selective pressure of intense use of azole antifungal agents in humans and agriculture (34–36). Furthermore, human use promotes the selection of resistant strains in patients already colonized from environmental sources by susceptible-dose-dependent or resistant genotypes of *C. tropicalis*. It is unclear whether these strains arise independently or are spread by extensive trade of agricultural products among these countries.

In our study, FNS isolates were not associated with worse clinical and microbiological outcomes. This finding was concordant with prior studies demonstrating no good correlations between outcomes of patients with *Candida* BSIs and fluconazole MIC or pharmacodynamics parameters, such as the area under the concentration-time curve to MIC ratio (11,18,37).

The strength of this study is that it used a large cohort of *C. tropicalis* blood isolates collected over a 7-year period and integrated with the *C. tropicalis* MLST central database and other published data through literature review and to infer the genetic relationships of FNS *C. tropicalis* globally (Appendix Table 2). However, this study has several limitations. It was conducted in a single hospital in Taiwan, and one should be cautious in making generalizations because differences in nosocomial spread might occur in other institutions. We likely underestimate the proportion of FNS *C. tropicalis* in this cohort because the study focused on isolates from blood and was limited to the first episode of *C. tropicalis* BSI from each patient. Furthermore, we did not define the mechanisms for development of resistance, which were previously examined in China and Singapore. Other studies have shown that *ERG11* mutations combined with or without *MDR1* overexpression produce high-level resistance to fluconazole and other azoles in *C. tropicalis* isolates belonging to CC3, CC10, and CC11, consisting of DST225 and genetically related DSTs (26,27).

In conclusion, FNS *C. tropicalis* clones appear to have emerged in part due to use of azole antifungal agents in agriculture, with cross-country expansion fostered by

therapeutic use in hospitals. The concept that FNS *C. tropicalis* was acquired outside the hospital is supported by the lack of evidence of nosocomial spread. These findings emphasize the importance of active surveillance of FNS *C. tropicalis* in agriculture, hospitals, and the community.

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About the Author

Dr. Pao-Yu Chen is an infectious disease physician at National Taiwan University Hospital. His main research interests include molecular epidemiology and mechanisms of antimicrobial resistance in human pathogens, with a focus on fungi.

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Address for correspondence: Yee-Chun Chen, National Taiwan University Hospital, Department of Internal Medicine, No. 7 Chung-Shan South Road, Taipei 100, Taiwan; email: yeechunchen@gmail.com

Clonality of Fluconazole-Nonsusceptible *Candida tropicalis* in Bloodstream Infections, Taiwan, 2011–2017

Appendix

Appendix Table 1. Distribution of 24 clonal complexes and 9 singletons with corresponding diploid sequence types and fluconazole susceptibility test results among 165 *C. tropicalis* blood isolates, Taiwan, 2011–2017*

Clonal complex†	DST, no. (n = 87)	Isolates, no. (%) (n = 165)	Diploid sequence type	Fluconazole		Nonsusceptible, no. (%)
				MIC ₅₀ (µg/mL)	MIC ₉₀ (µg/mL)	
3	12	40 (24.2)	507 (10), 225 (9), 376 (6), 506 (6), 333 (2), 375 (1), 379 (1), 505 (1), 753 (1), 754 (1), 838 (1), 847 (1)	256	512	36 (90.0)
2	13	33 (20.0)	140 (14), 98 (5), 144 (3), 357 (2), 45 (1), 168 (1), 388 (1), 389 (1), 820 (1), 829 (1), 830 (1), 858 (1), 859 (1)	2	2	3 (9.1)
4	12	22 (13.3)	139 (7), 171 (2), 184 (2), 823 (2), 833 (2), 257 (1), 386 (1), 558 (1), 757 (1), 825 (1), 832 (1), 834 (1)	1	2	1 (4.6)
Singleton	9	10 (6.1)	826 (2), 387 (1), 758 (1), 822 (1), 824 (1), 827 (1), 828 (1), 836 (1), 837 (1)	1	2	2 (20.0)
1	7	10 (6.1)	384 (3), 134 (2), 90 (1), 203 (1), 377 (1), 563 (1), 821 (1)	1	2	0
22	4	9 (5.5)	183 (6), 361 (1), 517 (1), 831 (1)	1	2	1 (11.1)
9	1	4 (2.4)	169 (4)	1	2	0
11	2	4 (2.4)	508 (3), 752 (1)	16	32	4 (100)
36	4	4 (2.4)	364 (1), 365 (1), 366 (1), 367 (1)	0.25	1	0
8	2	3 (1.8)	359 (2), 549 (1)	1	2	0
20	3	3 (1.8)	373 (1), 817 (1), 839 (1)	1	1	0
35	2	3 (1.8)	374 (2), 818 (1)	2	4	1 (33.3)
50	2	3 (1.8)	369 (2), 378 (1)	2	4	1 (33.3)
6	2	2 (1.2)	149 (1), 835 (1)	2.0	2.0	0
14	2	2 (1.2)	587 (1), 846 (1)	4.0	4.0	2 (100)
28	1	2 (1.2)	571 (2)	0.5	2	0
40	1	2 (1.2)	187 (2)	1	1	0
49	1	2 (1.2)	358 (3)	0.5	0.5	0
5	1	1 (0.6)	394 (1)	4	NA	1 (100)
25	1	1 (0.6)	525 (1)	4	NA	1 (100)
34	1	1 (0.6)	564 (1)	2	NA	0
47	1	1 (0.6)	370 (1)	128	NA	1 (100)
58	1	1 (0.6)	164 (1)	8	NA	1 (100)
62	1	1 (0.6)	165 (1)	2	NA	0
63	1	1 (0.6)	172 (1)	0.5	NA	0

*The order of diploid sequence types in each clonal complex are listed by numbers of isolates per DST; DST numbers are given from lowest to highest. DST numbers with bold indicate fluconazole nonsusceptibility, but a DST can contain both fluconazole nonsusceptible (FNS) and fluconazole susceptible (FS) isolates. CC, clonal complex; DST, diploid sequence type; MIC₅₀, minimum inhibitory concentration encompassing 50% of isolates; MIC₉₀, minimum inhibitory concentration encompassing 90% of isolates; NA, not applicable.

†For CCs with <5 isolates, minimum inhibitory concentration 50 (MIC₅₀) is replaced by minimum MIC and MIC₉₀ is replaced with maximum MIC. For isolates with only 1 CC, MIC₅₀ is replaced with exact MIC and MIC₉₀ is not applicable.

Appendix Table 2. Summary of the year and location in which selected genotypes of *Candida tropicalis* clinical and environment isolates from clonal complex 3, 10, and 11 were reported*

Clonal complex	DST	Year	Location	Source	Isolate number	Fluconazole MIC (µg/mL)	References
3	225	2012–2016	Taiwan, NTUH	C	F2012i031, F2013 g040, F2014 g069, F2015f002, F2015f066, F2016a011, F2016a073, F2016d089, F2016e086	32–512	This study
		2012	Taiwan, Others	E	F85	4	4
		NA	Taiwan, Others	C	–	–	4
		2014–2015	Beijing, China	C	Ct01R, Ct07R, Ct08R, Ct09R	64–>256	5
	287	2010	Beijing, China	C	BZR-62	–	1
	294	2011	Beijing, China	C	BZR-71	–	1
	330	2009, 2010	Chengdu, China	C	09HX010, 10HX073	–	1
		N/A	Hainan, China	C	DZ29_hn_m_8_Pt	–	1
		2011, 2014	Shenzhen, China	C	F20, E616	–	1
	333	2014, 2017	Taiwan, NTUH	C	F2014e092, F2017f024	1	This study
		2010	Chengdu, China	C	10HX030	–	1
		N/A	Hainan, China	–	DFR39_hn_m_8_Pt	–	1
		2006, 2011	Shenzhen, China	C	G213, E446	–	1
		2015–2017	Italy	C	IRCCS-3, IRCCS-40, IRCCS-42, IRCCS-43, B4BR3, ALOG1	<1	6
	375	2013	Taiwan, NTUH	C	F2013a028	–	This study, 1
	376	2013–2017	Taiwan, NTUH	C	F2012f046, F2012f083, F2013a013, F2015c056, F2017c014, F2017c078	64–512	This study, 1
		2012–2015	Shanghai, China	C	RC51, RC165, RC181, RC193, RC289, RC366, RC519, RC527	16–168	2
	379	2011	Taiwan, NTUH	C	F2011ah028	1	This study, 1
	411	2010	Beijing, China	C	ZRCT27	–	1
	426	2012	Gwangju, South Korea	C	BS48	–	1
		2008	Shenzhen, China	C	8559	–	1
	449	2016	Hainan, China	C	SYL5 2 14 hn f 65 Pt	–	1
	505	2017	Taiwan, NTUH	C	F2017e079	512	This study
		2012	Shanghai, China	C	572	64	1,2
	506	2014–2015	Taiwan, NTUH	C	F2014f079, F2014 g052, F2015a060, F2015d058, F2015e040, F2015e098	256–512	This study
		2014	Taiwan, Others	C	YM140066	64	1
		2013	Shanghai, China	C	573	64	1,2
		2015	Beijing, China	C	Ct10R	>256	5
	507	2013–2017	Taiwan, NTUH	C	F2013h050, F2015a021, F2015d026, F2016a057–2, F2017b087, F2017d061, F2017e044, F2017f090, F2017 g013, F2017 g048	128–512	This study
		2013–2015	Shanghai, China	C	574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586	32–128	1,2
	532	2014	Shanghai, China	C	618	1	1
		2011, 2013	Shenzhen, China	C	E303, T083	–	1
	546	2014	Taiwan, Others	C	F2014f003	–	1
590	2014	Taiwan, Others	C	YM140663	32	1	
592	2012	Taiwan, Others	–	YFA123445	64	1	
593	2014	Taiwan, Others	C	YM140586	64	1	
594	2014	Taiwan, Others	C	YM140285	64	1	
595	2014	Taiwan, Others	C	YM140907	4	1	
596	2012	Taiwan, Others	–	YFA121135	4	1	
599	2014	Taiwan, Others	–	YM140982	4	1	
600	2014	Taiwan, Others	C	YM140789	4	1	
724	2008	Shenzhen, China	C	8152	–	1	

Clonal complex	DST	Year	Location	Source	Isolate number	Fluconazole MIC (µg/mL)	References
	753	2012	Taiwan, NTUH	C	F2012d069	64	This study
	754	2013	Taiwan, NTUH	C	F2013e089	256	This study
	838	2017	Taiwan, NTUH	C	F2017f039	256	This study, 1
	847	2017	Taiwan, NTUH	C	F2017_g035	2	This study
	849	2013	Taiwan, Others	–	CT105	64	1
	855	2012	Taiwan, Others	–	CT261	128	1
10	499	2014	Singapore	C	K2, 624	>256	1,3
	536	2014	Singapore	C	623	>256	1,3
	537	2014	Singapore	C	625	64	1,3
	538	2014	Singapore	C	626	>256	1,3
	539	2014	Singapore	C	627	256	1,3
	540	2014	Singapore	C	628	>256	1,3
	541	2014	Singapore	C	629	96	1,3
	542	2014	Singapore	C	630	>256	1,3
	543	2014	Singapore	C	631	>256	1,3
	544	2014	Singapore	C	632	>256	1,3
	545	2014	Singapore	C	633	0.25	1,3
	605	2016	Nanchang, China	C	9238	4	1
	608	2016	Nanchang, China	C	12070	64	1
11	335	2010	Chengdu, China	C	10HX044	–	1
	508	2014–2017	Taiwan, NTUH	C	F2014f021, F2015c031, F2017b083	16–32	This study
		2013–2015	Shanghai, China	C	587, 588, 589	8–16	1,2
		2014	Shenzhen, China	–	F291	–	1
		2015	Beijing, China	C	Ct11R, Ct12R	64	5
	521	2014	Shanghai, China	C	605	1	1
	535	2015	Singapore	C	622	>256	1,3
	606	2016	Nanchang, China	C	10307, 10285, 10471	4–8	1
	609	2016	Nanchang, China	C	10787–2, 12127, 10787–1	8	1
	610	2016	Nanchang, China	C	10215	2	1
	752	2014	Taiwan, NTUH	C	F2014d080	32	This study
	843	2012	Taiwan, Others	C	C2–1010802	–	1
	851	2014	Taiwan, Others	–	CT152	16	1

*Only fluconazole nonsusceptible isolates obtained from the *Candida tropicalis* multilocus sequence typing (MLST) central database (<https://pubmlst.org/ctropicalis>) were added to 165 blood isolates in the current cohort for phylogenetic analyses in Figure 2 panels A and B. All MLST numbers are from the MLST database. C, clinical; CC, clonal complex; DST, diploid sequence type; E, environmental; FLC, fluconazole; MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; NTUH, National Taiwan University Hospital; –, not available.

Appendix Table 3. Characteristics and underlying conditions of patients with fluconazole-susceptible and fluconazole-nonsusceptible *Candida tropicalis* bloodstream infections, Taiwan, 2011–2017*

Characteristic	Total, n = 344	With FS <i>C. tropicalis</i> BSIs, n = 286	With FNS <i>C. tropicalis</i> BSIs, n = 58	p value
Demographics				
Age, y, median (IQR)	62.8 (53.2–73.5)	62.4 (53.0–74.3)	63.4 (55.2–72.1)	0.85
Sex, no. (%)				0.54
M	201 (58.4)	165 (57.7)	36 (62.1)	
F	143 (41.6)	121 (42.3)	22 (37.9)	
Underlying conditions				
Charlson comorbidity index, median (IQR)	4.0 (2.0–6.0)	3.5 (2.0–6.0)	4.0 (2.0–7.0)	0.95
Condition, no. (%)				
Myocardial infarction	37 (10.8)	30 (10.5)	7 (12.1)	0.65
Congestive heart failure	29 (8.4)	25 (8.7)	4 (6.9)	0.80
Peripheral occlusive arterial disease	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	0	0.99
Cerebrovascular diseases	24 (7.0)	20 (7.0)	4 (6.9)	0.99
Hemiplegia	5 (1.5)	4 (1.4)	1 (1.7)	0.99
Dementia	7 (2.0)	7 (2.4)	0	0.61
Chronic pulmonary disease	17 (4.9)	15 (5.2)	2 (3.4)	0.75
Connective tissue disease	16 (4.7)	14 (4.9)	2 (3.4)	0.99
Peptic ulcer disease	33 (9.6)	28 (9.8)	5 (8.6)	0.99
Mild liver disease	51 (14.8)	45 (15.7)	6 (10.3)	0.42
Liver disease (moderate–severe)	19 (5.5)	13 (4.6)	6 (10.3)	0.11
Renal diseases (moderate–severe)	101 (29.4)	83 (29.0)	13 (28.3)	0.76
Diabetes mellitus without end organ damage	76 (22.1)	60 (21.0)	16 (27.6)	0.27
Diabetes mellitus with end organ damage	3 (0.9)	3 (1.1)	0	0.99
Solid tumor without metastases	95 (27.6)	79 (27.6)	16 (27.6)	0.99
Metastatic solid tumor	83 (24.1)	72 (25.2)	11 (19.0)	0.31
Hematological malignancy				
Leukemia	51 (14.8)	38 (13.3)	13 (22.4)	0.07
Lymphoma	21 (6.1)	18 (6.3)	3 (5.2)	0.99
AIDS	2 (0.6)	1 (0.4)	1 (1.7)	0.31
Primary focus of infection, no. (%)				
Catheter-related bloodstream infection	129 (37.5)	111 (38.8)	18 (31.0)	0.27
Primary fungemia	145 (42.2)	122 (42.7)	23 (39.7)	0.67
Urinary tract infection	64 (18.6)	51 (17.8)	13 (22.4)	0.41
Intraabdominal infection	12 (3.5)	10 (3.5)	2 (3.5)	0.99
Microbiological characteristics				
Time to positivity, d, median (IQR)	18.5 (12.7–22.2)	18.5 (12.7–22.4)	18.8 (13.8–21.5)	0.76
Recent <i>Candida</i> colonization, no. (%)	149 (43.3)	126 (44.1)	23 (39.7)	0.54
Concomitant bacteremia, no. (%)	67 (19.5)	60 (21.0)	7 (12.1)	0.15
Other outcome variables, no. (%)				
Deep-seated infections	22 (6.4)	18 (6.3)	4 (6.9)	0.77
LOS after candidemia onset, d; median (IQR)	21.5 (8.0–39.0)	21.0 (8.0–38.0)	22.5 (10.0–46.0)	0.42
Duration of persistence, d; mean ± SD	3.8 ± 6.5	3.7 ± 6.2	4.4 ± 7.8	0.46

*BSIs, bloodstream infections; FNS, fluconazole nonsusceptible; FS, fluconazole susceptible; IQR, interquartile range; LOS, length of stay.

Appendix Table 4. Comparisons of clinical and microbiological characteristics among patients with candidemia infected by fluconazole-susceptible *Candida tropicalis* isolates, fluconazole-nonsusceptible isolates belonging to clonal complex 3 (CC3) and other CCs*

Characteristic	With FNS CC3 <i>C. tropicalis</i> BSIs (n = 36)	With FNS other CCs <i>C. tropicalis</i> BSIs FNS (n = 19)	With FS <i>C. tropicalis</i> BSIs (n = 110)	p value
Demographics				
Age, y; median (IQR)	61.7 (56.3–68.4)	66.7 (54.5–74.7)	65.2 (53.8–75.0)	0.60
Sex, no. (%)				0.61
M	23 (63.9)	12 (63.2)	61 (55.5)	
F	13 (36.1)	7 (36.8)	49 (44.5)	
Comorbid conditions				
Charlson comorbidity index, median (IQR)	4.5 (3.0–7.0)	2.0 (1.0–4.0)	3.0 (2.0–6.0)	0.006†
Myocardial infarction	1 (2.8)	5 (26.3)	9 (8.2)	0.02†,‡
Congestive heart failure	2 (5.6)	1 (5.3)	8 (7.3)	0.99
Peripheral occlusive arterial disease	0	0	1 (0.9)	0.99
Cerebrovascular diseases	3 (8.3)	1 (5.3)	7 (6.4)	0.89
Hemiplegia	0	1 (5.3)	1 (0.9)	0.26
Dementia	0	0	4 (3.6)	0.74
Chronic pulmonary disease	2 (5.6)	0	7 (6.4)	0.76
Connective tissue disease	1 (2.8)	1 (5.3)	6 (5.5)	0.99
Peptic ulcer	4 (11.1)	1 (5.3)	12 (10.9)	0.86
Liver disease, mild	6 (16.7)	0	10 (9.1)	0.12
Liver disease, moderate–severe	4 (11.1)	2 (10.5)	5 (4.6)	0.23
Renal disease, moderate–severe	12 (33.3)	4 (21.1)	39 (35.5)	0.53
Diabetes mellitus without end organ damage	11 (30.6)	5 (26.3)	24 (21.8)	0.55
Diabetes mellitus with end organ damage	0	0	1 (0.9)	0.99
Solid tumor without metastases	9 (25.0)	5 (26.3)	26 (23.6)	0.96
Metastatic solid tumor	10 (27.8)	1 (5.3)	28 (25.5)	0.11
Leukemia	10 (27.8)	3 (15.8)	17 (15.5)	0.25
Lymphoma	3 (8.3)	0	5 (4.1)	0.53
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	1 (2.8)	0	1 (0.9)	0.56
Healthcare factors, no. (%)§				
Solid organ transplant	1 (2.9)	0	1 (0.9)	0.55
Hematopoietic stem cell transplant	1 (2.9)	0	4 (3.6)	0.99
Major surgery	2 (5.6)	3 (15.8)	13 (11.8)	0.47
Parenteral hyperalimentation	24 (66.7)	9 (47.4)	59 (53.6)	0.29
Steroid use	26 (72.2)	11 (57.9)	36 (32.7)	<0.001¶
Chemotherapy	24 (66.7)	5 (26.3)	46 (41.8)	0.007†,¶
Neutropenia	15 (42.9)	6 (31.6)	23 (21.5)	0.050
Mechanical ventilator	9 (25.0)	6 (31.6)	30 (27.3)	0.90
Indwelling urinary catheter	18 (50.0)	9 (47.4)	38 (34.6)	0.20
Central venous catheter	30 (83.3)	15 (79.0)	96 (87.3)	0.50
Antifungal drug exposure	24 (66.7)	2 (10.5)	13 (11.8)	<0.001†,¶
Antimicrobial drug exposure	35 (97.2)	15 (79.0)	96 (87.3)	0.07
Disease severity				
ICU onset, no. (%)	11 (30.6)	8 (42.1)	33 (30.0)	0.58
APACHE II score, median (IQR)	19.5 (16.0–26.0)	17.0 (14.0–23.0)	19.0 (16.0–26.0)	0.59
Primary focus of infection, no. (%)				
Catheter-related bloodstream infection	11 (30.6)	7 (36.8)	51 (46.4)	0.22
Primary fungemia	10 (27.8)	10 (52.6)	38 (34.5)	0.19
Urinary tract infection	10 (27.8)	3 (15.8)	23 (20.9)	0.60
Intraabdominal infection	2 (5.6)	0	4 (3.6)	0.67
Microbiological characteristics, no. (%)				
Time to positivity, d; median (IQR)	17.7 (13.8–21.5)	19.0 (16.7–20.1)	16.8 (13.0–21.2)	0.47
Recent <i>Candida</i> colonization	18 (50.0)	5 (26.3)	51 (46.4)	0.23
Concomitant bacteremia	4 (11.1)	3 (15.8)	23 (20.9)	0.43
Therapeutic intervention, no. (%)#				
Early appropriate antifungal agents	17 (47.2)	1 (5.3)	96 (87.3)	<0.001†,‡,¶
Fluconazole as the first antifungal agent	20 (55.6)	15 (79.0)	75 (68.2)	0.20
Early removal of central venous catheter	17/30 (56.7)	11/15 (73.3)	50/96 (52.1)	0.30
Clinical outcomes, no. (%)				
Deep-seated infections	3 (8.3)	1 (5.3)	9 (8.2)	0.99
Death				
7 d	8 (22.2)	3 (15.8)	15 (13.6)	0.46
14 d	11 (30.6)	5 (26.3)	32 (29.1)	0.99
28 d	16 (44.4)	8 (42.1)	51 (46.4)	0.94
In hospital	26 (72.2)	10 (52.6)	71 (64.6)	0.34
LOS after candidemia onset, d; median (IQR)	25.5 (9.5–48.0)	20.0 (14.0–44.0)	23.0 (10.0–39.0)	0.96

Characteristic	With FNS CC3 <i>C. tropicalis</i> BSIs (n = 36)	With FNS other CCs <i>C. tropicalis</i> BSIs FNS (n = 19)	With FS <i>C. tropicalis</i> BSIs (n = 110)	p value
Microbiological outcomes				
Persistence, no. (%)**	11 (35.5)	4 (25.0)	40 (40.4)	0.51
Duration of persistence, d; mean +SD	4.8 + 8.0	3.5 + 7.7	5.7 + 7.6	0.53

*Bold text indicates statistical significance for overall comparison. BSI, bloodstream infection; FNS, fluconazole nonsusceptible; FS, fluconazole susceptible; ICU, intensive care unit; IQR, interquartile range; LOS, length of stay; SD, standard deviation.

†Pairwise comparisons with Bonferroni corrections were conducted when overall p value ≤ 0.05 . p value of pairwise comparisons between fluconazole nonsusceptible clonal complex 3 and fluconazole nonsusceptible other clonal complexes < 0.05 were listed.

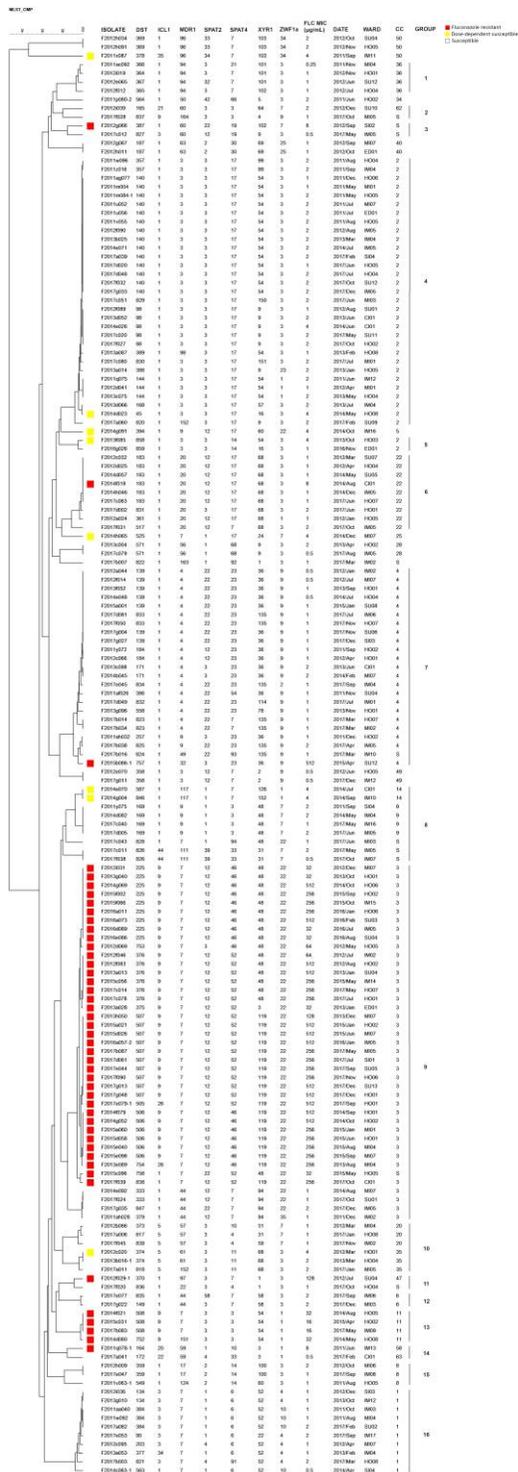
‡Pairwise comparisons with Bonferroni corrections were conducted when overall p value ≤ 0.05 . p value of pairwise comparisons between fluconazole nonsusceptible other clonal complexes and fluconazole susceptible groups < 0.05 were listed.

§Major surgery refers to cardiovascular or abdominal surgery. Classes of antifungal exposure azole or echinocandin, 31/3 in FS group vs. 24/2 in FNS group; of note, 14 (24.1%) patients in FNS group experienced breakthrough bloodstream infections compared with 18 (6.3%) patients in FS group ($p < 0.001$).

¶ Pairwise comparisons with Bonferroni corrections were conducted when overall p value ≤ 0.05 . p value of pairwise comparisons between fluconazole nonsusceptible clonal complex 3 and fluconazole susceptible groups < 0.05 were listed.

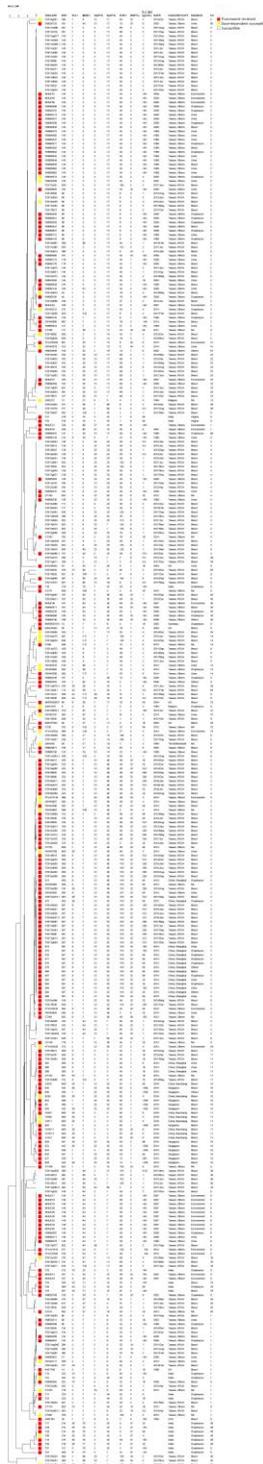
#Early adequate antifungal agents refers to administration of the recommended dose of an intravenous antifungal agent within 48 h after first positive blood culture collection for a susceptible *Candida* isolate, according to the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) species-specific breakpoints (7). Early removal of central venous catheters is defined as removal of all similar devices, including tunneled and peripherally inserted central catheters, within 48 h after obtaining the first positive blood culture.

**Persistence is defined as > 5 days of blood cultures positive for the same *Candida* species.



Appendix Figure 1. Dendrogram generated from multilocus sequence typing (MLST) data for 165 non-duplicate *Candida tropicalis* blood isolates, Taiwan, 2011–2017. Phylogenetic analysis by the unweighted pair group method with arithmetic averages. Strains with $\geq 80\%$ similarity are indicated with colored bars and classified as fluconazole resistant (red), dose-dependent susceptible (yellow), or susceptible (white). Wards and number of isolates in ward group from which blood samples were collected are indicated; ED,

emergency department; HO, hemato-oncology; IM, internal medicine; MI, medical intensive care unit; SI, surgical intensive care unit; and SU, surgery. CC, clonal complex; DST, diploid sequence type; FLC, fluconazole. Scale bar indicates the percentage identity.



Appendix Figure 2. Dendrogram generated from multilocus sequence typing data for 350 non-duplicate *Candida tropicalis* clinical and environmental isolates. We conducted phylogenetic analysis by the unweighted pair group method with arithmetic averages. Isolates are indicated as fluconazole resistant (red), dose-dependent susceptible (yellow), and susceptible (white). CC, clonal complex; DST, diploid sequence type; FLC, fluconazole; NA, not available. Scale bar indicates the percentage identity.

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