Six healthy adult female chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes; three groups of two) received a single dose of either IV biafungin, oral biafungin, or oral anidulafungin. Total exposure curves were obtained for all doses and groups (Figures 2 and 4). After IV administration, biafungin blood levels were detectable for at least 24 h after dosing, whereas anidulafungin was detected for only 6 h after dosing. After oral dosing, biafungin blood levels were detectable for longer than 15 min and did not decline below the minimum detectable concentration. This was compared to anidulafungin, which was only detectable in the chimpanzees for a short period of time. Plasma concentrations of biafungin were comparable to the exposure observed after anidulafungin, as the two compounds have similar pharmacokinetic profiles. Plasma exposures of anidulafungin were equivalent to those observed after biafungin. As anidulafungin was cleared more slowly after oral dosing compared to biafungin, this could be due to the lower bioavailability when anidulafungin is given orally. Overall, biafungin was detected in the chimpanzees for a longer period of time compared to anidulafungin, which was cleared more slowly after oral dosing.