**Evaluation of Disk Diffusion Susceptibility Testing for CD101, a Novel Echinocandin, Against Candida spp.**

A. Stoneburner1, D.L. Shinabarger1, C.M. Pillar*
Micromyx, LLC, Kalamazoo, MI, USA

cpiller@micromyx.com

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**Abstract**

To evaluate whether disk diffusion susceptibility testing of CD101 against Candida spp. is feasible and to summarize the performance of various CD101 disk masses.

**Objectives**

**Methods**

- By broth microdilution (16.2–16.5 mm for isolates with MICs 8–16 µg/mL) and caspofungin at standard disk mass (16–17 mm) relative to representative susceptible clinical strains (C. albicans, C. glabrata, and C. krusei). The total of 10 Clinical isolates was evaluated as controls.
- Against Candida spp., preferably selected for reduced echinocandin susceptibility, the MICs of CD101 and caspofungin were evaluated (0.002 and 0.015 µg/mL, respectively) relative to representative susceptible clinical strains (C. albicans, C. glabrata, and C. krusei) and Candida parapsilosis ATCC 22019, respectively.

**Results**

- Against Candida spp., preferentially selected for reduced echinocandin susceptibility, the smaller zone size ranges were observed for CD101 across disk masses (5 – 17.7 mm) and caspofungin at standard disk mass (10.6–12.3 mm). The broth versus disk correlation for CD101 at each evaluated disk mass is shown in Figure 1A–1E.
- Overall, there was little increase in CD101 zone diameter with increasing disk mass, with typically a 2–1 mm difference in mean zone diameter between the smallest and largest disk mass evaluated across species (Table 2).
- The broth versus disk correlation observed with caspofungin in this study (R = 0.7670) is shown in Figure 1F.

**Conclusions**

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**References**