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Changes in Prevalence of Health Care–Associated Infections

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the authors reply:

We agree with Chaturvedi and Ostrosky-Zeichner that Candida species are important health care–associated pathogens. The Emerging Infections Program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has conducted population-based candidemia surveillance in metropolitan Atlanta and Baltimore since 2008. Although the incidence of candidemia decreased from 2008 through 2013, resistance to echinocandins and multidrug resistance increased.[1] Data from our hospital surveys affirm that candida species are common causes of health care–associated infections,[2] and there was no significant difference in the percentage of patients with infections caused by candida species in 2011 (32 of 504, 6.3%) and 2015 (26 of 427, 6.1%) (P=0.87 according to mid-P exact test). Among all patients surveyed, there was no significant difference in the percentage with a health care–associated infection due to candida species in 2011 (31 of 11,282, 0.27%) and 2015 (25 of 12,299, 0.20%) (P=0.26 according to mid-P exact test). Changes in the incidence of candida infections and the prevalence of antifungal resistance should be closely monitored, and more information is needed regarding the most effective approaches to the prevention of candida infections in health care facilities, particularly those infections caused by resistant and transmissible yeasts such as *C. auris*.

References

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Since publication of their article, the authors report no further potential conflict of interest.