

As *C. membranaefaciens* is an opportunistic *Candida* species, both clinicians and microbiologists should be aware of the factors that confer fast diagnosis and appropriate treatment” Aghili et al (2015).

Reference:

Aghili, S.R., Shokohi, T., Boroumand, M.A., Hashemi Fesharaki, S. and Salmanian, B. (2015) Intravenous Catheter-Associated Candidemia due to *Candida membranaefaciens*: The First Iranian Case. *The Journal of Tehran Heart Center*. 10(2), p.101-5.

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Abstract:

The incidence of candidemia due to the uncommon non-albicans *Candida* species appears to be increasing, and certain species such as *Candida* (*C.*) *membranaefaciens* have been reported in some clinical researches. Vascular catheters are considered the likely culprit for the sudden emergence of hospital-acquired candidemia. The identification of *C. membranaefaciens* can be problematic in clinical practice owing to its phenotypic resemblance to *C. guilliermondii*. We report the first case of *C. membranaefaciens* in Iran, which occurred in a 70-year-old woman, who had coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). We isolated germ-tube negative yeast from both blood culture and central venous catheter (CVC) tip culture on brain-heart infusion agar, Sabouraud dextrose agar plates, and biphasic brain-heart infusion media bottle; it developed smooth, pink colonies on CHROMagar *Candida*. By using the polymerase chain reaction and sequencing of the internal transcribed spacer region of rDNA, we identified *C. membranaefaciens*. After the removal of the CVC and initiation of Fluconazole treatment, the patient's condition gradually improved and she was discharged from the hospital. The early detection of organisms in the catheter, removal of the catheter, and treatment with anti-fungal antibiotics have an important role in controlling disease and preventing septicemia after CABG. As *C. membranaefaciens* is an opportunistic *Candida* species, both clinicians and microbiologists should be aware of the factors that confer fast diagnosis and appropriate treatment.

Full Text

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