SHORT REPORT

Vulvovaginal carriage of yeasts other than Candida albicans

J Holland, M L Young, O Lee, S C-A Chen

Aims: We investigated the spectrum of yeasts isolated, and compared the epidemiological and laboratory characteristics of women carrying vulvovaginal Candida albicans with those carrying yeasts other than C albicans.

Method: Between April and June 2001, 5802 consecutively received genital swabs from women were plated onto Candida ID chromogenic media (BioMerieux). Blue colonies were reported as C albicans; all other colonies (white and pink) were identified to species level using the Vitek YBC card (BioMerieux). In vitro susceptibility to amphotericin (AMB), fluconazole (FLU), itraconazole (ITZ), and voriconazole (VOR) was determined for approximately 40% of non-C albicans yeasts using a standardised microdilution method.

Results: Yeast was isolated from 1221 women (21%). Of these, C albicans only was isolated from 1087 (89%) and yeasts other than C albicans from 129 (11%) women. C glabrata comprised 89 (69%) of the latter. Women in whom other yeasts were recovered were older than those with C albicans (mean 43, versus 33 years, p<0.001). All isolates tested (n=53) were susceptible to AMB and VOR. Seven (24%) C glabrata strains were susceptible to FLU with 21 (72%) testing susceptible-dose dependent.

Conclusion: Yeasts other than C albicans are common vaginal isolates even in a primary care population. The species isolated are less susceptible to FLU than most C albicans. Candida species. Quantitation of yeast colonies was not attempted. All blue colonies were reported as C albicans. All white or pink colonies were identified to species level using Vitek YBC cards (Vitek Systems, BioMerieux).

In vitro susceptibility testing was performed for 53 out of 129 isolates of yeast other than C albicans. Testing was performed by the broth microdilution technique according to the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) M27 A protocol against amphotericin B (AMB), fluconazole (FLU), itraconazole (ITZ), and voriconazole (VOR).

Data on age, pregnancy status, presence of diabetes, other pathogens isolated, and reason for submitting the sample were obtained from the request form. Statistical analysis was performed using the t test for equality of the means of age, and by the χ² test for other comparisons using spss PC+ software (version 7.0; SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA).

RESULTS

Swabs were received from 5802 women. No samples were sent from specialists or from hospitalised patients. Yeast was isolated from 1221 women (21%). C albicans only was grown from 1087 women (89%) and a single species of other yeast from 129 women (11%) (table 1). Five women had infections with both C albicans and another yeast (four C glabrata, one C parapsilosis). These five women were excluded from further statistical analysis.

Comparison of the characteristics of women carrying vulvovaginal C albicans and yeasts other than C albicans is summarised in table 2.

The mean age of women with vulvovaginal C albicans carriage was 33.3 years (SD 13.5) compared to 42.9 (15.9) years for women with other vulvovaginal yeasts (p<0.001). All other yeast species with the exception of Saccharomyces cerevisiae and Cryptococcus humicolus were isolated from women with a mean age greater than that of women with C albicans.

All isolates tested were susceptible to AMB and VOR (proposed breakpoint of 4 mg/l). C kefyr and C humicolus were susceptible to FLU and ITZ. Twenty nine strains of C glabrata were tested, of which 21 (71%) tested susceptible-dose dependent (S-DD; MIC 16–32 mg/l), and one isolate was resistant (MIC

Table 1 Distribution of yeast species other than C albicans recovered from genital swabs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>No (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C glabrata</td>
<td>89 (69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C parapsilosis</td>
<td>12 (9 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C krusei</td>
<td>12 (9 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C tropicalis</td>
<td>8 (6  )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C kefyr</td>
<td>1 (1  )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S cerevisiae</td>
<td>6 (5  )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C humicolus</td>
<td>1 (1  )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>129 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISCUSSION

Chromogenic agar such as Candida ID media are commonly used in microbiology laboratories and support the growth of candida to the same extent as Sabouraud's dextrose agar (SDA). Chromogenic agar enables mixed growth to be more easily identified. Neither the germ tube test nor Candida ID can easily identify. Neither the germ tube test nor Candida ID media will, however, distinguish C. dublinensis from C. albicans as these are both germ tube positive and blue on this medium.

Isolation of yeast from the female genital tract was common. Yeasts other than C. albicans comprised 11% of our cases, and our study and others worldwide have found C. glabrata to be the most common yeast other than C. albicans to be isolated. S. cerevisiae has been considered to be a rare cause of vaginitis; however, this yeast comprised 5% of our yeasts other than C. albicans isolates.

We found no difference in the rate of positive microscopy between C. glabrata vaginal carriage and C. albicans; others have however reported that the diagnosis of C. glabrata vaginitis is more difficult because this organism does not form hyphae or pseudohyphae.

Accepted risk factors for candida vaginitis include poorly controlled diabetes and pregnancy. A postulated risk factor for C. glabrata vaginitis is a more alkaline pH such as occurs with concomitant bacterial vaginosis. We explored these factors in our population but found no difference between C. albicans and C. glabrata in the rate of diabetes, pregnancy, or the isolation of co-pathogens. However, reliance on request forms would have limited the information available.

Women with yeasts other than C. albicans, with the exception of S. cerevisiae and the one isolate of Cryptococcus humicola, were older than women with C. albicans. The reason for this is unclear however, it is possible that these patients may have been subjected to longer periods of antifungal therapy or may have recurrent disease. There is also evidence that Older people may be more likely to be colonised with C. glabrata.

Consistent with other reports, yeasts other than C. albicans generally had higher MICs to FLU, ITZ, and VOR compared to C. albicans. Our study did not investigate the treatments prescribed to the women; however, the literature indicates that topical or oral azole treatment does not reliably treat C. glabrata infections. Cure rates are less than 50% even with longer courses of clotrimazole. Alternative therapies for C. glabrata such as boric acid administered intravaginally once daily for 14 days result in clinical cure or improvement in 81% of patients. The optimal treatment for C. krusei or S. cerevisiae vaginitis is not known. Prolonged courses of clotrimazole or the use of boric acid may be effective whereas FLU is likely to be ineffective.

There are few clinical data on the use of voriconazole for candida vaginitis; however, all our isolates and most isolates of C. glabrata and C. krusei reported from the literature are susceptible in vitro to this new azole which may prove of therapeutic value in the future.

CONCLUSION

In a primary care population the rate of carriage of yeasts other than C. albicans is common with C. glabrata being the most frequently isolated species. Most of the species isolated are less susceptible to the commonly used topical and oral azole agents which has implications for therapy.

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