Background: Rezafungin (RZF) is a novel echinocandin with antifungal activity and is being developed for prophylaxis against invasive fungal disease caused by Candida spp. (39 spp.), C. parapsilosis (33 spp.), C. tropicalis (33 spp.), C. albicans (13 spp.), C. glabrata (9 spp.), C. krusei (7 spp.), and C. utilis (4 spp.) (14). The antifungal susceptibility of these organisms has been determined by CLSI methodologies. There is a need for a more accurate method for determining the antifungal susceptibility of these organisms.

Methods: broth and disk diffusion. The antifungal susceptibility testing of RZF and caspofungin (CAS) were conducted using CLSI approved methods. MHA plates were supplemented with 2% glucose and 0.5% methylene blue. Three lots of Mueller-Hinton agar (MHA) and two types of media were tested. The results of this study are shown in Figures 2 and 3. These results were submitted to the CLSI for validation.

INTRODUCTION
- Invasive fungal infections are a significant problem worldwide due to their prevalence and impact on patient outcome.

METHODS
- The broth-disk correlation study was conducted using broth microdilution (BMD) and disk diffusion (DD). The broth microdilution and disk diffusion methods were conducted using CLSI approved methods. MHA plates were supplemented with 2% glucose and 0.5% methylene blue. Three lots of Mueller-Hinton agar (MHA) and two types of media were tested. The results of this study are shown in Figures 2 and 3. These results were submitted to the CLSI for validation.

RESULTS
- Rezafungin results were analyzed by overall analysis of variance (ANOVA) and then by species analysis. The results of this study are shown in Figures 2 and 3. These results were submitted to the CLSI for validation.

CONCLUSIONS
- The 50% inhibitory concentrations (IC50s) of RZF and caspofungin were calculated. The results of this study are shown in Figures 2 and 3. These results were submitted to the CLSI for validation.

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