

# 5<sup>th</sup> Annual European Pharma Congress

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## Effect of micafungin on biofilm of *Candida dubliniensis* isolated from oral cavity of HIV-infected patients

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*Candida dubliniensis* is opportunistic yeast that has been recently implicated in oropharyngeal candidiasis in human immunodeficiency virus-infected patients. Cells within the biofilm communities display a phenotype resistant to antimicrobials and host defences, so biofilm-associated infections are difficult to treat, representing a source of reinfections. The present study evaluated the effect of Micafungin on the biofilm formation capacity of *C. dubliniensis* isolated from the oral cavity of HIV-infected patients. MICs were determined using broth microdilution according to the CLSI reference method M27-A2 (3). RPMI 1640 was used as the test medium and we used the MIC endpoint of prominent growth reduction at 24 h. We determined the MICs of micafungin against 120 human immunodeficiency virus-infected patients of Nystatin & fluconazole-resistant. Micafungin had good *in vitro* activity against the drug-resistant *C. dubliniensis* tested; the MICs at which 50% (MIC (50)) and 90% (MIC (90)) of isolates were inhibited were 0.03microg/ml and 0.06microg/ml, respectively. The drug-resistant *C. dubliniensis* was inhibited at a micafungin MIC that was  $\leq 1$  microg/ml. The new echinocandin, micafungin has excellent *in vitro* activity against HIV-positive isolates of Nystatin & fluconazole-resistant. Micafungin may prove useful in the treatment of oral infections due to Nystatin & Fluconazole-resistant *Candida*.

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## Title: The Role of Excipients in Drug Product Formulation

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**A**bstract: The presentation will cover the selection of excipients and suppliers. IPEC's classification of excipients will be discussed (new chemical excipients, established excipients or new modifications or combinations of existing excipients) as well as the impact on regulatory filings. In addition, the regulatory framework covering excipient use will be discussed. Although, historically, excipients were always viewed as inert, this is in fact erroneous. The impact of excipients on solubility, permeability absorption and metabolism will be also discussed. (Up to 250 words)

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## Notes: