

Species Diversity and Antifungal Susceptibilities of Oral Yeasts from Patients with Head and Neck Cancer

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Purpose: To investigate the colonization and susceptibility to antifungal drugs of oral yeasts in head and neck cancer patients in Hainan, China.

Methods: Oral mucosa samples from 211 head and neck cancer patients were collected. Oral yeasts were isolated and identified to species by rDNA ITS sequencing. The susceptibilities of all yeasts to amphotericin B, fluconazole, fluorocytosine, itraconazole, and ketoconazole were determined.

Results: Yeasts were isolated from 124 of the 211 oral swabs. The 124 yeast isolates were classified into following 10 species, from the most frequent to the least frequent, *Candida albicans* (53.2%), *Candida tropicalis* (22.6%), *Candida krusei* (6.5%), *Kodamaea ohmeri* (5.6%), *Candida parapsilosis* (4.8%), *Hanseniaspora opuntiae* (2.4%), *Candida metapsilosis* (1.6%), *Pichia terricola* (1.6%), *Pichia norvegensis* (0.8%), and *Trichosporon asahii* (0.8%). The overall frequencies of resistance among the yeasts to amphotericin B, fluconazole, flucytosine, itraconazole, and ketoconazole were 4.8%, 8.1%, 16.1%, 9.7%, and 9.7%, respectively. One *C. albicans* strain and one *C. tropicalis* strain were tolerant/resistant to all five drugs.

Conclusion: Given the high prevalence of oral yeast colonization in head and neck cancer patients and the observed resistance of certain yeast isolates to the five antifungal drugs, our results suggest that rapid identification and susceptibility testing should be implemented before antifungal treatment is applied among patients with head and neck cancer in Hainan.

Keywords: head and neck cancer, oral yeast, *Candida*, antifungal resistance

Introduction

Head and neck cancer is among the most frequent cancers worldwide.^{1,2} In addition to its high prevalence, the survival rate for patients with head and neck cancer especially oral cancer is very low – even with the best care, the five-year survival rate rarely reached 50%.³ While advances in surgical technology have improved the patients' quality of life after surgery, according to meta-analyses of patient data over the past 50 years, the overall mortality rate has not changed.⁴ The commonly used treatment for head and neck cancer patients is local radiotherapy, which often lead to imbalance of the oral microbial flora, resulting in increased mucosal infections of the oral cavity as well as systemic infections by opportunistic yeast pathogens.

Most yeast pathogens are opportunistic pathogens. They are among the common components of the commensal microflora in humans. They are frequently found on

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the skin, oral mucosa and gastrointestinal tract. In most healthy hosts, these commensal yeasts do not cause disease or pathophysiological damages to host tissues and organs. However, in immunocompromised hosts, these commensal yeasts can cause a variety of infections, from superficial, subcutaneous, to invasive infections in many parts of the body.^{5,6} Indeed, fungal infections caused by opportunistic yeast pathogens especially *Candida* species have become a major problem for healthcare systems around the world, leading to significant mortality and high economic burden for both patients and governments.⁶⁻¹² At present, at least 15 *Candida* species are known to cause human infectious diseases, with the following five as the main pathogenic species: *Candida albicans*, *Candida krusei* (syn. *Pichia kudriavzevii* and *Issatchenkia orientalis*), *Candida parapsilosis*, *Candida tropicalis*, and *Candida glabrata* (syn. *Torulopsis glabrata*).⁶⁻¹¹

The major *Candida* pathogens (and most human fungal pathogens) differ from each other in their intrinsic susceptibilities to several common antifungal drugs. However, there have been increasing reports of acquired drug resistance among human fungal pathogens, including those in the genus *Candida*. Part of the increase in drug resistance has been linked to the widespread application of antifungals in both agricultural and clinical settings. The drug-resistant species and strains are complicating clinical treatments. Identifying yeast species distribution and their antifungal drug susceptibility patterns can help develop effective prevention and treatment strategies against yeast pathogens.

Within the human microbiome, the oral cavity represents a significant niche, containing hundreds of microbial species.¹³ The oral cavity is also a gateway for microorganisms to enter many other human body sites. Though the majority of the microbial species in the oral cavity are prokaryotic, opportunistic yeast pathogens are also commonly found on the oral mucosa. Over the last several decades, infections caused by opportunistic yeast pathogens have become the most prevalent fungal infections in humans. Moreover, intrinsically drug tolerant/resistant species have become more common, likely driven by the widespread application of antifungal drugs.¹⁴⁻¹⁹ However, because the oral cavity in humans mostly serves as a transient entry site for food, drinks, and medicine (only for patients taking oral drugs), the oral cavity is often not considered a niche where antifungal resistance is selected for yeast pathogens. Consequently, the origins of drug resistance among oral microbes remain largely unknown.

Since most human pathogenic fungi, including those in the genus *Candida*, have environmental ecological niches outside of humans, it's been hypothesized that the observed antifungal resistance in humans is at least partly due to selection pressure from the environment, including those of agricultural fungicides. Thus, understanding the drug susceptibility profiles of oral yeasts will not only help clinical decision-making but also facilitate developing sound agricultural and environmental policies on fungicide usages.

In cancer patients, postoperative infections caused by opportunistic yeast pathogens not only prolong the recovery time of patients but also bring huge financial and other costs. Consequently, understanding the diversity and distribution of oral yeasts and their drug susceptibility profiles among patients with head and neck cancer will have significant implications for both before and after surgery to prevent and treat yeast infections. However, at present, the oral yeast flora and their antifungal susceptibility for patients with head and neck cancer in Hainan are not known. In this study, we aim to investigate oral yeast colonization and their susceptibilities to antifungal drugs from patients with head and neck cancer in Hainan General Hospital, the largest hospital in Hainan, the southern-most province in China.

Materials and Methods

Samples

We obtained oral swabs from 211 patients who were hospitalized at Hainan General Hospital in Haikou, the capital city of Hainan province and the largest city on Hainan Island in southern China. All patients with head and neck cancer treated at the hospital in 2017 and 2018 were recruited for this study. Our sampling and study were approved by the Ethics Committees of Hainan General Hospital and Hainan Medical University. This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. This study did not impose any medical intervention on any patients. All patients were provided information about the study and all signed a consent form about their willingness to participate. The swabs were taken in 2017 and 2018. Among the 211 patients who agreed to participate, 72 were from the Radiotherapy Division and 139 from the Dentalcare Division, including a total of 144 male and 67 female patients (Table 1). The patients were mainly distributed in the 41 to 60 years old age group. All 211 patients were diagnosed and being treated for head or neck

cancer at the time of sampling. The number of patients with each type of cancer or a combination of cancers is summarized in Table 1. For the 72 patients from the Radiotherapy Division, all had undergone one round of radiation treatment before oral swabs were taken for yeast isolation. At the time when the swabs were taken, no patient had any clinical signs of yeast infection in the oral cavity and none had taken any antifungal drug within three months or used any mouthwash within at least two hours up to the sampling. Oral swab collections and the isolations of yeasts from these swabs all followed previously described protocols.^{20,21} Briefly, sterile cotton

swabs were used to sample the whole upper and lower outer gingiva of each person. After sampling, the tip of each swab was immediately cut off by a sterilized pair of scissors and submerged in a 2mL sterile cryogenic tube containing 1mL sterilized yeast extract-peptone-dextrose (YEPD: 1% yeast extract, 2% peptone, 2% dextrose) broth with 50 mg/L of the antibiotic chloramphenicol. The tubes were taken to the lab and incubated at 30°C for three days. The broths were then streaked onto YEPD agar (YEPD + 2% agar) to select for yeast colonies. Distinct yeast colonies were then purified by further streaking onto new YEPD agar. All purified yeasts isolated from these swabs

Table 1 Carriage and Distribution of Yeast Species from the Oral Swabs Among Head and Neck Cancer Patients in Hainan, China

Host Trait	Host Groups	No. of Patients	No. of Patients with Yeasts (% Positive)	Ca	Ct	Ck	Ko	Cp	Ho	Pt	Cm	Ta	Pn
Age group	≤59 years old	150	82(54.7)	43	16	6	7	3	2	2	1	1	1
	≥60 years old	61	42(68.9)	23	12	2	–	3	1	–	1	–	–
Gender	Male	144	84(58.3)	51	15	6	5	3	2	2	–	–	–
	Female	67	40(59.7)	15	13	2	2	3	1	0	2	1	1
Treatment condition	Without local radiotherapy	139	81(58.3)	42	20	3	5	3	2	2	2	1	1
	With local radiotherapy	72	43(59.7)	24	8	5	2	3	1	–	–	–	–
Types of cancer	Tongue cancer	32	24(75)	15	6	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	Nasopharyngeal carcinoma	63	37(58.7)	19	9	2	2	3	–	1	–	1	–
	Craniopharyngioma	2	1(50.0)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lip cancer	5	1(20.0)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tongue squamous cell carcinoma	6	0(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Brain cancer	7	5(71.4)	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Basal cell carcinoma	2	1(50.0)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Laryngeal cancer	7	6(85.7)	2	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Cheek cancer	10	9(90.0)	5	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Lip and Cheek cancer	2	2(100.0)	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Esophageal cancer	3	3(100.0)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Gum cancer	7	4(57.1)	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Parotid gland cancer	6	2(33.3)	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pyriform fossa squamous cell carcinoma	1	1(100.0)	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pharyngeal Cancer	7	2(28.6)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Multiple oral cancer	1	1(100.0)	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Right palate cancer	5	4(80.0)	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Neck cancer	8	4(50.0)	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Left cheekbone mass	1	1(100.0)	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Submandibular adenocarcinoma	6	0(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mandibular bone cancer	15	9(60.0)	5	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
	Maxillary bone cancer	14	7(50.0)	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Abbreviations: Ca, *Candida albicans*; Ct, *Candida tropicalis*; Ck, *Candida krusei*; Ko, *Kodamaea ohmeri*; Cp, *Candida parapsilosis*; Ho, *Hanseniaspora opuntiae*; Pt, *Pichia terricola*; Cm, *Candida metapsilosis*; Ta, *Trichosporon asahii*; Pn, *Pichia norvegensis*.

have been stored in Sabouraud dextrose broth containing 30% glycerol in a -80°C freezer.

Identification of Yeast Species

To identify the yeasts, we first retrieved the stored isolates from the -80°C freezer and plated them on YEPD agar medium. The plates were incubated for 48–72 h at 30°C . We then harvested the actively growing yeast cells and extracted their genomic DNA followed the protocol described previously by Xu et al.²² To identify the species affiliation of these yeast isolates, we used the universal fungal primers ITS1 and ITS4 to amplify the inter-transcribed spacer (ITS) regions of the nuclear ribosomal RNA gene cluster through polymerase-chain reaction (PCR), following protocols described previously.²⁰ The amplified ITS PCR products were sequenced at BGI-Shenzhen, China. The ITS regions are the universal fungal DNA barcode.²³ As a result, ITS sequences of many known fungal species are available in GenBank as well as in other fungal taxonomy-related databases. Here, our obtained yeast ITS sequences were compared to those in the GenBank through the BLAST search option. The best match based on the full-length ITS sequence to the type strain of each known yeast species in the GenBank database was used for yeast species identification. Specifically, we used $\geq 97\%$ nucleotide sequence identity over the full region of ITS (covering both regions 1 and 2 of the ITS) and a BLAST E-score of $<10^{-10}$ as cutoffs.^{20,21} In addition, we confirmed the species identity by comparing with those in the medical fungi ITS barcode database (<https://its.mycologylab.org/>) using BLAST searches.

Antifungal Susceptibility Testing

For all yeast isolates from these patients, we determined their susceptibility to five common antifungal agents: amphotericin B, fluorocytosine, itraconazole, fluconazole, and ketoconazole. These five antifungal drugs represent three distinct targets in fungal pathogens. These five agents are among the most commonly used antifungal drugs in China for treating yeast infections.^{24,25} We used the agar disk diffusion method to determine their susceptibility, following the CLSI M44-A2 guidelines.²⁶ Disks containing these five drugs were all obtained from ROSCO.²⁷ We used the reference strains as recommended in CLSI M44-A2²⁶ and followed the interpretive criteria of ROSCO²⁷ for susceptible (S), intermediate (I), and resistance (R) for each of the five drugs. The detailed procedures for

determining susceptibility have been described in previous studies.^{20,28}

Analyses of Data

We compared the yeast carriage rates between different demographic groups of head and neck cancer patients, using the relevant functions in the Microsoft Excel program.²⁹ Specifically, we investigated whether the following four host features (Table 1) contributed to yeast carriage rate differences: age (60 yr and older vs 59 yr and younger), sex (female vs male), local radiotherapy (yes vs no), and 22 types of head and neck cancer or combinations of head and neck cancer types (tongue cancer, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, etc. Table 1). Aside from analyzing the overall yeast carriage rate differences, we also compared yeast species distributions among oral swab samples from host groups using the Chi-square test.²⁹ In the case of small number of patients in a specific cancer group, Fisher's Exact test was used. However, due to the small numbers of isolates for most yeast species in our population samples (see below), we only compared the potential differences in yeast species distributions among different demographic groups for the two most common species, *C. albicans* and *C. tropicalis* (see below).

Results

Among the 211 swabs from the oral cavities of 211 head and neck cancer patients, we successfully isolated yeasts from 124 of them, yielding an overall 58.8% isolation rate for yeasts. Table 1 summarizes the yeast carriage rates in the oral cavity among patient groups from Hainan General Hospital, of different sexes, ages, treatments (ie, with or without radiotherapy) and different types of cancer. Our analyses revealed no statistically significant difference in yeast isolation rates between the two treatment groups with or without radiotherapy ($P = 0.839$) and between the two sexes ($P = 0.849$). However, older patients (60 yr +) had a significantly higher oral yeast carriage rate (68.9%) than younger patients (59 yr and younger) (54.7%) ($P = 0.05$). Significant differences were also found among the 14 patient groups with different types of cancer ($P < 0.001$, only patient groups with five or more patients were included in the analyses). Among the cancer groups with five or more patients, those with cheek cancer had the highest yeast carriage rate (9/10; 90%). In contrast, no yeast was isolated in patients with tongue squamous cell carcinoma (0/6) and those with submandibular adenocarcinoma (0/6). Oral swabs from the following five

patient groups all contained yeasts: lip and cheek cancer, esophageal cancer, pyriform fossa squamous cell carcinoma, left cheekbone mass, and multiple oral cancers. However, each of these patient groups had only one to three patients each. The yeast carriage rates among the 14 remaining cancer patient groups were between 20% and 87.5% (Table 1).

We found no statistically significant difference in species composition between oral yeast samples from the two age groups ($P = 0.462$) or among patient groups with different types of cancer(s) ($P = 0.685$) (Table 1). However, yeast populations from the two sexes differed significantly in their yeasts species distributions ($P = 0.021$). Specifically, the samples from males analyzed here had a higher percentage of *C. albicans* (60.7%) than those from females (37.5%). In contrast, samples from females had a higher percentage of *C. tropicalis* (32.5%) than those from male (17.6%).

Distribution of Yeast Species

Based on ITS sequences, the 124 yeast isolates were classified into 10 species. Based on their relative frequencies, the overall prevalence of each of the 10 species, from the most common to the least common in our sample, was *C. albicans* (66 isolates, 53.2%), *C. tropicalis* (28, 22.6%), *C. krusei* (8, 6.5%), *Kodamaea ohmeri* (7, 5.6%), *C. parapsilosis* (6, 4.8%), *Hanseniaspora opuntiae* (3, 2.4%), *Pichia terricola* (2, 1.6%), *C. metapsilosis* (2, 1.6%), *Trichosporon asahii* (1, 0.8%), and *Pichia norvegensis* (1, 0.8%). In 11 of the 22 cancer groups, the most prevalent yeast species was *C. albicans*. Interestingly, *K. ohmeri* was the most frequent species isolated from patients with right palate cancer (3/4). For the remaining patient groups, the sample sizes were very small and other species may be dominant.

Profile of Antifungal Susceptibilities

Results of our antifungal susceptibility testing of all the oral yeasts are summarized in Table 2. The frequencies of isolates with intermediate (I) susceptible and/or resistant (R) phenotypes varied widely among the yeast species as well as among the five antifungal agents (Table 2). Overall, six of the 10 yeast species had at least one isolate with the I and/or the R phenotypes to at least one of the five antifungal drugs. The remaining four yeast species (*C. parapsilosis*, *H. opuntiae*, *C. metapsilosis* and *P. norvegensis*) representing twelve isolates total did not have either the I or the R phenotype against any of the five drugs. However, resistance to four of the five antifungal

agents (except amphotericin B) was observed for several strains of *C. krusei*. Significantly, two of the 124 yeast isolates were not sensitive to any of the five antifungal agents tested in this study. One was a *C. albicans* isolate obtained from a 57 yr old male with nasopharyngeal carcinoma treated by the Radiotherapy Division. The other isolate belonged to *C. tropicalis* and was obtained from a 50 yr old male with craniopharyngioma also treated by the Radiotherapy Division (Table 2).

Overall, 4.8% (6/124) of all yeast strains were resistant to amphotericin B, 8.1% (10/124) resistant to fluconazole, 9.7% (12/124) resistant to itraconazole, 9.7% (12/124) resistant to ketoconazole, and 16.1% (20/124) resistant to fluorocytosine. However, none of the host demographic factors or underlying disease condition was associated with the frequencies of antifungal drug resistance (detailed analyses not shown).

Discussion

The oral cavity is an important ecological niche and a major route of entry for microbial pathogens into the human digestive tract and other organ systems. Infections of the oral cavity are closely related to the overall health status of the host and to mortality.^{30,31} In addition, *Candida* infection has been associated with the development of cancer.³² For example, a Danish report estimated that patients infected with *Candida* had two-fold increase in cancer risks in the esophagus, oropharynx, and tongue.³³ For head and neck cancer patients, especially those undergoing radiotherapy, their immune system is often compromised. Consequently, this group of patients are especially susceptible to oral mucosal and systemic yeast infections. Therefore, understanding their yeast flora, including susceptibilities to antifungal drugs, is extremely important to help prevent and treat such infections.

Our study collected a total of 211 oral mucosal specimens from patients with head and neck cancer. Among these, we were able to isolate yeasts from 124 (58.8%) patients. This yeast isolation rate is similar to that of the Emergency Department patients and the general patient population from several hospitals (66.7%) in Hainan, as reported in a previous study.²⁰ However, the yeast isolation rates from the different groups of patients in Hainan were all much higher than that of healthy people in Hainan (23.1%).²¹ In addition, we found that older patients (60 yr +) with head and neck cancer had a significantly higher rate of oral yeast colonization (68.9%) than those younger

Table 2 Summary Susceptibilities of Oral Yeasts from Head and Neck Cancer Patients in Hainan to Five Antifungal Agents

Species ^a (No. of Isolates)	Drugs	S ^b	I ^c	R ^d	I+R (% Total)
<i>C. albicans</i> (66)	Amphotericin B	63	0	3	3(4.5)
	Fluconazole	63	2	1	3(4.5)
	Itraconazole	61	3	2	5(7.6)
	Ketoconazole	58	6	2	8(12.1)
	Fluorocytosine	55	2	9	11(16.7)
<i>C. tropicalis</i> (28)	Amphotericin B	26	0	2	2(7.1)
	Fluconazole	24	3	1	4(14.3)
	Itraconazole	25	2	1	3(10.7)
	Ketoconazole	26	2	0	2(7.1)
	Fluorocytosine	25	1	2	3(10.7)
<i>C. krusei</i> (8)	Amphotericin B	8	0	0	0(0.0)
	Fluconazole	4	3	1	4(50.0)
	Itraconazole	6	0	2	2(25.0)
	Ketoconazole	6	1	1	2(25.0)
	Fluorocytosine	4	0	4	4(50.0)
<i>K. ohmeri</i> (7)	Amphotericin B	7	0	0	0(0.0)
	Fluconazole	7	0	0	0(0.0)
	Itraconazole	7	0	0	0(0.0)
	Ketoconazole	7	0	0	0(0.0)
	Fluorocytosine	5	0	2	2(18.6)
<i>P. terricola</i> (2)	Amphotericin B	1	0	1	1(50.0)
	Fluconazole	2	0	0	0(0.0)
	Itraconazole	1	0	1	1(50.0)
	Ketoconazole	2	0	0	0(0.0)
	Fluorocytosine	2	0	0	0(0.0)
<i>T. asahii</i> (1)	Amphotericin B	1	0	0	0(0.0)
	Fluconazole	1	0	0	0(0.0)
	Itraconazole	0	0	1	1(100.0)
	Ketoconazole	1	0	0	0(0.0)
	Fluorocytosine	1	0	0	0(0.0)

Notes: ^aFor the remaining four yeast species, *C. parapsilosis* (6), *H. opuntiae* (3), *C. metapsilosis* (2) and *P. norvegensis* (1), all isolates were sensitive to all five tested antifungal agents. ^bS, susceptible to drug, ^cI, intermediate susceptible to drug, ^dR, resistant to drug.

patients (54.7%) ($P = 0.05$). This observed age-group difference was similar to earlier reports for both healthy hosts and other types of patients in Hainan.^{20,21} While we did not record denture wear among patients, it's possible that older patients may have a higher frequency of denture wear usage in Hainan that could have contributed to their

higher frequency of *Candida* colonization. Together, these studies suggest that old age and compromised health are both associated with high oral yeast carriage rate in the Hainan population.

Previous studies have shown that *Candida* infections in cancer patients in Europe were mainly caused by three species, *C. albicans*, *C. tropicalis* and *C. glabrata*.³⁴ Here, among the 124 yeast strains, *C. albicans* (53.2%) and *C. tropicalis* (22.6%) were the two most common yeast species, similar to those found in Europe. Indeed, in most epidemiological surveys reported so far around the world, *C. albicans* is the most prevalent yeast species associated with humans, either as a commensal or as an opportunistic pathogen. Similarly, *C. tropicalis* accounts for a significant proportion of clinical candidiasis worldwide. This is especially true for several geographic areas such as Brazil and East Asia. In these regions, *C. tropicalis* is either the first or the second most frequently isolated yeasts in humans.^{15,35,36} The high-frequency isolation of *C. tropicalis* in our current study is consistent with the global pattern for tropical regions.

However, though *C. glabrata* is a commonly found yeast in humans, none of the 124 yeasts in our sample belonged to this species. Instead, *C. krusei* (= *Pichia kudriavzevii*) was the third most common species (6.5%) in this sample. *C. krusei* is commonly found in the production of fermented foods, including chocolate, drinks such as liquor, and preserved vegetables.³⁷ It's tempting to speculate that the *C. krusei* isolates from among the head and neck cancer patients in our study likely originated in the foods, drinks, or the immediate environments of these patients. Indeed, phylogenomic analysis of clinical and environmental isolates revealed close relationships between those ecological populations with no clear separation of clinical and environmental isolates of *C. krusei* into distinct subpopulations.³⁷ Together, these results revealed the importance of analyzing environmental populations of yeasts, including those in our foods, for understanding the epidemiology of yeast infections in humans. Our results suggest that care should be taken to ensure protection for people with compromised immunity who works in certain food production fields where opportunistic pathogenic yeasts such as *C. krusei* may be prevalent. Similar cautions may be extended to consumers with weakened immune functions about foods derived from fermentations of such opportunistic yeast pathogens.

The fourth most common species (5.6%) in this sample was *K. ohmeri*. *K. ohmeri* (previously known as *Pichia*

ohmeri or *Yamadazyma ohmeri*) belong to the same family of yeasts as *Candida*.^{38,39} In the last two decades, it has been recognized as an emerging yeast pathogen that can cause a diversity of infections in both immunocompromised and some apparently immunocompetent humans, including fungemia, funguria, endocarditis, peritonitis and wound infections.^{39–42}

C. parapsilosis was the fifth most common species (4.8%) in this study. Similar to *C. albicans* and *C. tropicalis*, *C. parapsilosis* can cause a diversity of yeast infections in both immunocompromised and immunocompetent hosts. Of special note is that *C. parapsilosis* can form abundant biofilms on plastic and other artificial surfaces and is a common asymptomatic colonizer of the human skin and mucosal surfaces. In addition, it can grow rapidly in parenteral nutrition administered to ICU patients, thereby placing undernourished children and low-birth-weight neonates^{43–45} at increased risk.

The other five species were *H. opuntiae* (3, 2.4%), *P. terricola* (2, 1.6%), *C. metapsilosis* (2, 1.6%), *T. asahii* (1, 0.8%), and *P. norvegensis* (1, 0.8%). *H. opuntiae* and *P. terricola* can be isolated from soil, fruit juice, sea water and other habitats and shows many similarities to *P. kudriavzevii*, with both capable of causing systemic infection.^{41,46} *C. metapsilosis* is closely related to *C. parapsilosis* and can cause similar infections as *C. parapsilosis*. *T. asahii* and *P. norvegensis* have recently been recognized as emerging fungal pathogens able to cause invasive infections in neutropenic cancer patients as well as in critically ill patients submitted to invasive medical procedures and broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy.^{47,48}

Our antifungal susceptibility testing found a number of yeast isolates being resistant to each of the five antifungal drugs, including two isolates being tolerance/resistant to all five drugs. Jahanshiri et al⁴⁹ found that a large number of yeasts from patients who had undergone head and neck radiotherapy and chemotherapy were highly resistant to fluconazole and itraconazole, including cross-resistance to both drugs. Cross-resistance to multiple triazoles (ie, fluconazole, itraconazole and ketoconazole) was also found in this study. However, no statistically significant difference was found in triazole resistance rates between hosts with vs those without localized radiotherapy. Surprisingly, despite none of our patients had taken any antifungal drug prior to the sampling, the rates of amphotericin B resistance to (4.8%) and flucytosine resistance (16.1%) were higher than those of bloodstream yeast

isolates reported previously from Asia, Europe, and Americas.^{5–12,16,17} Those bloodstream isolates reported in the literature were mostly isolated from patients who had taken antifungal drugs.^{5–12,16,17} The only report that showed a higher frequency of drug resistance than ours was the recent study by Jahanshiri et al.⁴⁹ Their study investigated 160 patients with neck and head cancer from Iran.⁴⁹ In their survey, the three dominant species of yeasts were *C. albicans* (53.3%), *C. tropicalis* (21.66%) and *C. glabrata* (15%). The percentages of their *C. albicans* strains being resistant to amphotericin B, fluconazole, ketoconazole, and itraconazole were 87.50%, 62.5%, 93.75%, and 81.25%, respectively. Furthermore, their non-*albicans Candida* strains also showed high frequencies of resistance to amphotericin B (69.28%), fluconazole (42.85), ketoconazole (89.28%), and itraconazole (85.71%).⁴⁹ These drug-resistant rates in Iran were much higher than the rates so far reported in any other survey, including those in our samples. One potential reason for the difference between our study and that by Jahanshiri et al⁴⁹ is that our patient population in the Radiotherapy Division only underwent one round of radiotherapy before oral swabs were taken. Additional and frequent radiotherapy may cause more damages to the oral microbial defense and more mutations in the oral yeasts that could potentially contribute to increased yeast carriage rate and increased resistance to antifungal drugs, when compared with patients without any radiotherapy.

Within each of the three non-*Candida* species in our sample (*K. ohmeri*, *P. terricola*, *T. asahii*), at least one isolate showed either the I and/or the R phenotype to at least one of the five antifungal agents. This result is similar to what was reported previously for oral yeasts from hospitalized patients with other underlying conditions.²⁰ However, this result is different from what was found in Taiwan where all their non-*Candida* oral yeasts were all susceptible to their tested antifungal drugs.⁵⁰ We would like to stress that the sample sizes for the majority of the non-*Candida* oral yeast species analyzed so far have been very small. Consequently, it is difficult to determine whether the observed differences between our samples and those published previously are statistically significant. A number of hypotheses have been suggested to explain potential origin(s) of drug-resistant yeasts in patients who had never taken any antifungal drugs,²⁰ including heavy use of agricultural fungicides and the presence of other stress factors. These hypotheses can be applied equally to

explain the observations here, and they are not described further.

Radiotherapy is among the most frequently used methods to treat patients suffering head and neck cancer. The rate of oral fungal infections may increase in these patients because radiotherapy often leads to reduced host immunity. Oral yeast infection has been frequently associated with morbidity in these patients. These infections are commonly manifested with symptoms such as oral thrush, angular cheilitis and erythematous but can expand to other body sites such as esophagus and the blood circulatory system, leading to life-threatening systemic infections.^{51,52} Therefore, understanding the distribution of oral yeasts in patients with head and neck cancer and the susceptibilities of these yeasts to antifungal drugs could be of great practical significance for developing targeted preoperative and postoperative prevention and treatment strategies against yeast infections in these patients.

In conclusion, our study provides the first description of oral yeast species distribution among head and neck cancer patients in Hainan Province in southern China. In addition, we determined the patterns of antifungal susceptibilities for all 124 yeast isolates. We analyzed the potential contributions of patient age, sex, underlying head and neck cancer type, and/or radiation therapy to yeast species distribution and antifungal susceptibilities. The identification of multi-drug resistant yeasts in patients who had never taken any antifungal drugs calls for greater research efforts to monitor and track drug-resistant pathogens in our clinics and environments.

Abbreviations

rDNA, ribosome deoxyribonucleic acid; ITS, inter-transcribed spacer; YEPD, yeast extract–peptone–dextrose; RNA, ribonucleic acid; PCR, polymerase-chain reaction; CLSI, Clinical Laboratory Standard Institute; R, resistant; I, intermediate; S, susceptible; *C. albicans*, *Candida albicans*; *C. krusei*, *Candida krusei*; *C. metapsilosis*, *Candida metapsilosis*; *C. parapsilosis*, *Candida parapsilosis*; *C. tropicalis*, *Candida tropicalis*; *H. opuntiae*, *Hanseniaspora opuntiae*; *K. ohmeri*, *Kodamaea ohmeri*; *P. norvegensis*, *Pichia norvegensis*; *P. terricola*, *Pichia terricola*; *T. asahii*, *Trichosporon asahii*.

Data Sharing Statement

The detailed host demographic information for each individual yeast isolate is available upon request.

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Disclosure

We declare that there are no competing financial or other interests associated with this study.

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