

Oral carriage of candidiasis in patients with oral dental diseases: predisposing factors, species and their antifungal susceptibility patterns

Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate prevalence, frequency and predisposing factors as well as their antifungal susceptibility pattern of oral candidiasis (OC) in patients attending outpatient's dental clinic with various dental diseases. A total of 150 patients were enrolled in this study aged from 4 to 73 years attended outpatient dental clinic, at Zahra district Tripoli, Libya between May 20017 and May 2018. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the frequency of yeasts in the oral cavity, and to determine the main yeast species present, their correlation with various dental problems as well as other predisposing factors and there antifungal susceptibility patterns. One hundred and fifty patients were enrolled in this study. Patients were submitted to an odontological examination for the identification of dental caries and dental plaque, and other dental problems, as well as for yeast culture. Identification of all species was based on standard mycological methods and antifungal susceptibility test was performed by using disk diffusion susceptibility method and several antifungal drugs such as (fluconazole, amphotericin B, ketoconazole, econazole, itraconazole) were used. The frequency oral carriage of yeasts was 64 % (96), with 78% aged from 20 to 60 years old. Caries, plaque, gingivitis periodontitis, and lower teeth are the most dental problem in which, more than 50% harbors candida species in their oral cavity. Diabetes, pregnancy and smoking, is among common predisposing factors. *Candida albicans* was the most prevalent species (41.7%), *C. glabrata* (27.1%) and *C. dubliniensis* (11.5%). Susceptibility test show that *Candida albicans* was highly resistant to most azole antifungal and *Candida dubliniensis* was highly resistant to fluocytosine. Other candida species show variable susceptibility to various antifungal drugs.

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Results: The frequency oral carriage of yeasts was 64 % (96), with 78% aged from 20 to 60 years old. Caries, plaque, gingivitis periodontitis, and lower teeth are the most dental problem in which, more than 50% harbors candida species in their oral cavity. Diabetes, pregnancy and smoking, is among common predisposing factors. *Candida albicans* was the most prevalent species (41.7%), *C. glabrata* (27.1%) and *C. dubliniensis* (11.5%). Susceptibility test show that *Candida albicans* was highly resistant to most azole antifungal and *Candida dubliniensis* was highly resistant to fluocytosine. Other candida species show variable susceptibility to various antifungal drugs.

Conclusion: This finding indicated a correlation between the presence of caries and other dental diseases with yeasts carriage in the mouth. However, there was no clear cut correlation between yeasts carriage in healthy and health patients.

Keywords: candida species, gingivitis, prosthesis, diabetes

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Introduction

Different species of yeasts can colonize the oral mucosa under well-balanced ecosystem conditions. The primary etiological agent of oral candidiasis is the yeast *C. albicans*; however, other species that cause disease less commonly include *C. tropicalis*, *C. glabrata*, *C. krusei*, *C. parapsilosis*, *C. guilliermondii*, and *C. Dubliniensis*.¹

However, alterations in this equilibrium may transform these microorganisms into infectious agents, expressing virulence factors and invading tissues.² The incidence of fungal infections has increased in recent years in many countries, which has stimulated scientific studies.¹ In relation to oral infections, such as stomatitis, candida has been found in different situations such as root canal infections, especially in the root canals of obdurate teeth in which treatment has failed. *C. albicans* has been associated with cases of persistent root canal infections, because this yeast can be resistant to some intracanal medications.³

Dental caries is a chronic and multifactorial disease that, although avoidable, still represents an important problem in public health, since it affects approximately 90% of the population, mainly children and adolescents, compromising their quality of life and development.⁴ The development of caries depends on the interaction of multi factors relating to the host, especially a diet rich in fermentable carbohydrates, and the presence of Cariogenic microorganisms⁵ Microbial process resulting from a nonspecific accumulation of acid-producing microorganisms on teeth; it should be interesting to confirm the possible involvement of other microorganisms in their formation. Classically, the microorganisms involved in the genesis and development of caries are bacteria such as *Streptococcus mutans* and other cocci and rods.⁶ Furthermore there is evidence of the involvement of *C. albicans* in the etiology of dental caries.⁷ Yeast cells are certainly acidogenic microorganisms, but the primary caries process has not yet been linked to the presence of yeast cells. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the frequency of yeasts in the oral cavity, determine the main species present, and assess the possibility of a correlation between the presence of yeasts with caries and dental plaque as well as other predisposing factors and their antifungal susceptibility patterns.

Materials and methods

Patients oral rinse study sample

One Hundred fifty asymptomatic individuals patients with dental oral disease referred to the dental clinics in ZAHRA City were enrolled in this study. Oral mouth rinse samples were taken as well as sample from infected teeth when involved. A patient's information sheet (Questionnaire survey) was used included patient information such as age, gender, oral condition, gingivitis, periodontitis, caries, smoking and any other predisposing factors.

Samples collections and processing

Samples were obtained by an oral rinse in which the mouth was washed for 30 second with 10mL of sterile water. The mouthwash liquid was deposited in conical tubes and stored in an insulated container until microbiological processing. Later, this suspension was washed three times in sterilized 0.1M phosphate-buffered saline pH 7.4 (PBS) by centrifugation 3.000rpm, the pellet was resuspended in 1mL of PBS, and 10µL aliquots were inoculated with a bacteriological loop onto the surface of Sabouraud's dextrose agar with antibiotic

(Oxoid Ltd).⁸ Plates were incubated at 30°C for 24 to 72h. Yeasts were identified by germ-tube production, micromorphology, and chlamydo spores production on Tween 80-corneal agar. All isolates with germ tube test positive and chlamydo spores positive on corn meal agar plus tween 80 were identified as *C. albicans* or *C. dubliniensis*. Sunflower seed agar and xylose hypertonic media^{9,10} was used to differentiate *C. albicans* from *C. dubliniensis*. Non *candida albicans* species were identified by API 20C AUX (bioMérieux's), Sample from involved teeth was suspended in 1ml of sterile normal saline, vortexes for 1 minute and 0.1ml subsequently inoculating on an Sabouraud's dextrose agar plus antibiotics (SDA) when required.¹¹

Antifungal susceptibility testing

Five distinct colonies of approximately one mm from each 24 hours old culture grew on Sabouraud Dextrose Agar incubated at 35±2°C. Colonies were suspended in 5mL of sterile 0.85% Saline. The resulting suspension was adjusted to the turbidity to yield 1×10⁶-5×10⁶ cells/mL (i.e., 0.5 McFarland standard). A sterile cotton swab moistened with the inoculums suspension was used to apply to a 90mm diameter plate containing Mueller-Hinton agar supplemented with 2% glucose and 0.5µg/mL methylene blue (GM-MH agar medium).^{12,13} The plates were allowed to dry for 5-15 minutes before disks were placed in the center of the agar. The following antifungal disks were purchased from Liofilchem, Italy were used are Amphotericin B (20µg), Caspofungin (5µg), Clotrimazole (50µg), Econazole (10µg), Fluconazole (25µg and 100µg), Flucytosine (1µg), Itraconazole (50µg), Ketoconazole (10µg), Miconazole (10µg), Nystatin (10 100 IU), Posaconazole (5µg), Voriconazole (1µg). The plates were incubated for 18-24 hours at 37±2°C and the slowly growing isolates were again read after 48 hours incubation. Zone sizes interpreted according to CLSI document criteria for susceptible and resistant.¹⁴ Quality control: Quality control procedures were performed as per CLSI guidelines¹³ using *C. albicans* ATCC 90028 and *C. parapsilosis* ATCC 22019 strains, as quality control strains for fluconazole and voriconazole disk diffusion testing.

Results

Oral rinses sample were obtained from 150 patients, 54.7% (n=82) females and 45.3% (n=68) males, most patients were between 20 and 60 years old with over 50% culture positive for yeasts. Female was more colonized by yeast than male and high yeast colonization was also found among patient age from 20 to 40 years old, (Table 1).

Table 1 Distribution of oral cavity cultures positive for yeasts according to gender, age, dental problem and predisposing factors

Variable analysis	Total number	Positive culture	%
Oral cavity sample	150	96	64
Sex			
Female	82	55	7.1
Male	68	41	60.3
Total	150	96	64
Age distribution			
≤ than 20	7	5	71.4
≤ than 40	55	40	72.7
≤ than 60	69	38	55.1
> 60	19	13	68.4

Table continued

Variable analysis	Total number	Positive culture	%
Total	150	96	64
Pregnant	4	4	100
Diabetes mellitus	5	4	80
PF only	15	11	73.3
Periodontitis	11	8	72.7
Dental caries	18	12	66.7
DC+PF	65	43	66.2
Gingivitis	27	17	63
DC only	62	38	61.3
NAD and No PF	8	4	50
Smoking	5	2	40

NAD (No Apparent Disease), DC (Dental compliant), PF (predisposing factor)

Carries gingivitis, dental plaque is most common dental compliments associated yeast carriage and lower teeth were more involved than upper teeth (73 and 18 respectively), however positive culture was higher among patients from upper teeth problem (77.8% and 60.3%). Cultures for yeast were positive in all cases even among patient with Non Apparent Disease (NAD) or non-diseased teeth. However positive culture for yeasts was higher in patient with dental compliant 38 out 62 positive culture (61.3%), in contrast to patient with NAD and non-predisposing factors 4 out of 8 (50%), as shown in Table 1. High frequency of positive culture for yeast in patient with predisposing factors than patient has non predisposing factors was also seen, in which out of 11 positive culture out of 15 (73.3%) have at least has one predisposing factor Pregnancy and diabetes are the most common predisposing factor yield positive culture for yeast comparing to patient with any other risk factors. The lowest rate carriage 4 out 8 (50%) positive cultures in our study was only observed among patient with free of both dental complaint and any predisposing factor (Table 1). Detailed culture positive for yeast of variable analysis are shown in Table 1. The frequency positive of culture in patient with different risk factors is presented in Figure 1, which indicated that dental compliant and predisposing factors are major cause in oral carriage and colonization with yeast in our study.

Out of 150 patients evaluated in this study 96 (64%) patients were identified as oral candida carriers. *C. albicans* was identified in (41.7%) of the oral rinse and (36.4%) from teeth samples, being the predominant *Candida species*. Additionally, *C. glabrata* comprised (27.1% and 27.3 % respectively) of the isolates, followed by *C. dubliniensis* (11.5% and 24.2 respectively). Detailed of yeast isolated from both oral rinse and teeth site are summarized in Table 2.

The antifungal susceptibility test as determined by the disc diffusion method for isolates from both oral rinse and teeth site are presented in Table 3. All *Candida* isolates tested were susceptible to amphotericin B, nystatin and Caspofungin. All *C. albicans* were highly resistant to fluconazole, Itraconazole, Posaconazole and voriconazole. *C. dubliniensis*, *C. glabrata* and other candida species isolates were more susceptible. All isolates including *C. albicans* were more susceptible to Clotrimazole, Econazole, Miconazole and ketoconazole. All isolates except *C. guilliermondii* were determined as highly resistant to flucytosine.

Table 2 Type and frequency of yeast species isolated from oral rinse and teeth site specimens

Oral rinse species	Total no	%	Site species	Total number	%
<i>Candida albicans</i>	40	41.7	<i>Candida albicans</i>	12	36.4
<i>Candida glabrata</i>	26	27.1	<i>Candida glabrata</i>	9	27.3
<i>Candida dubliniensis</i>	11	11.5	<i>Candida dubliniensis</i>	8	24.2
<i>Candida famata</i>	6	6.3	<i>Cryptococcus laurentii</i>	2	6.1
<i>Cryptococcus humicolus</i>	4	4.2	<i>Candida famata</i>	1	3
<i>Cryptococcus laurentii</i>	4	4.2	<i>Cryptococcus humicolus</i>	1	3
<i>Candida guilliermondii</i>	2	2.1			
<i>Trichosporum mucoides</i>	1	1			
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	1	1			
<i>Rhodotorula minuta</i>	1	1			
Total	96/150		Total	33/91	

Table 3 Antifungal susceptibility profile of *Candida* isolates by disk diffusion technique

Oral einse species	% of susceptibility												
	AMB	FLU25	FLI100	POSS	NY10	CLO50	ITC50	AFY1	VOI	CAS5	KCA10	MCL10	ECN10
Species													
<i>Candida albicans</i>	100	26.3	26.3	23.7	100	100	26.3	5.3	26.3	100	63.2	100	100
<i>Candida glabrata</i>	100	80.8	80.8	80.8	100	100	76.9	7.7	76.9	100	80.5	100	100
<i>Candida dubliniensis</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	9.1	90.9	100	100	100	100
<i>Candida famata</i>	100	83.3	83.3	66.7	100	100	83.3	0	83.3	100	100	100	100
<i>Candida guilliermondii</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	100	100	100	100	100
Other yeast	100	81.8	81.8	81.7	100	100	81.8	18.2	81.8	100	100	100	100
Teeth site species													
<i>Candida albicans</i>	100	36.4	36.4	36.4	100	100	27.3	27.3	36.4	100	72.7	100	100
<i>Candida dubliniensis</i>	100	100	100	88.9	100	100	100	33.3	88.9	100	100	100	100
<i>Candida glabrata</i>	100	88.9	88.9	88.9	100	100	77.8	33.3	77.8	100	100	100	100
Other yeast	100	75	75	75	100	100	75	0	75	100	100	100	100

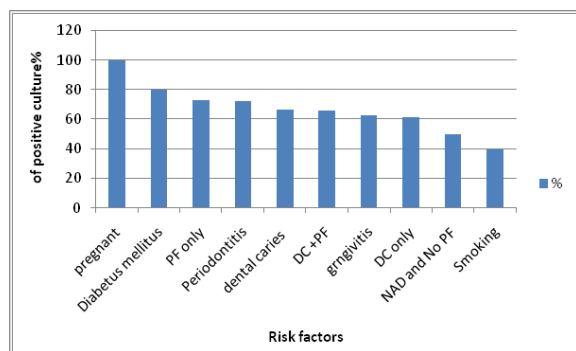


Figure 1 Yeast positive culture in patient with various risk factors with reference to positive

DC, dental complaint; PF, predisposing factors; NAD, no apparent disease.

Discussion

The present study to our knowledge is the first study to survey the prevalence of oral *Candida species* in Tripoli, Libya. The aim of this study was to investigate the carriage rate and background factors underlying carriage of oral *Candida species* in patient attending outpatient dental clinic in Tripoli district area. The carriage of *Candida spp.* in the oral cavities was 96 (64%) over all. High oral carriage of yeast either in sex gender or age group was associated in all positive cultures with the presence of at least one dental complaint, in which 127 have at least one dental disease and 81 (63.8%) was positive for yeast. In contrast to patient with no apparent disease (NAD), 23 and only 15 was culture positive for yeast (65.2%), however 15 out 23 at least has one predisposing factor, this may explain high rate yeast carriage in NAD patient. Various study show that high oral carriage of candida in female than male, this may be attributed to the fact that female have more predisposing factors to be colonized and infected than male.¹⁵ Different study showed similar result indicates the importance role of dental compliant particular dental carriage gingivitis as well as Periodontitis in candida colonization.¹⁶ The rule of *candida species* especially *candida albicans* in oral cavity has been investigated and found to possess nannry virulence factors such as biofilm, adhesion and others to paly important rule in colonization and infection.¹⁷ This may explain its high frequent isolation in our study and others.¹⁸ Diabetes and pregnancy are the most important single Predisposing factor for yeast oral carriage in our study, this may also be related the fact that pregnancy and diabetes more prone and susceptible to candida colonization and infection not only oral site but also other such vaginitis in female.¹⁹ Our study also shows that most patient attending dental clinic with dental compliant as well as at least one predisposing factor. This may explain the high rate oral carriage by yeast and importance of both risk factors in oral colonization and infection. Considerable high carriage among our patients with no dental compliant and predisposing factor may be attributed to poor dental hygiene and cleaning.²⁰

Isolation of *C. glabrata* and *C. dubliniensis* in our study as the most important second pathogen to be isolated from oral cavity was similar to other study.^{21,22} This finding can be related to the fact that both species has been emerged as an important pathogen in the last few years among immunocompromised patient and oral candidiasis either due antifungal resistant as with *C. glabrata* or virulence factors in *C. Dubliniensis*.^{23,24}

All *Candida* isolates tested were susceptible to amphotericin B, nystatin, caspofungin, clotrimazole, miconazole and econazole. Furthermore, all *C. albicans* show high resistant to fluconazole,

itraconazole, posaconazole and voriconazole. In contrast all other candida species including *C. dubliniensis* isolates were susceptible to most azole. However, *C. glabrata* isolates showed reduced susceptibility to fluconazole, itraconazole, posaconazole and voriconazole and some of these isolates were also resistant to ketoconazole. All candida species including other yeast were highly resistant to fluocytosine, this due innately resistant or rapid developed resistance.²⁵ Resistance of *C. albicans* to fluconazole and other new azole possibly due to cross resistant between these classes of antifungal and have been reported by other studies as observed in our study.²⁶ This is finding may guide our empiric treatment to shift for old azole in high-risk patients with known predisposing factors from developing serious candida infection particular with *C. albicans*. Identification of the infecting species such as *C. glabrata* or *C. dubliniensis* and other non-candida albicans could also be highly predictive of the likely drug susceptibility to azoles and could be used as a guide to therapy.

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Conflict of interest

Author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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