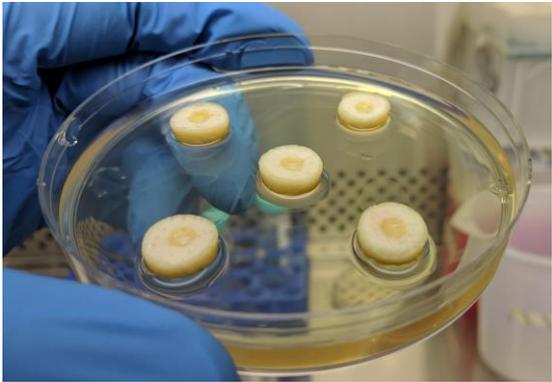
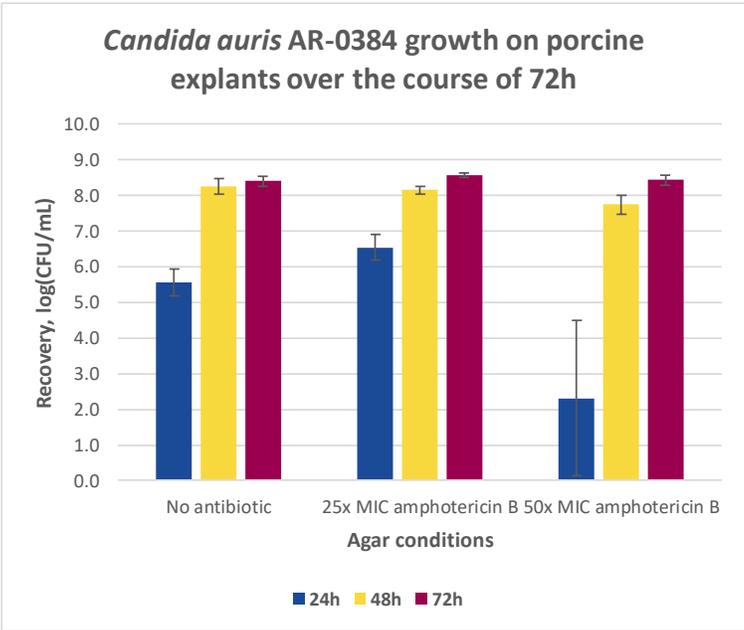


May 7, 2019, Ithaca, NY: *Candida auris*, a potentially deadly, drug resistant fungus, has recently been reported infecting patients in hospitals and nursing homes worldwide. With the increased attention this pathogen has received, iFyber has expanded our portfolio of the microorganisms available in the *ex vivo* porcine dermal biofilm model to include *C. auris*. The model is often customized to fit the specific needs of wound care developers with respect to properties of the test articles and the use of clinically relevant microorganisms.

The preliminary data presented here shows growth of *C. auris* (AR-0384) on the sterilized porcine dermal matrix over the course of 72 h. Further, explants inoculated with *C. auris* were challenged with 25x MIC (about 20 µg/mL) or 50x MIC (about 40 µg/mL) of amphotericin B present in the agar on which the explants are incubated. Although at the 24 h time point the higher concentration of amphotericin B (50xMIC) resulted in lower level of *C. auris* present on the explants, with longer incubation time, *C. auris* recovered and the number of survivors reached approximately 8 logs for all three agar conditions tested. The model is available to begin testing the effects of various antimicrobial and anti-biofilm agents at reducing this robust *C. auris* biofilm within the soft tissue matrix.



Upper left – graph showing recovery of *C. auris* grown on porcine dermal explants.
 Upper right – picture of porcine dermal explants incubated on soft agar.
 Bottom – schematic of the *ex vivo* biofilm model experimental flow.

