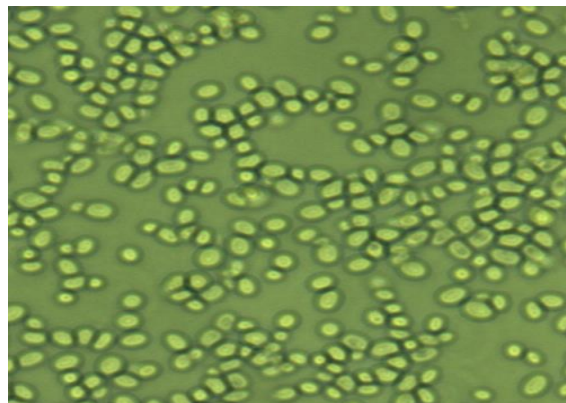


CANDIDA GLABRATA

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION	
Kingdom	Fungi
Division	Ascomycota
Class	Saccharomycetes
Order	Saccharomycetales
Family	Debaryomycetaceae
Genus	Candida
Species	C.glabrata



(Candida glabrata 1600x)

Candida glabrata is a haploid yeast of the genus Candida, previously known as *Torulopsis glabrata*. This species of yeast is non-dimorphic and no mating activity has been observed. *C. glabrata*, together with other Candida species, belongs to the class Fungi Imperfecti, the order Moniliales, and the family Cryptococcaceae. *C. glabrata* is a non-dimorphic yeast that exists as small blastoconidia under all environmental conditions as a pathogen. In fact, *C. glabrata* is the only Candida species that does not form pseudohyphae at temperatures above 37°C. Until recently, Candida glabrata was considered a relatively nonpathogenic commensal fungal organism of human mucosal tissues. However, with the increased use of immunosuppressive agents, mucosal and systemic infections caused by *C. glabrata* have increased significantly, especially in the human immunodeficiency virus-infected population. A major obstacle in *C. glabrata* infections is their innate resistance to azole antimycotic therapy, which is very effective in treating infections caused by other Candida species. *C. glabrata* currently ranks second or third

as the causative agent of superficial (oral, esophageal, vaginal, or urinary) or systemic candidal infections, which are often nosocomial. Currently, however, there are few recognized virulence factors of *C. glabrata* and little is known about the host defense mechanisms that protect against infection. Treatment of *C. glabrata* infections can include azoles but often requires amphotericin B or flucytosine.