Candida and Mucorales (1), and 68) IFI. Considering only those 35 patients who had breakthrough IFI. Eighteen of 35 patients (51%) had breakthrough IFI, with an overall survival of 30% versus 0% for placebo mice (Fig A). An emerging fungal pathogen, C. auris, rarely engaged in phagocytosis or produced NETs. By Sytox Green staining, C. auris triggered negligible NET release by human neutrophils, with levels 7-fold lower when compared with C. albicans (Fig A). C. auris did not induce neutrophils to generate ROS, a key signaling mechanism for NET formation. The ineffective neutrophil response to C. auris correlated with diminished fungal killing (Fig B). Imaging of neutrophils in a zebrafish model of invasive candidiasis revealed the recruitment of approximately 50% fewer neutrophils in response to C. auris when compared with C. albicans (Fig C).

Conclusion. C. auris evades neutrophils by altering multiple aspects of their usual anti-candidal responses. We propose that this diminished innate immune response may contribute to the unexpected virulence of C. auris.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.