4.HYPOTHESIS
Candidiasis which accounts for 66.80% of fungal infection and mortality rate of 25% is caused by opportunistic yeast belonging to genus Candida. Candida is usually a commensal of digestive tract, Genitourinary tract, skin, mainly originates endogenously and turn pathogenic because of alteration of host immunity. Among Candida, C.albicans is by far the most common species isolated. There is also gradual shift in antifungal susceptibility profile.

Therefore there is need to monitor laboratory data for possible emergence of resistance and to select the most appropriate antifungal agents. Difference in the expression of putative virulence factor and in the antifungal susceptibility has raised the need for species level identification and also hypothesize that the absence of heterozygosity at the ERG11 locus is a result of the selective pressures associated with azole treatment. More specifically, following the acquisition of an ERG11 mutation that confers reduced susceptibility to azoles, there is presumably an additional growth advantage conferred on isolates that undergo a gene conversion event that results in introduction of the ERG11 mutation, and thereby the linked silent mutations, into both copies of ERG11.