Isolation of *Candida dubliniensis* from denture wearers

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Received 30 November 2008
Accepted 4 March 2009

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*Rceived 30 November 2008 Accepted 4 March 2009*

**INTRODUCTION**

Denture-related stomatitis (DRS) is a local recurring disease (Budtz-Jorgensen *et al.*, 1975; Dar-Odeh & Shehabi, 2003) that attacks the mucosal area subjacent to dental prostheses, beneath the fitting surface of the denture, especially maxillary dentures. Many studies have discussed the involvement of *Candida albicans* in the establishment and persistence of such disease since the acrylic denture fitting surfaces seem to facilitate the adherence of this micro-organism (Webb *et al.*, 1998; Makihira *et al.*, 2002; Ramage *et al.*, 2004; Moura *et al.*, 2006). Non-*albicans* *Candida* species can also be obtained from DRS lesions (Figueiral *et al.*, 2007).

Recently, a newly identified *Candida* species has emerged, *Candida dubliniensis*, which exhibits numerous characteristics typical of *C. albicans* species, including the formation of green colonies on CHROMagar medium. Both microorganisms share several phenotypic traits such as the ability to form true germ tubes, adhere to epithelial surfaces, secrete a range of aspartic proteinases and form chlamydo-or spores (Martinez *et al.*, 2002; Sullivan & Coleman, 1998; Sahand *et al.*, 2005; Gilfillan *et al.*, 1998). *C. dubliniensis* was first obtained from oropharyngeal lesions of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-positive patients (Sullivan & Coleman, 1998). Diabetic HIV-negative individuals also exhibited a high prevalence of *C. dubliniensis* in oral carriage and disease states (Willis *et al.*, 2000). Recent work has documented the presence of *C. dubliniensis* in just one case of DRS lesion (Mosca *et al.*, 2005). The association between *C. dubliniensis* and DRS suggests that this microorganism may play important roles in the establishment and persistence of DRS.

Therefore, in this work, we examined the presence of *C. dubliniensis* in samples from palate and maxillary dentures from 112 denture wearers presenting with or without DRS. In order to address this, CHROMagar culture and PCR
were utilized. Our data demonstrated that Candida species were more frequently isolated from the palate as well as the internal surface of maxillary dentures from individuals with DRS than from control denture wearer individuals. PCR analysis indicated that C. dubliniensis was recovered from the palate and/or maxillary denture from both groups studied (5.3–10.7%) and confirmed that C. albicans was the species most associated with the disease (89.2% on palate and 78.5% on maxillary denture).

**METHODS**

**Subject population.** One hundred and twelve denture wearers were selected from the population referred to the Clinics of Prosthodontics at the Bauru School of Dentistry, University of São Paulo (Bauru, SP, Brazil). A complete clinical examination was performed, including medical and dental histories and an intra-oral examination. Fifty-six patients were clinically diagnosed as having DRS and 56 were designated healthy controls. The age of the participants ranged from 44 to 94 years. The protocol for all the procedures was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee. All the subjects signed an informed consent.

Inclusion criteria were as follows: participants had to be complete acrylic (heat-cured resin) denture wearers, presenting with and without DRS, and who reported wearing their complete maxillary dentures for at least 12 h a day over the previous 2 years. The exclusion criteria were: smoking, alcoholism, types 1 and 2 diabetes, any diseases or medicines generating immunosuppression, autoimmune diseases and drug use (including antifungal medication).

**Identification of DRS and Candida species.** DRS associated with the palate was diagnosed as pinpoint hyperaemia, diffuse hyperaemia or granular, as reported by Newton (1962). The microbiological diagnosis was carried out by collecting material from the hard palate in a denture stomatitis-associated erythematous area, from underneath the denture and from the surface of dentures in contact with the mucosa with a sterile swab. The samples from the control group were obtained from the denture fitting surface and hard palate covered by the maxillary denture. All samples were grown on Sabouraud dextrose broth (Difco, Becton Dickinson) with 1% chloramphenicol (Sigma-Aldrich) at room temperature. Such a step differentiation C. albicans and C. dubliniensis was used. After the yeast samples were grown on CHROMagar plates, green colonies were obtained and maintained on Sabouraud dextrose agar at room temperature until DNA purification. Yeasts were washed three times at 10,000 g for 5 min at 4°C. The pellet was suspended in 0.1 ml DNase/Rnase-free water + 0.1 ml InstaGene (InstaGene Matrix; BioRad Laboratories) and incubated for 30 min at 56°C. The samples were then boiled for 10 min and centrifuged at 10,000 g for 5 min at 4°C (Sakai et al., 2007). Supernatants were obtained for the analysis of C. albicans or C. dubliniensis DNA.

**PCR amplification of C. albicans and C. dubliniensis.** Samples were amplified under standardized conditions using a species-specific primer set for the hypahl wall protein 1 gene (CRR forward primer, 5′-GGTTTGCACCTCTCTTGGTATT-3′; and CRR reverse primer, 5′-ACAGTGTATCGTGTAGT-3′). The PCR mixture (total volume 25 µl) contained 3 µl genomic DNA template, 0.2 mM each deoxynucleoside triphosphate (IDT primer), 0.4 µM each primer, 2.5 U GoTaq polymerase (Promega) and 1.5 mM MgCl2. Amplication was performed after denaturation at 95°C for 5 min followed by 34 cycles of denaturation at 94°C for 45 s, primer annealing at 50°C for 60 s, and an extension at 72°C for 90 s, followed by a final extension at 72°C for 10 min in a thermocycler (Progene; Techne).

PCR products were separated on a 1.5% (w/v) agarose gel, stained with ethidium bromide (0.5 µg ml⁻¹), and compared with the DNA size marker (100 Pair-Base Ladder; Amersham Biosciences) using a transilluminator (Sigma T2202). Two different amplicons were expected: 1180 bp for C. albicans and 930 bp for C. dubliniensis.

**Statistical analysis.** Data were analysed with GraphPad Prism version 5.00 for Windows (www.graphpad.com), using the chi-square test (with Yates’ correction) and Fisher’s exact test, to compare the proportion of each variable in the groups with or without DRS and where yeasts were identified or not. Values of P < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

DRS is the major oral infection in elderly denture wearers, and C. albicans is the micro-organism mostly involved in this disease (Budtz-Jorgensen et al., 1975; Dar-Odeh & Shehabi, 2003; Webb et al., 1998; Figueiral et al., 2007). Clinical evaluation showed that type I DRS was detected most often in our patients, followed by type II and type III (n=36, 17 and 3, respectively; Table 1). Our data are in accordance with those of Figueiral et al. (2007). Regardless of the DRS type, Candida species were present in almost all of the cases (Table 1). Also, a higher occurrence of Candida species was found in the palate and maxillary denture samples from DRS patients than in samples from the control individuals (Table 1).

We further investigated which Candida species were present in individuals presenting with and without DRS through CHROMagar Candida. Our results showed that C. krusei and C. tropicalis were cultivated from patients with and without DRS. However, an association of different Candida species (C. krusei, C. tropicalis and C. albicans) on the hard palate mucosa and internal surface maxillary denture was verified only in DRS patients (data not shown). The importance of interactions between Candida species in biofilm formation has been extensively studied (Thein et al., 2007a, b). However, further studies are necessary to understand the role of non-albicans Candida species in DRS as well as in the absence of the disease.

The colonies that were identified as albicans (green colonies) by CHROMagar Candida were submitted to molecular analysis by PCR in order to investigate the presence of C. dubliniensis in such samples. Our data revealed that C. dubliniensis was obtained in 10.7% (n=6)
of palate and 8.9% (n=5) of denture samples from DRS patients, and in 5.3% (n=3) of both palate and maxillary denture samples from controls. Although a slight difference was verified for *C. dubliniensis* detection between DRS patients and controls, it was not statistically significant (P=0.09). However, there was a significantly higher percentage of *C. albicans* in palate (89.2%) and maxillary denture (78.5%) samples from patients with DRS in comparison with controls (28.5% and 31.2%, respectively; P <0.05). In fact, DRS has been suggested to occur due to the outgrowth of *C. albicans* commensal strains (Mathaba et al., 1995). Interestingly, all maxillary denture and palate samples from DRS patients that contained *C. dubliniensis* also contained *C. albicans*.

Another study identified *C. dubliniensis* in palate mucosa and denture samples from a patient with DRS; however, this micro-organism was not found in individuals without DRS (Marcos-Arias et al., 2009). Together, our results show the presence of *C. dubliniensis* in complete maxillary denture wearers regardless of the presence of DRS. Therefore, our data could suggest that *C. dubliniensis* does not have an essential role in the pathogenesis of DRS.

The presence of *C. dubliniensis* has been more frequently detected in individuals with systemic metabolic alterations, i.e. symptomatic HIV-positive and diabetic patients (Sullivan et al., 1995; Sullivan & Coleman, 1997, 1998; Kirkpatrick et al., 1998; Martinez et al., 2002). However, *C. dubliniensis* has been shown to present physiological and phenotypic traits similar to those of *C. albicans*, and this constitutes an important virulence factor for its pathogenicity (Moran et al., 1997; Gilfillan et al., 1998; Ramage et al., 2001; Shin et al., 2002). In addition, the treatment of patients with some antifungal drugs has generated the replacement of *C. albicans* by *C. dubliniensis* (Martinez et al., 2002). Our control and DRS patients had not been given any antifungal therapy and perhaps this might explain why they maintained concomitantly *C. dubliniensis* and *C. albicans* colonizing their palate and maxillary denture.

Future studies will be necessary to understand the influence of *C. dubliniensis* in the oral environment of the systemically normal population, including denture wearers.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This work was supported by FAPESP (05/60668-9 and 06/59612-1).

**REFERENCES**


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**Table 1. Demographic, microbiological and clinical data obtained from subjects with and without DRS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>DRS patients (n=56)</th>
<th>Healthy controls (n=56)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (mean ± standard deviation)</td>
<td>69.4 ± 9.2</td>
<td>68.2 ± 5.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female/male ratio</td>
<td>39/17</td>
<td>34/22</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Candida</em> species on maxillary denture (n)</td>
<td>98.2% (55)</td>
<td>44.7% (25)</td>
<td>0.01*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Candida</em> species on palate (n)</td>
<td>98.2% (55)</td>
<td>42.9% (24)</td>
<td>0.01*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of lesion (n)</td>
<td>64.2%, type I (36)</td>
<td>Not present</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30.3%, type II (17)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.3%, type III (3)</td>
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*Statistically significant difference comparing *Candida* species on maxillary denture or *Candida* species on palate in both groups.


