Send Candida Isolates to Your Public Health Lab

Labs that take swift action to submit isolates to their public health lab can help detect *Candida* and stop its spread.

Candida is one of the most common causes of healthcare-associated bloodstream infections in the United States and antifungal resistance in Candida is increasing. There are new and emerging species, like Candida auris (C. auris), which can spread in healthcare settings and cause outbreaks.

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What to send?

- All confirmed or suspected Candida auris isolates (any specimen source)
- Candida species other than
 C. albicans from any specimen
 source, especially invasive sites
- Yeast isolates from any specimen source when unable to identify species after identification was attempted

With support from CDC's Antibiotic Resistance Lab Network, your regional lab can:



- Identify species and detect organisms that are public health threats
- Provide antifungal susceptibility data to track resistance
- > Help respond to outbreaks of *Candida*

Learn where to send isolates for your regional lab: https://www.cdc.gov/fungal/candida-auris/c-auris-surveillance.html

What makes Candida auris a public health threat?



It's difficult to identify.

C. auris can be misidentified by commonly used yeast identification methods. Among others, it is often misidentified as *C. haemulonii*.



It causes severe infections.

1 in 3 patients with invasive C. auris infections die.



It's often drug-resistant.

Some *C. auris* infections are resistant to all 3 major antifungal classes of medicines.



It's becoming common.

C. auris has been reported in more than 20 countries, including the United States.



It can spread in healthcare settings.

 $\it C.~auris$ can live on surfaces for weeks and spread between patients, causing outbreaks.

CDC's AR Lab Network can also test:

- Carbapenem-resistant
 Enterobacterales (CRE)
- Colonization screening for carbapenem-resistant organisms and *C. auris*
- Carbapenem-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- Drug-resistant
 Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- > Clostridioides difficile
- Other urgent and serious AR pathogens

For more information on CDC's AR Lab Network, visit: www.cdc.gov/DrugResistance/laboratories.html



