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.

**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](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.**

*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](http://www.cdc.gov/DrugResistance/laboratories.html)

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