### WHAT IS CANDIDA AURIS?

C. auris is a yeast (type of fungus) that causes serious infections and can spread in healthcare settings. Individuals who have been in a healthcare facility a long time, have indwelling lines, drains, or tubes, or have previously received antibiotics or antifungal medications, appear to be at the highest risk of infection with this yeast. C. auris can cause bloodstream infections, wound infections, and ear infections. It has also been isolated from respiratory and urine specimens.

### **HOW IS CANDIDA AURIS SPREAD?**

C. auris can spread in healthcare settings through contact with contaminated environmental surfaces or equipment, or from person to person.

### WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF CANDIDA **AURIS INFECTION?**

The most common symptoms of invasive Candida infection are fever and chills that don't improve after antibiotic treatment for a suspected bacterial infection. C. auris can live on the skin or other body parts without making a person sick. This is called being "colonized" (carrying C. auris without any symptoms of infection).

### **HOW IS CANDIDA AURIS DIAGNOSED?**

Symptoms might not be noticeable because individuals infected with C. auris are often sick with another serious illness or condition. In addition, C. auris can be misidentified in labs without specific technology, which • may take longer to result (5-7 days).

This material was prepared by Health Quality Innovators (HQI), a Quality Innovation Network-Quality Improvement Organization (QIN-QIO) under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Wiews expressed in this material do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of CMS or HHS, and any reference to a specific product or entity herein does not constitute endorsement of that product or entity by CMS or HHS. 12SOW/HQI/QIN-QIO-0509-04/04/23

### WHAT IS CANDIDA AURIS?

C. auris is a yeast (type of fungus) that causes serious infections and can spread in healthcare settings. Individuals who have been in a healthcare facility a long time, have indwelling lines, drains, or tubes, or have previously received antibiotics or antifungal medications, appear to be at the highest risk of infection with this yeast. C. auris can cause bloodstream infections, wound infections, and ear infections. It has also been isolated from respiratory and urine specimens.

### **HOW IS CANDIDA AURIS SPREAD?**

S

<u>~</u>

 $\supset$ 

⋖

S

 $\propto$ 

⋖

⋖

Z

The

most common symptoms

of

invasive

Candida

**AURIS INFECTION?** 

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF CANDIDA

C. auris can spread in healthcare settings through contact with contaminated environmental surfaces or equipment, or from person to person.

### WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF CANDIDA **AURIS INFECTION?**

The most common symptoms of invasive Candida infection are fever and chills that don't improve after antibiotic treatment for a suspected bacterial infection. C. auris can live on the skin or other body parts without making a person sick. This is called being "colonized" (carrying C. auris without any symptoms of infection).

### **HOW IS CANDIDA AURIS DIAGNOSED?**

Symptoms might not be noticeable because individuals infected with C. auris are often sick with another serious illness or condition. In addition, C. auris can be misidentified in labs without specific technology, which • may take longer to result (5-7 days).

This material was prepared by Health Quality Innovators (HQI), a Quality Innovation Network-Quality Improvement Organization (QIN-QIO) under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Views expressed in this material do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of CMS or HHS, and any reference to a specific product or entity herein does not constitute endorsement of that product or entity by CMS or HHS. 1250W/HQI/QIN-QIO-9509-04/04/23

### CANDIDA AURIS (C. AURIS)

 may take longer to result (5-7 misidentified in labs without specific making a (carrying MOH S  $\Omega$ 

days).

technology, which

serious illness or condition. In addition, C. auris can Symptoms might not be noticeable because individuals infected with *C. auris* are often sick with another antibiotic treatment for a suspected bacterial infection auris can live on the skin or other body parts without aking a person sick. This is called being "colonized" are fever and chills that don't improve person sick. This is called being CANDIDA auris without any symptoms of infection). **AURIS DIAGNOSED?** with another infection. after

## from respiratory and urine specimens.

**HOW IS CANDIDA AURIS SPREAD?** 

C. auris can contact with

equipment, or from person to person.

contaminated

spread

⊒.

healthcare settings environmental

through

surtaces

Q

previously received antibiotics or antifungal medications, infections time, have indwelling Individuals who have been in a healthcare facility a lor yeast. *C. auris* can cause bloodstream infections, wound auris is and yeast (type of fungus) at the ear infections. It has also been isolated highest risk of infection with this lines, drains, Ξ. healthcare that causes or tubes,

settings.

serious

or have

### WHAT IS CANDIDA AURIS?

### STOPPING THE SPREAD OF CANDIDA **AURIS**

- Wash hands with soap and water or use an alcoholbased hand sanitizer.
- · Ensure adherence to infection control, including placing individuals infected or colonized with C. auris on Transmission-Based Precautions and, whenever possible, in a single room.
- Clean patient rooms thoroughly with a disinfectant that works against C. auris. C. auris can live on surfaces in the healthcare environments for at least 7 days and can cause outbreaks in healthcare facilities.
- When a patient/resident with *C. auris* is transferred to another healthcare facility, notify the receiving facility that the patient/resident has C. auris so that the appropriate infection prevention and control measures can be promptly used (isolation).
- If a case of *C. auris* is suspected in your facility, notify your local health department (must be reported within 3 days).



AURI

S

깥

 $\supset$ 

⋖

Z

⋖

HOW IS CANDIDA AURIS TREATED?

Candida auris | CDC



Antimicrobial Products Registered with EPA for Claims Against Candida



### **HOW IS CANDIDA AURIS TREATED?**

C. auris infections can be difficult to treat because most are resistant to at least one medicine used to treat fungal infections, referred to as an antifungal medicine.

### STOPPING THE SPREAD OF CANDIDA **AURIS**

- · Wash hands with soap and water or use an alcoholbased hand sanitizer.
- · Ensure adherence to infection control, including placing individuals infected or colonized with C. auris on Transmission-Based Precautions and, whenever possible, in a single room.
- Clean patient rooms thoroughly with a disinfectant that works against C. auris. C. auris can live on surfaces in the healthcare environments for at least 7 days and can cause outbreaks in healthcare
- When a patient/resident with *C. auris* is transferred to another healthcare facility, notify the receiving facility that the patient/resident has C. auris so that the appropriate infection prevention and control measures can be promptly used (isolation).
- If a case of *C. auris* is suspected in your facility, notify your local health department (must be reported within 3 days).



S

<u>~</u>

AU

C

S

 $\alpha$ 

 $\supset$ 

⋖

Z

Candida auris | CDC



Antimicrobial Products Registered with EPA for Claims Against Candida



# auris infections can be difficult to treat because most

are resistant to at least one medicine used to treat ungal infections, referred to as an antifungal medicine. Wash hands with soap and water or use an alcohol STOPPING THE SPREAD OF CANDIDA

AURIS

Ensure adherence to infection control, including placing individuals infected or colonized with *C. auris* on Transmission-Based Precautions and, based hand sanitizer.

for at that works against C. auris. C. auris can live on east 7 days and can cause outbreaks in healthcare Clean patient rooms thoroughly with a disinfectant surfaces in the healthcare environments whenever possible, in a single room.

When a patient/resident with C. auris is transferred to another healthcare facility, notify the receiving the appropriate infection prevention and control facility that the patient/resident has C. auris so thal measures can be promptly used (isolation). facilities.

If a case of C. auris is suspected in your facility, notify your local health department (must be reportec









CANDIDA AURIS (C. (ZIAUA