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Health Advisory: Further Emergence of *Candida auris* in Healthcare Facilities Outside of Orange and Los Angeles Counties

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CDPH and local public health partners are alerting healthcare providers of the continued identification of *Candida auris* (*C. auris*) cases in Southern California, and the emergence of *C. auris* cases linked to acute care hospitals (ACH) in Kern, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties since September 2021 (see Figure 1). These patients had prolonged (>1 month) intensive care unit (ICU) stays (including two dedicated COVID-19 ICUs), and did not have recent prior acute or long-term healthcare exposures.

C. auris containment continues to be an urgent public health priority, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and related infection prevention and control (IPC) challenges. Patients and residents who have had prolonged admission in healthcare settings, particularly high-acuity long-term care facilities including long-term acute care hospitals (LTACH) and ventilator-equipped skilled nursing facilities (vSNF), are at highest risk of *C. auris* and other multidrug-resistant organism (MDRO) colonization and infection. Additionally, epidemiological data from recent *C. auris* cases suggests that patients with long-term admissions in high-acuity ACH units (e.g., ICU and step-down units (SDU)) might also be at an increased risk for *C. auris* acquisition.

The CDPH Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) Program recommends healthcare providers be vigilant in considering ***C. auris* in addition to COVID-19 status** when caring for high-risk patients and residents. Implementation and reinforcement of core IPC and containment strategies can reduce transmission of both *C. auris* and COVID-19 (see Table 1).

To proactively prevent further spread of *C. auris* in California, the HAI Program recommends the following **updated IPC and containment strategies** to healthcare facilities:

Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection

- In LTACHs facility-wide, SNF ventilator units, and ACH high-acuity units (e.g., ICU and SDU), routinely clean and disinfect surfaces and shared medical equipment using an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered hospital-grade [disinfectant with claims against *C. auris* from List P](https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-p-antimicrobial-products-registered-epa-claims-against-candida-auris) (www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-p-antimicrobial-products-registered-epa-claims-against-candida-auris).
- If a List P disinfectant is unavailable, a [disinfectant from List K](https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-k-epas-registered-antimicrobial-products-effective-against-clostridium) (www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-k-epas-registered-antimicrobial-products-effective-against-clostridium) or an appropriately-prepared bleach solution may be used.
- Bleach, and List P and List K disinfectants are also effective against SARS-CoV-2.



Active Surveillance

- Assess *C. auris* status for all patients and residents upon admission, by reviewing medical records and following up with the transferring facility as necessary.
- Conduct screening through colonization testing for individuals at highest risk for *C. auris*, whose status is unknown.
 - Screen patients transferring from any LTACH regardless of location, SNF ventilator unit in jurisdictions with *C. auris* transmission,^{*} or other facility with known *C. auris* transmission, and place on empiric Contact precautions while awaiting results.[†]
 - Consider screening patients with other known risk factors.[‡]
 - If *C. auris* is identified on admission, notify the transferring facility and local health department of the patient's status.

In addition, the HAI Program continues to recommend the following routine IPC and containment practices for *C. auris*:

Infection Prevention and Control

- In ACHs and LTACHs, place any patient with *C. auris* on Contact precautions, and if possible, in a single room.
 - In SNFs, [Enhanced Standard Precautions](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/ESP.aspx) (www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/ESP.aspx) are recommended facility-wide in the absence of *C. auris* transmission.
- When cohorting patients by COVID-19 status, consider *C. auris* and other MDRO status during room placement. For example, a patient with both COVID-19 and *C. auris* can only be placed in the same room as another patient with COVID-19 and *C. auris*.
- Do **NOT** reuse or extend [use of gloves or gowns](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/infection-control-recommendations.html) (www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/infection-control-recommendations.html).
- Perform hand hygiene before putting on personal protective equipment (PPE), after removing PPE, and before and after patient contact.
- Regularly monitor healthcare personnel (HCP) [adherence to IPC practices](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/MonitoringAdherenceToHCPracticesThatPreventInfection.aspx) (www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/MonitoringAdherenceToHCPracticesThatPreventInfection.aspx).
- Continue IPC measures for the duration of a *C. auris*-colonized or -infected patient's admission. There is no 'clearance' for *C. auris* colonization.

^{*} Includes Kern, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Orange, Pasadena, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara.

[†] As exceptions, if a patient has been screened negative at the transferring facility within 24 hours of transfer, the receiving facility may opt to not repeat screening on admission. If a patient has a pending screening test collected within 24 hours of admission, the receiving facility may opt to await those results while placing the patient on empiric Contact precautions in lieu of rescreening on admission. If there is any doubt regarding the transferring patient's screening status, the receiving facility should screen them.

[‡] See [CDPH *C. auris* website](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/Candida-auris.aspx) (www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/Candida-auris.aspx) under Colonization Testing

Routine Surveillance

- Identify all *Candida* isolates from normally sterile sites to the species level; for *Candida* isolated from non-sterile sites (e.g., urine), consider species-level identification of isolates from patients at highest risk for *C. auris*.
- Do not rescreen patients previously identified with *C. auris*; they can remain colonized indefinitely.

Communication

- Communicate a patient's *C. auris* and other MDRO status to any receiving healthcare facility prior to transfer; use an [interfacility transfer form](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/InterfacilityCommunication.aspx) (www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/InterfacilityCommunication.aspx). Receiving facilities should proactively ask about the patient's status if not included in the accompanying medical records.

Antimicrobial Stewardship

- Implement antimicrobial stewardship for broad-spectrum antibacterial and antifungal agents to limit the emergence of *C. auris*, especially multidrug- or pan-resistant *C. auris*, and other MDROs.

Reporting Requirements

- Report any cases of *C. auris*, carbapenemase-producing organisms, or other unusual or highly-resistant organisms to your local health department and the CDPH HAI Program at HAIprogram@cdph.ca.gov.

Public Health Testing

- *C. auris* identification and confirmatory testing are available at some local public health laboratories, the CDPH Microbial Diseases Laboratory (MDL), and the CDC Antibiotic Resistance Laboratory Network (AR Lab Network).
- Colonization testing (screening) for *C. auris* is available at no cost through the AR Lab Network.
- These services can be accessed through your local health department in consultation with the CDPH HAI Program by contacting HAIProgram@cdph.ca.gov.

Additional Resources

[CDPH *C. auris* Quicksheet](#) (PDF)

(www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/C%20auris%20Quicksheet_Interim_070720_ADA.pdf)

[CDC/CDPH *C. auris* and other MDRO Prevention Webinar Recording](https://youtu.be/5ulpo7wi6xk) (youtu.be/5ulpo7wi6xk) (Opens in YouTube)

[CDC/CDPH *C. auris* and other MDRO Prevention Webinar Slides](#) (PDF)

(www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/C_auris_AHR_CDC_CDPHshareWebinarCombined_ADA_121020.pdf)

[CDPH Additional MDRO Resources](#)

(www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/AntimicrobialResistanceLandingPage.aspx)

Figures and Table

Figure 1. *C. auris* Cases in California by Local Health Jurisdiction, January 2020 through December 2021

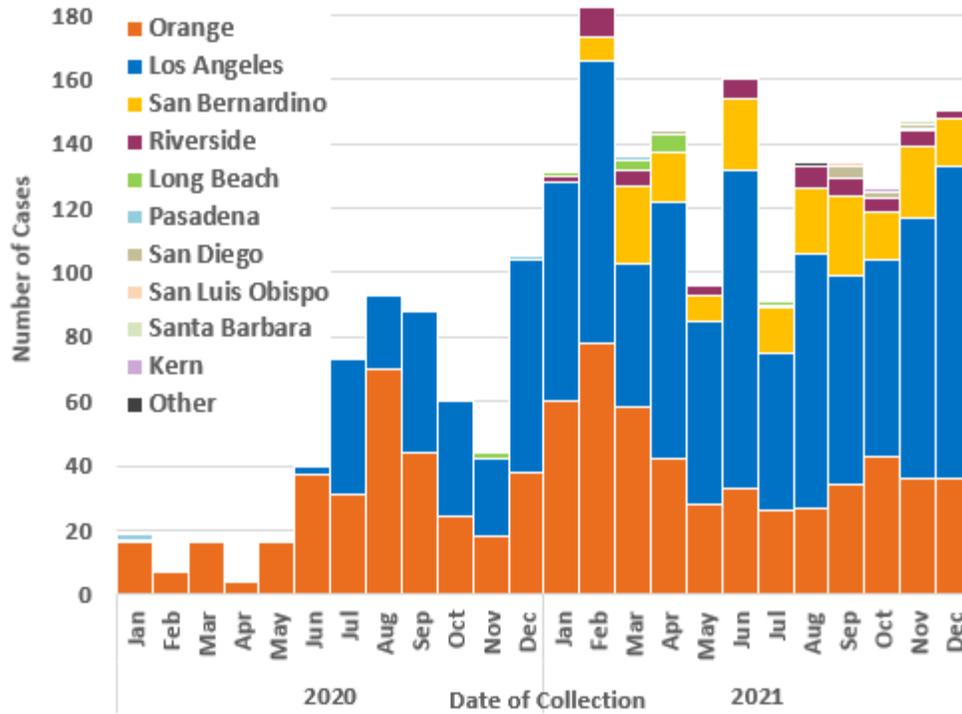


Figure 2. *C. auris* Cases by 2021 Facility Type

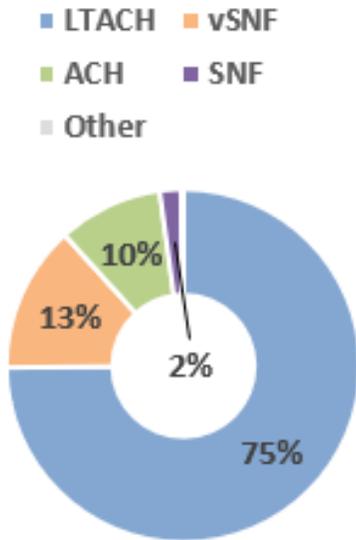


Table 1. *C. auris*, other MDRO (including *C. diff*) and COVID-19 Containment, Infection Control Measures

Control Measures	<i>C. auris</i>	<i>Acinetobacter</i>	Other MDRO (e.g., CRE)	<i>C. diff</i>	COVID-19
Good hand hygiene – ABHS preferred	X	X	X	Soap & water	X
Contact precautions, single room if possible	X	X	X	X	+ respirator, eye protection
Thorough environmental cleaning and disinfection	Use List P agent (www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-p-antimicrobial-products-registered-epa-claims-against-candida-auris) List K agent or bleach, OK	X	X	Use List K agent (www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-k-epas-registered-antimicrobial-products-effective-against-clostridium)	Use List N agent (www.epa.gov/coronavirus/about-list-n-disinfectants-coronavirus-covid-19-0) List P and K agents OK
Routine adherence monitoring	X	X	X	X	X
Cohorting of patients and HCP	X	X	X	X	X
Lab surveillance	X	X	X	X	X
Screening of high-risk contacts	X	X	X		X

ABHS=alcohol-based hand sanitizer; *C. diff*=*Clostridioides difficile*; CRE=Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales