

# *Candida auris*

## HELP PREVENT THE SPREAD

*C. auris* is a fungus that can cause serious infections and spread easily in healthcare settings. Everyone involved in patient care can help reduce transmission.

### WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW:

***C. auris* infections can be serious and hard to treat.** *C. auris* can live on the skin for months without causing symptoms. In some patients it can cause serious invasive infections and it is often resistant to multiple antifungal medications.

***C. auris* can be spread by touching surfaces and items that have not been adequately disinfected.** It can persist in the environment and has been found in patient rooms (on bed rails, bedside tables, window sills, etc.) and on mobile equipment (like glucometers, blood pressure cuffs, ultrasound machines, nursing carts, etc.).

**Not all disinfectants work against *C. auris*.** Some commonly used disinfectants that have claims against other fungi are not effective against *C. auris*. CDC recommends using products on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) List P. If a List P product is not available, a product effective against *Clostridioides difficile* (*C. diff*) can be used (EPA List K).

EPA List P  
(Preferred)



EPA List K  
(Alternative)



### WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

**Maintain contact precautions.** All providers, staff, and visitors for a patient with *C. auris* must follow the facility's policy for Transmission Based Precautions. This includes wearing a gown and gloves while in the patient's room (following correct donning and doffing procedures) and cleaning hands with soap and water or alcohol-based hand sanitizer when leaving the room.

**Thoroughly disinfect surfaces and equipment with an approved product.** Use a disinfecting product that is on EPA's List P or List K when cleaning surfaces and equipment that have been in contact with a patient with *C. auris*. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for use to ensure maximum effectiveness.

**Clearly communicate the patient's *C. auris* diagnosis when the patient is transferred.** Everyone involved in patient transfer can help ensure transport personnel and receiving healthcare providers are aware that patients have multi-drug resistant organisms, including *C. auris*. The Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health strongly recommends that all state-licensed facilities use the Inter-facility Infection Control Transfer Form when patients are transferred to another facility. This form does not replace case management communication or nurse-to-nurse report.

Inter-facility  
Transfer Form



Revised 07/12/2023

