What to Send

- All confirmed or suspected *Candida auris* (*C. 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

**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 an invasive *C. auris* infection dies.
- 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.

**About CDC’s AR Lab Network**

The AR Lab Network can rapidly detect antibiotic resistance in healthcare, food, and the community, and inform local responses to prevent spread and protect people. The AR Lab Network supports lab capacity in 56 state and local labs, including 7 regional labs and the National TB Center. The regional labs provide core testing, including *Candida* testing and CRE colonization testing, for states in their region. Some perform additional screening for *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, and *Clostridium difficile*.