

# *Candida Auris Infection Prevention & Control Measures in Specific Healthcare Settings*



## Candida Auris Prevention Strategies

General Directorate of Infection Prevention and Control





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# Introduction

- Candida auris is an emerging multidrug resistant fungus that presents a serious global health threat as it was first reported in Japan in 2009.
- Patients can carry C. auris somewhere on the body but not have an infection or any symptoms. This is called colonization. Colonized patients are at increased risk for developing infection and/ or transmitting infection to another patient/s.





# Mode of Transmission

- C. auris spreads in hospitals and other care facilities through contact with contaminated surfaces or equipment.
- It can also spread from patient to patient as infected or colonized patient with C. auris may shed the fungus through his skin cells.
- C. auris modes of transmission are:
  - A. Direct contact
  - B. Indirect contact





# General Infection Control Measures

1. Strict adherence to proper hand hygiene practices.
2. Application of transmission-based precautions based on patient condition.
3. Enhanced environmental cleaning and disinfecting (daily and terminal cleaning) using recommended disinfectants.
4. Reusable equipment should be properly cleaned and disinfected with the recommended disinfectants and shared mobile equipment (e.g., glucometers, blood pressure cuffs) should be focused on.
5. Limit patient transfer and if mandatory, infection control measures should be strictly applied.
6. Screening contacts of newly identified case patients (including HCWs) to identify *C. auris* colonization.





# Specific Infection Control Considerations for Dialysis Departments





# Specific Infection Control Considerations for Dialysis Departments

In addition to Standard Precautions and infection control practices routinely recommended for the care of all haemodialysis patients and recommended transmission-based precautions for candida auris infected or colonized patients, specific infection control measures should be applied in case of any patient diagnosed to be infected or colonized with candida auris.



# Specific Infection Control Considerations for Dialysis Departments

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Minimize exposure to other patients by dialyzing the patient at a station with as few adjacent stations as possible (e.g., at the end or corner of the unit).



# Specific Infection Control Considerations for Dialysis Departments

Consider dialyzing the  
patient on the last shift of  
the day.





# Specific Infection Control Considerations for Dialysis Departments

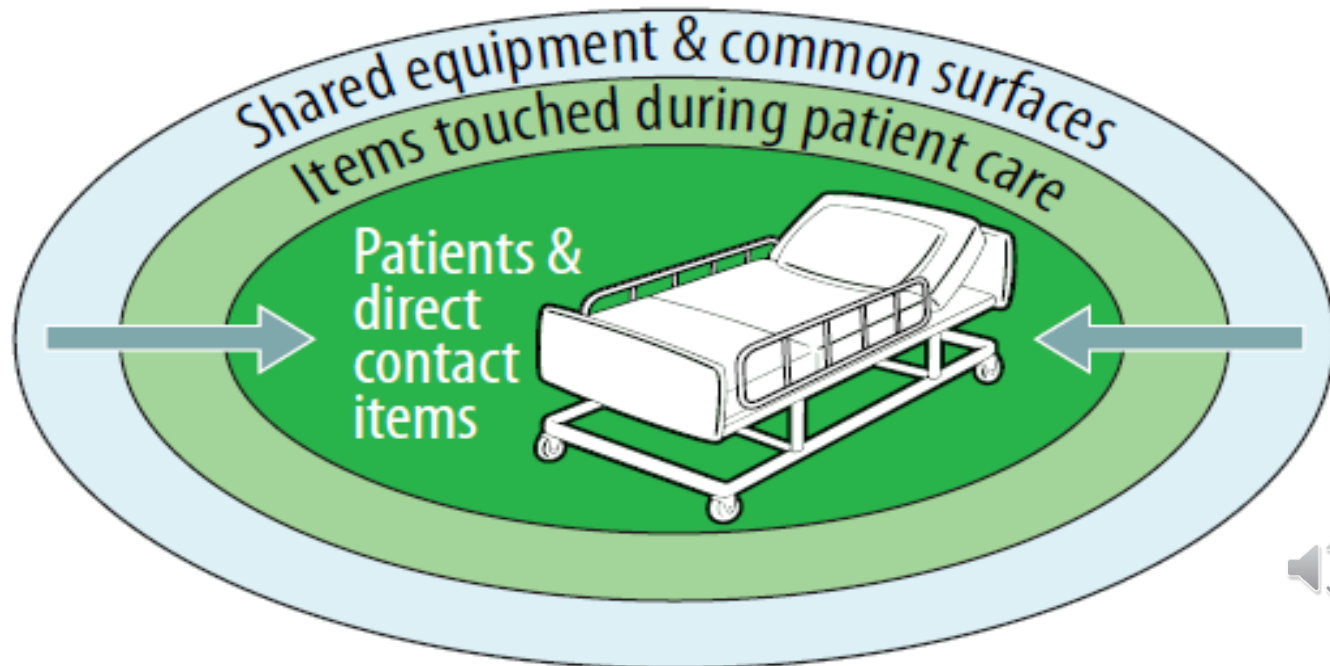
Wear gowns and gloves using proper donning and doffing techniques when caring for patients with *C. auris* or touching items at the dialysis station. Remove gowns and gloves, dispose of them carefully, and perform hand hygiene when leaving the patient's station.





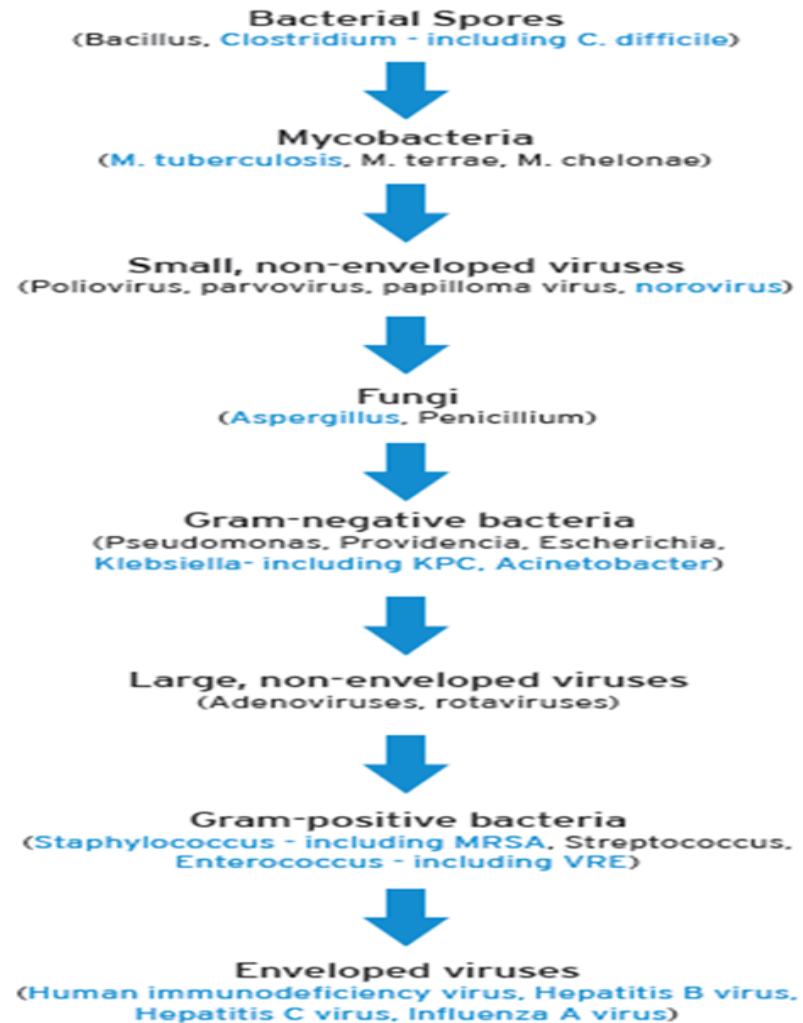
# Specific Infection Control Considerations for Dialysis Departments

- Clean and disinfect the dialysis station thoroughly (e.g., chairs, side tables, machines) between patients by using MOH approved disinfectants for use against *C. auris*.



# Specific Infection Control Considerations for Dialysis Departments

Approved disinfectants against candida auris





# Specific Infection Control Considerations for Dialysis Departments

## **Intermediate - High level disinfection** (approximately 1000 ppm)

### **Preparing a 1: 50 Household Bleach Solution:**

- 20 ml ( 4 teaspoons) household bleach + 1000 ml (4 cups) water
- 100ml ( 7 tablespoons) household bleach + 5000 ml ( 20 cups) water

### **Recommended Uses:**

- for use in washrooms, change tables in childcare, during outbreaks of respiratory diseases or vomiting and diarrhea

## **Intermediate level disinfection** (approximately 500 ppm)

### **Preparing a 1: 100 Household Bleach Solution:**

- 5 ml (1 teaspoons) household bleach + 500 ml (2 cups) water
- 62 ml ( 1/4 cup ) household bleach + 6138 ml ( 24 3/4 cups) water

### **Recommended Uses:**

- for use on non-critical medical or personal service instruments

## **Low level disinfection** (approximately 100 ppm)

### **Preparing a 1: 500 Household Bleach Solution:**

- 1ml ( 1/4 teaspoons) household bleach to 500ml (2 cups) water
- 20 ml (4 teaspoons) household bleach to 10 L (40 cups or approx. 2 gallons)

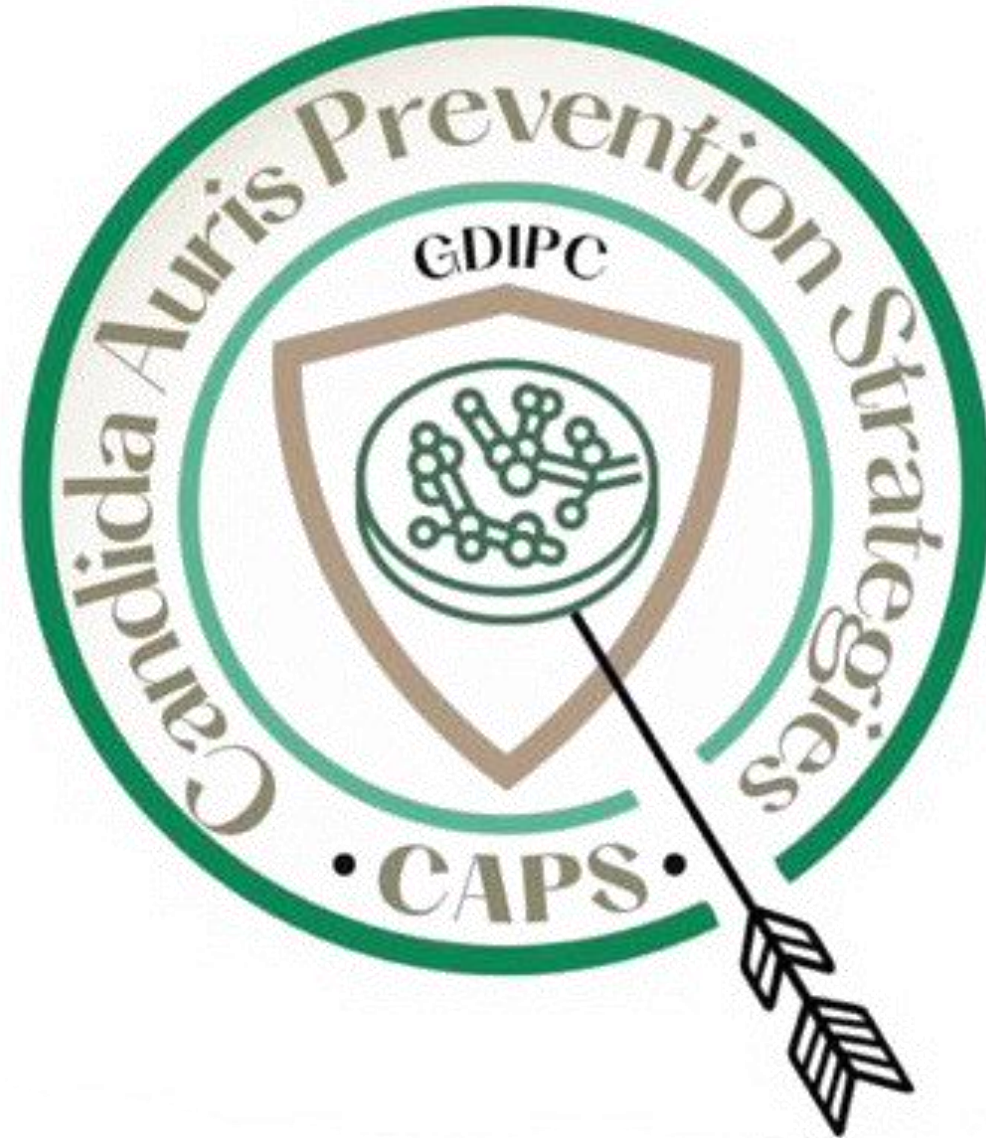
### **Recommended Uses:**



## Specific Infection Control Considerations for Dialysis Departments

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- Properly clean and disinfect reusable equipment brought to the dialysis station after each use using an approved disinfectant .



# Specific Infection Control Considerations for Dialysis Departments



Los Angeles County Department of Public Health  
**Infectious Organism Transfer Form**  
 Use this form for all patient transfers between facilities.  
 This form is not intended to be used as criteria for admission. On transfer, please include all positive lab results that pertain to this form.

Patient Label Here

<b>Patient Name:</b>		
<b>DOB:</b>	<b>MRN:</b>	<b>Transfer Date:</b>
<b>Receiving Facility (RF):</b>		
<b>RF Contact Name:</b>	<b>RF Contact Phone:</b>	
<b>Sending Facility (SF):</b>		
<b>SF Contact Name:</b>	<b>SF Contact Phone:</b>	

**Precautions**

Check all appropriate Isolation Precautions:     Airborne     Contact     Droplet     Standard

Personal protective equipment (PPE) recommended:

Gown

Mask

N-95/PAPR

Eye Protection

Gloves

**Organisms**     NONE IDENTIFIED

Organism(s) Identified	Specimen Source	Collection Date	Status: Colonization, History, Infection, Rule-Out
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>C. auris</b> ( <i>Candida auris</i> )			
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>C. diff</b> ( <i>Clostridioides difficile</i> )			
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>CRE</b> (Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales)			
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>MDR Gram negatives:</b> (e.g. Acinetobacter, Pseudomonas)			
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>MRSA</b> (methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> )			
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>VRE</b> (vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus)			
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other, specify:</b> (e.g. COVID-19, flu, lice, norovirus, scabies, TB, VRSa, etc.)			

If the patient is transferred to another healthcare facility, inform the receiving facility of the patient's *C. auris* status in the transfer form.





# Specific infection control considerations in home healthcare





# Specific Infection Control Considerations in Home Healthcare

- In addition to following Standard Precautions and infection control practices routinely recommended in home healthcare settings, specific infection control measures should be applied in case of any patient diagnosed to be infected or colonized with candida auris.



# Home Health

WEEKLY CALENDAR TEMPLATE

Week of: \_\_\_\_\_ Total Miles: \_\_\_\_\_  
Total Points: \_\_\_\_\_

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
To-Do:	To-Do:	To-Do:	To-Do:	To-Do:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Day's total:	Day's total:	Day's total:	Day's total:	Day's total:	
6	6	6	6	6	
7	7	7	7	7	
8	8	8	8	8	
9	9	9	9	9	
10	10	10	10	10	
11	11	11	11	11	
12	12	12	12	12	Sunday
1	1	1	1	1	

## Specific Infection Control Considerations in Home Healthcare

If possible, patients with *C. auris* should be schedule as the last visit of the day.



# Specific Infection Control Considerations in Home Healthcare

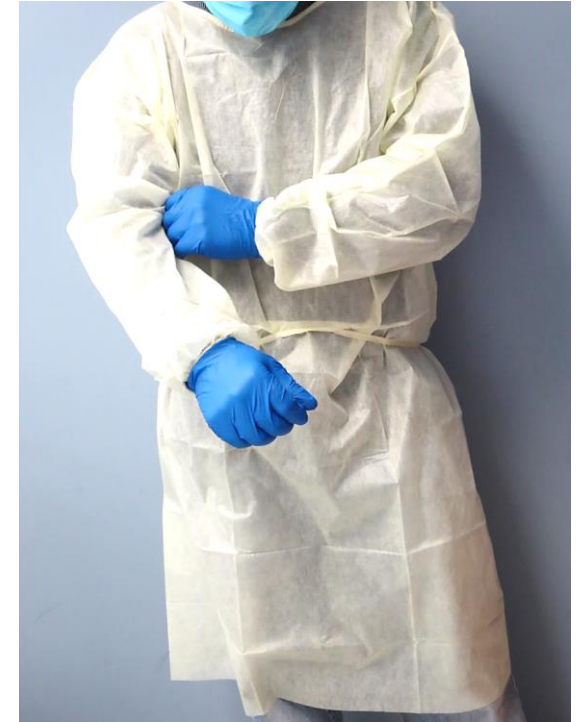
- Alcohol-based hand rub should be used as the preferred method for cleaning hands when they are not visibly soiled.
- If hands are visibly soiled, hands should be washed with soap and water.
- Wearing gloves is not a substitute for hand hygiene.
- Hand hygiene should be performed when entering and leaving the patient care area.



# Specific Infection Control Considerations in Home Healthcare

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- Gown and gloves should be used with proper donning and doffing techniques when entering the area of the house where patient care is provided.
- Remove gowns and gloves and dispose of them carefully when leaving the area.



# Specific Infection Control Considerations in Home Healthcare

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Reusable equipment (e.g., blood pressure cuffs) brought to the home should be cleaned and disinfected properly using approved MOH disinfectant after each use.



**THANK YOU**



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