

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE LAB NETWORK

Candida auris Antimicrobial Resistance

NUMBER OF *C. AURIS* ISOLATES TESTED ⓘ

24,301

2017 - 2024

PERCENT OF *C. AURIS* SPECIMENS RESISTANT TO AT LEAST ONE ECHINOCANDIN ⓘ

1.19%

289/24,301 where anidulafungin or micafungin ≥ 4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

PERCENT OF *C. AURIS* SPECIMENS WITH MUTATIONS IN FKS1 HOTSPOTS ⓘ

2.56%

124/4,847 where FKS1 mutations were identified, 2018 - 2022

AR LAB NETWORK PRIORITY AREA

Candida auris Antimicrobial Resistance

Candida auris (*Candidozyma auris*) is a yeast which can cause illnesses ranging from superficial skin infections or severe invasive infections typically in very sick patients. *C. auris* spreads easily in healthcare facilities and requires adherence to recommended infection control practices.

C. auris is almost always resistant to at least one class of antifungal drugs, meaning the fungus has developed the ability to survive even when treated with the antifungal drug. Echinocandins are the current first line therapy for *C. auris* because resistance to azoles, one of the most frequently used medications for *candida* infections, is common. Some cases of *C. auris* are pan-resistant meaning they are resistant to all three main antifungal classes commonly used to treat *candida* infections. CDC monitors *C. auris* cases and the rates of resistance, including first-line treatment echinocandins, to prevent spread and guide appropriate treatment decisions.

The AR Lab Network routinely performs *Candida* identification and Antifungal Susceptibility Testing (AFST) to identify antimicrobial resistant *C. auris*. The following 4 antifungal drugs are a part of this testing and have [tentative minimum inhibitory concentration \(MIC\) breakpoints](#) established by CDC, which can be used to determine drug resistance*.

DATA SOURCE

AR Lab Network

YEARS INCLUDED

2017 - 2024

RESOURCES

- [Methodology](#)
- [Data Dictionary](#)
- [2019 AR Threats Report](#)
- [Biggest Threats](#)
- [COVID-19 Impact on AR Report](#)
- [Tracking *C. auris* | *Candida auris* \(C. *auris*\) | CDC](#)

Azoles

- Fluconazole (MIC ≥ 32 $\mu\text{g/mL}$)

Echinocandins

- Anidulafungin (MIC ≥ 4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$)
- Micafungin (MIC ≥ 4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$)

Polyenes

- Amphotericin B (MIC ≥ 2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$)

AR Lab Network data are presented in both aggregated and year-to-year formats. The AR Lab Network is not a traditional surveillance system; changes in year-to-year antimicrobial resistance rates may also be reflective of year-to-year changes in testing priorities, methods, or volume, jurisdictional reporting criteria, and other factors. Year classification is defined by specimen collection date.

**Neither the Food and Drug Administration nor the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute have established breakpoints for Candida auris. The breakpoints presented here are not based on the outcome of human clinical therapeutic trials.*



ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Antimicrobial resistance means that the *C. auris* isolate had a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) greater than the [CDC tentative breakpoints](#). Increases in resistance can be driven by several factors, including antifungal use and spread of resistant strains among patients.

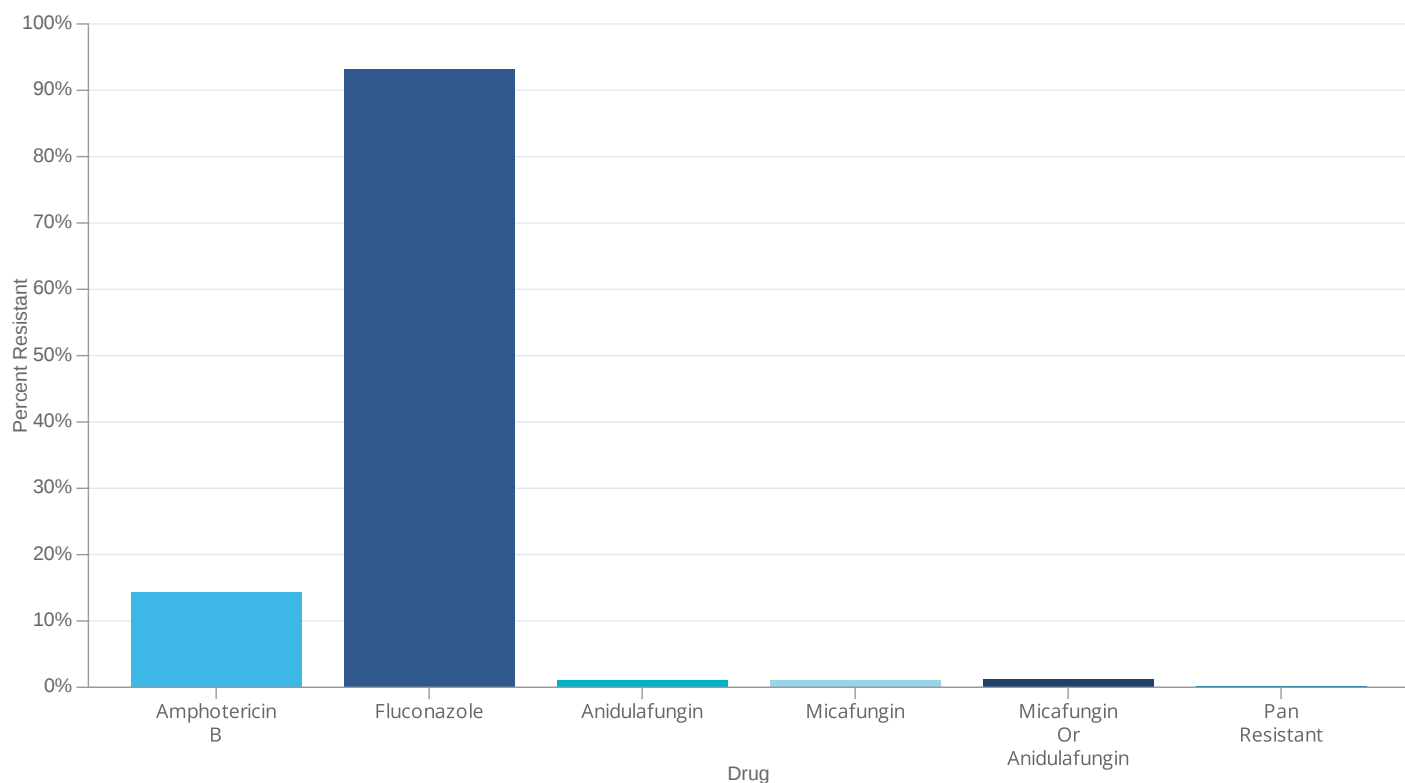
ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE DETECTED IN *C. AURIS*, BY YEAR(S)

YEAR

All Years



Select data visualizations using the drop down above to view a specific year's data. This graph shows the proportion of isolates resistant to each of the evaluated antifungals. Isolates can be resistant to more than one drug and can be counted in more than one category.



SUSCEPTIBILITY TO ANTIFUNGAL DRUGS, BY DRUG

This table shows the percentage of *C. auris* isolates that had a resistant or an intermediate interpretation for the antifungal tested.

Antifungal susceptibility testing results were interpreted using the CDC tentative minimum inhibitory concentration breakpoints for *C. auris*.

Isolates can be resistant to more than one antifungal. Isolates resistant to all three antifungal classes are pan-resistant.

Antifungal Class	Drug	Number of Isolates	Percent Resistant
Azole	Fluconazole	22,532	93.25%
Echinocandin	Anidulafungin	22,514	1.02%
Echinocandin	Micafungin	22,031	1.11%
Echinocandin	Micafungin Or Anidulafungin	22,514	1.19%
Polyene	Amphotericin B	22,370	14.26%
Pan R	Pan Resistant	22,298	0.23%

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS

Rates of antimicrobial resistance vary by location.

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN *C. AURIS*, BY STATE AND YEAR(S)

DRUG

Fluconazole

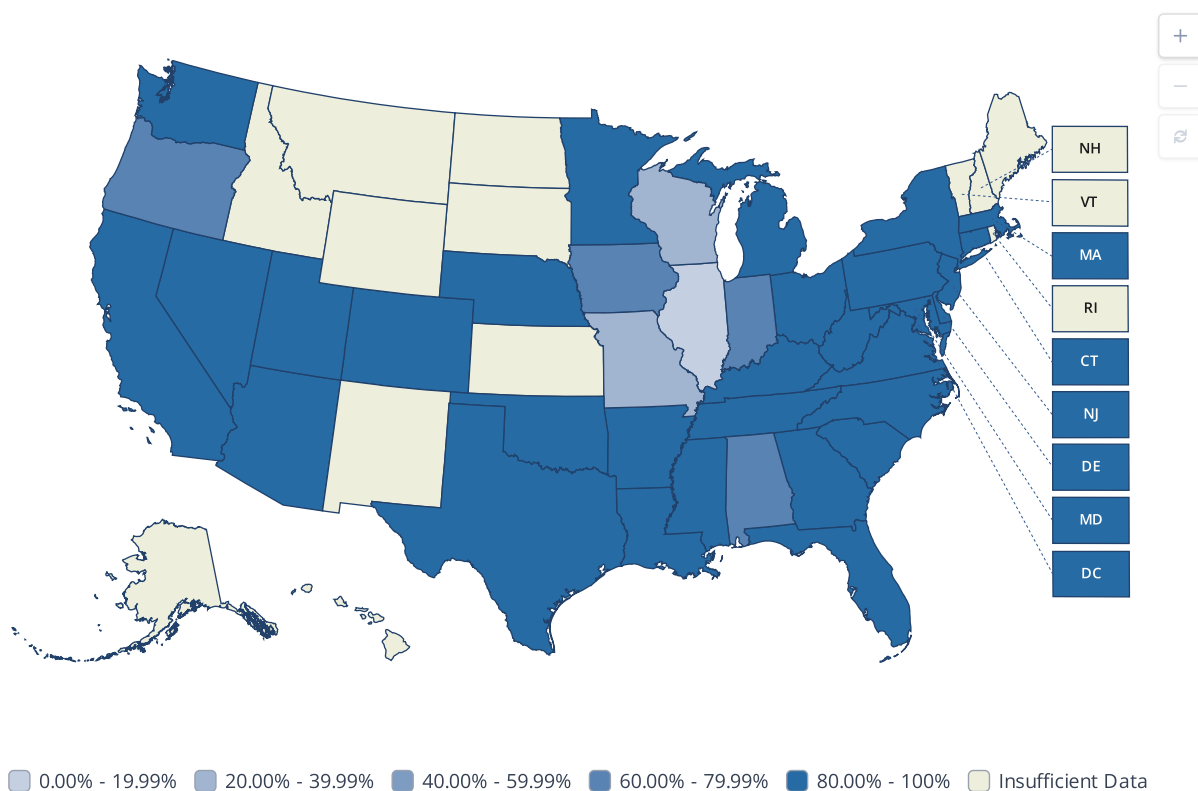


YEAR

All Years



Select data visualizations using the tab above to view a specific year's data. This graph shows the proportion of isolates resistant to each of the evaluated antifungals. Isolates can be resistant to more than one drug and can be counted in more than one category. Data from states with fewer than 5 isolates tested are not shown.



ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN C. AURIS, REGION AND YEAR(S)

DRUG

Fluconazole

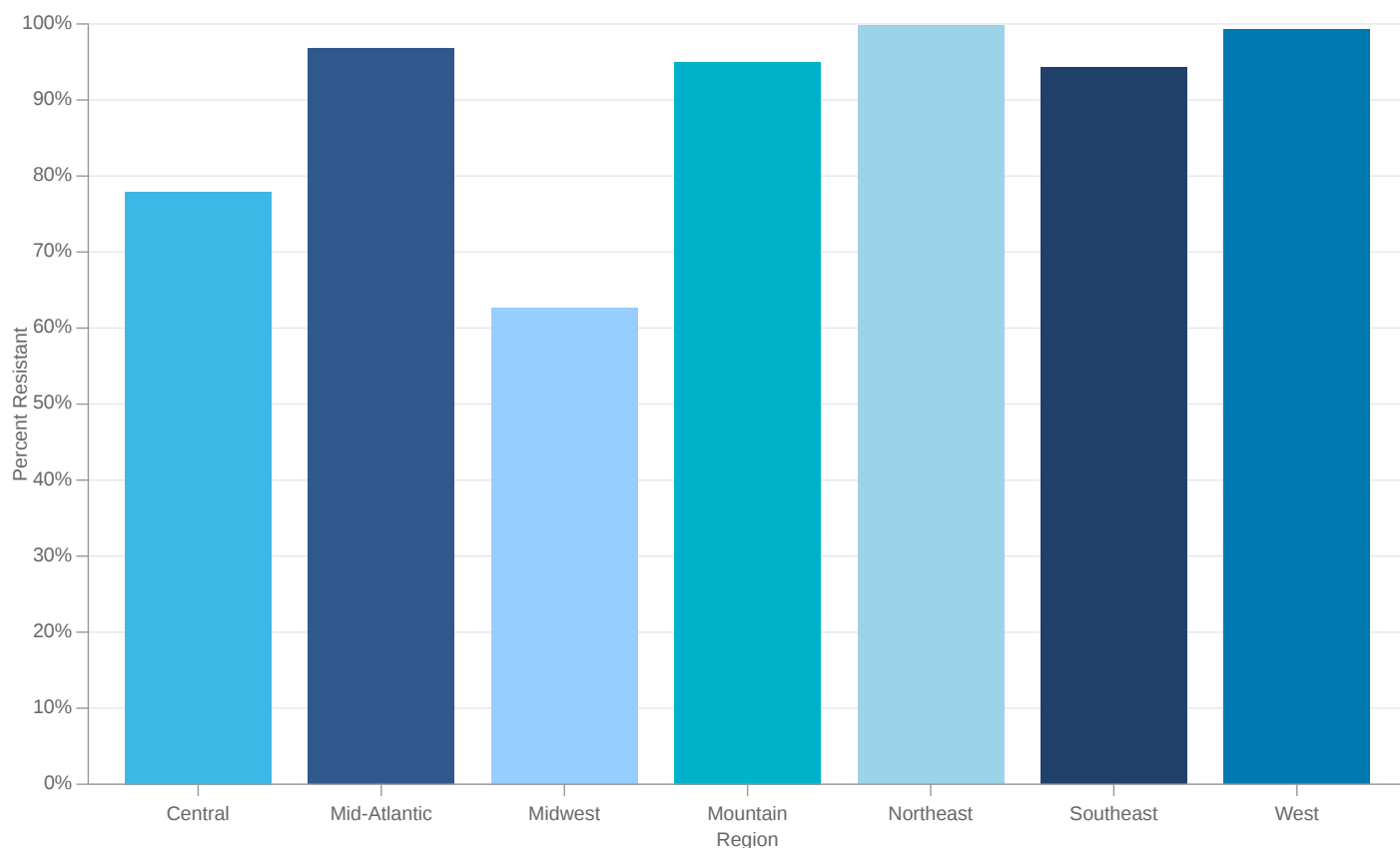


YEAR

All Years



Select data visualizations using the tab above to view a specific antifungal and year's data.



- The AR Lab Network is not designed to be a traditional surveillance system. Isolates tested are a convenience sample and include clinical, surveillance, and outbreak specimens. Within each state, isolate submissions and testing are determined by state priorities and reporting regulations.
- A map of the AR Lab Network regions is available at <https://www.cdc.gov/antimicrobial-resistance-laboratory-networks/php/about/domestic.html>.
- Due to Covid-19 related disruptions, data for 2021 did not undergo annual data validation with participating labs.
- Suggested citation: CDC Antibiotic Resistance & Patient Safety Portal (AR&PSP) AR Lab Network Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC. <https://arpsp.cdc.gov/>.
- *C. auris* whole genome sequences with detected FKS1 mutations are defined by the presence of amino acid substitutions in hotspot 1 (F635 to P643), hotspot 2 (D1350 to L1357), and/or position W691 in hotspot 3 of this gene. These mutations were identified using the bioinformatic methods outlined in the [technical appendix](#).
- *Data displayed are updated as of January 2026. Given the structure of the AR Lab Network and its testing strategies, supplementary testing and the availability of improved methods and additional data may result in changes or corrections to data reported on PSP.*