

CDC Antimicrobial Resistance Threats Report

Candida auris Data Methods

National *Candida auris* (*C. auris*) case counts were obtained through routine submissions to CDC by state and jurisdictional health departments.

CDC began collecting data on *C. auris* cases in 2016 following a clinical alert, but some earlier cases were identified retrospectively through laboratory data review. The earliest known U.S. case of *C. auris* was identified retrospectively from a specimen collected in 2013. Cases were defined using the standardized case definitions for *C. auris* [1]. A clinical case is defined as detection of *C. auris* from any body site when the specimen was collected for the purposes of diagnosing or treating disease during the normal course of clinical care. A screening case is defined as detection of *C. auris* from a sample collected via a swab from the body for the purpose of screening for *C. auris* colonization [1]. Antifungal susceptibility testing was not performed for all cases but was performed based on need, epidemiologic interest, and laboratory capacity. Testing was available from July 2016 onward through CDC's Antimicrobial Resistance Laboratory Network (AR Lab Network).

Resistance rates were calculated using all *C. auris* isolates for which confirmatory species identification and antifungal susceptibility testing were performed at CDC or public health laboratories as part of the AR Lab Network [2]. CDC performed whole genome sequencing on select *C. auris* isolates based on need and capacity to evaluate relatedness of strains in the United States and around the world [3,4].

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Candida auris*, National Notifiable Time Periods. Updated April 16, 2021. Accessed September 26, 2025. <https://ndc.services.cdc.gov/conditions/candida-auris/>
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Antimicrobial Resistance Laboratory Networks. Updated November 26, 2024. Accessed September 26, 2025. <https://www.cdc.gov/antimicrobial-resistance-laboratory-networks/php/about/domestic.html>
3. Chow NA, Gade L, Tsay SV, et al. Multiple introductions and subsequent transmission of multidrug-resistant *Candida auris* in the USA: a molecular epidemiological survey. *Lancet Infect Dis*. 2018;18(12):1377-1384. [doi:10.1016/S1473-3099\(18\)30597-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(18)30597-8)
4. Lockhart SR, Etienne KA, Vallabhaneni S, et al. Simultaneous emergence of multidrug-resistant *Candida auris* on 3 continents confirmed by whole-genome sequencing and epidemiological analyses. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2017;64(2):134-140. [doi:10.1093/cid/ciw691](https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciw691)