## Communicable Disease Epidemiology and Immunization Section

401 5th Avenue, Suite 1250 Seattle, WA 98104

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TTY Relay: 711

www.kingcounty.gov/health



# Health Advisory – *Candida auris* Outbreak in a King County Healthcare Facility January 30, 2024

#### **Action Requested:**

- Be aware that Kindred Hospital Seattle First Hill, a long-term acute care hospital, has identified the first known outbreak of *Candida auris (C. auris)* in King County.
  - As of 1/30/24, four patients colonized with *C. auris* have been identified with links to Kindred Hospital Seattle First Hill. At least two patients are suspected to have acquired the organism at the facility; the source of colonization for the other two cases is currently under investigation.
  - No deaths have been reported in connection with this outbreak.
  - Public Health Seattle & King County (Public Health) and Washington State Department
    of Health (WA DOH) are working with Kindred Hospital Seattle First Hill to ensure that
    appropriate infection control precautions are in place.
- Public Health recommends screening patients who had an admission at Kindred Hospital Seattle – First Hill since October 1, 2023.
  - Healthcare facilities can consider screening more broadly to include patients with a stay
    at Kindred Hospital Seattle First Hill since June 2023 when the last facility wide
    screening occurred, with all patients testing negative at that time.
  - Any facility that receives a patient from Kindred Hospital Seattle First Hill who has
    tested positive for *C. auris*, who has been screened, or has results pending, will be
    notified in the transfer paperwork.
  - Coordinate C. auris screening with Public Health by calling (206) 296-4774.
- Identify high-risk exposures in patients and consider *C. auris* screening in all newly admitted patients at high-risk for *C. auris* acquisition, including those who have had:
  - Close contact in a healthcare setting to someone diagnosed with a *C. auris* infection or colonization. Close contact may include:
    - Sharing a room, bathroom, or patient care equipment,
    - Being cared for by the same healthcare staff,
    - Staying in a room near a person with C. auris
  - Direct admission from a ventilator-capable skilled nursing facility or a long-term acute care hospital,
  - Colonization or infection with a CPO,
  - An overnight stay in the prior year in a healthcare facility:
    - Outside the United States or
    - In a region of the United States with a high burden of *C. auris* cases
- Ensure adherence to <u>CDC recommendations for infection control</u> for patients with suspected or confirmed *C. auris*, including immediately:
  - Placing patients infected or colonized with *C. auris* on Transmission-Based Precautions and, whenever possible, in a single room.
  - Making sure gown and gloves are accessible and used appropriately.
  - Reinforcing hand hygiene.
  - Ensure appropriate cleaning and disinfection, using an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) List P (or List K) product.

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- Be aware that *C. auris* can be misidentified through commercial laboratory testing and specific technology is needed for correct identification.
- Report any suspected or confirmed *C. auris* cases or outbreaks to <u>Public Health at (206) 296-4774</u> within 24 hours.

#### **Background**

On January 22, 2024, Kindred Hospital Seattle – First Hill reported to Public Health – Seattle & King County (Public Health) the first known outbreak of *Candida auris (C. auris)* in King County. Cases were identified as part of a proactive screening program, <u>Partners for Patient Safety</u>. These cases would not have otherwise been identified at this time.

Since 2022, Kindred Hospital Seattle – First Hill has participated in the Partners for Patient Safety Program, that targets the highest risk facilities for screening of *C. auris* colonization. WA DOH performs special surveillance for *C. auris* by screening isolates submitted from high-risk patients. Through this partnership, Kindred identified the <u>first suspected locally acquired *C. auris* case in Washington State in 2023</u>. For more information on what Public Health is doing to decrease *C. auris* transmission in healthcare facilities, see our July 13, 2023, Public Health Insider blog <u>Controlling An Emerging Fungal Threat: The Partners For Patient Safety Program.</u> Hospitals have a critical role in early identification of *C. auris* and are encouraged to screen newly admitted patients based on the criteria outlined above.

*C. auris* was first reported in 2009 outside of the United States and has since emerged globally as a lifethreatening, highly transmissible, often multidrug resistant yeast that has caused difficult to control healthcare outbreaks. Invasive infections with any *Candida* species can be fatal. Based on information from a limited number of patients, more than 1 in 3 people with *C. auris* infections have died. Patients needing long term acute care and indwelling devices are at the highest risk for acquisition. International healthcare is often the initial source of introduction of *C. auris* to a region and subsequent healthcare transmission may occur due to lapses in infection control practices.

### Resources

- Candida auris resources, WA DOH
- <u>Candida auris testing information</u>, WA DOH
- Partners for Patient Safety Program, WA DOH
- Antimicrobial Products Registered with EPA for Claims Against Candida auris, EPA
- Candida auris- Information for Laboratorians and Health Professionals, CDC
- General Information about Candida auris, CDC

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