

Clinical Guidelines

Candida auris



1 The CDC: Candida auris (C. auris) is a Problem.¹

• It Causes Serious Infections

C. auris can cause bloodstream infections and even death, particularly in hospital and nursing home patients with serious medical problems. More than 1 in 3 patients with invasive C. auris infection (for example, an infection that affects the blood, heart, or brain) die.

• It's Often Resistant to Medicines

Anti-fungal medicines commonly used to treat Candida infections often don't work for C. auris. Some C. auris infections have been resistant to all three types of anti-fungal medicines.

• It's Becoming More Common

Although C. auris was just discovered in 2009, it has spread quickly and caused infections in more than a dozen countries.

• It's Difficult to Identify

C. auris can be misidentified as other types of fungi unless specialized laboratory technology is used. This misidentification might lead to a patient getting the wrong treatment.

• It Can Spread in Hospitals and Nursing Homes

C. auris has caused outbreaks in healthcare facilities and can spread through contact with affected patients and contaminated surfaces or equipment. Good hand hygiene and cleaning in healthcare facilities is important because C. auris can live on surfaces for several weeks

2 What We Know: C. auris² is a fungus and is unable to grow in anaerobic or acidic conditions.

- C. auris grows well at high temperatures. Other Candida species tend to be destroyed at high temperatures.
- C. auris is able to withstand high salt concentrations. This also prolongs its survival.

3 Four Systems Supported by Theraworx Protect

• Protect:

pH Acidic System: Supports the skin's natural anti-microbial barrier and defensive functions.

• Surfactant Systems:

Lowers the surface tension on the skin making it increasingly difficult for pathogenic adherence and disruptive to biofilm.

• Preservative Systems:

Effective ingredients, safe for use on mucosa and the perineum.

• Barrier System:

Utilizing skin barrier ingredients to support the skin's first line of defense.

1. <https://www.cdc.gov/fungal/candida-auris/candida-auris-qanda.html>

2. <https://www.cdc.gov/fungal/candida-auris/candida-auris-qanda.html>

Theraworx application system available in:

- SCP-8802FF 2-Pack Fragrance Free Towels
- SCP-8802 2-Pack Towels
- HX-8808FF 8-Pack Fragrance Free Towels
- HX-8808 8-Pack Towels
- HX-8804FF 4-Pack Fragrance Free Towels
- HX-8804 4-Pack Towels
- SWA-001-50 Nasal Cleansing Swabs



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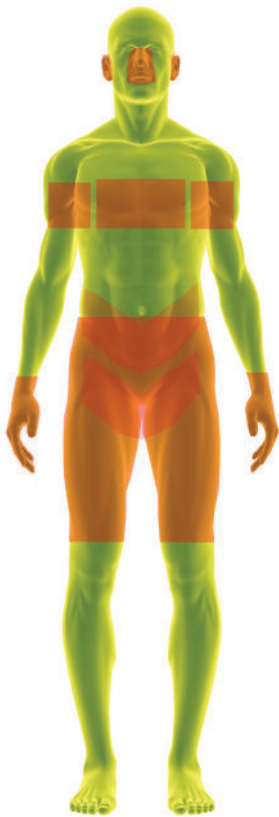
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Using Theraworx Protect:

1. Theraworx Protect should be applied every four to six hours to help maintain pH and support the skin's natural antimicrobial barrier and defense functions.
2. Always follow facility bathing and infection prevention policies and procedures, including hand hygiene and PPE utilization.
3. Use a single wipe on any areas of the body that have visible scaling or possible growth to minimize spread. Dispose per facility policy.
4. Use a single clean wipe around central line insertion site(s).
5. Theraworx Protect should be used on the entire body to help support optimal pH and skin defense.

High Focus Areas of Application for Theraworx Protect:



1. When wiping eyes, face, ears, nares and neck, ears and nares should be done last wiping within the outer ear folds gently.
2. When wiping the upper body, completely wiping under the arms must be done to decrease potential growth and colonization.
3. All skin folds should be lifted and wiped, including under breasts, abdominal and back folds. If individuals have skin folds behind the knees and on the thighs, be sure to wipe in folds and behind the knees.
4. Follow policy and procedure for peri and cath care, but expand area to what biker shorts would cover when wiping.
5. Wipe the patient's hands and wrists lastly with a clean unused wipe.

Checklist:

- Nares and Ears
- Under arms, axillary areas
- Under breasts and any skin folds
- Abdominal and back folds
- Groin folds, perineum, and thighs
- Hands