

***Candida* Bloodstream Infections: Exploring the Health Impact of an Underappreciated HAI**

Emerging Infections Program - Healthcare-Associated Infections Community Interface Activity

CDC: the Scientific Core of HAI Prevention

⇒ **HAI Tracking/ Reporting—NHSN**

- National
- State and
- Facility levels

⇒ **Guidelines**

- Foundation for clinical practice

⇒ **Outbreaks**

- Stopping infections at point of care

⇒ **State Support**

- Coordinating and funding state activity

⇒ **Research**

- Identifying
- prevention strategies of tomorrow

⇒ **Technical Expertise that fuels Federal efforts**

- CMS Conditions of Participation
- CMS Facility
- Inspections
- CMS Pay for Reporting/Performance
- Standards
- HHS HAI Prevention Action Plan
- FDA Recalls
- AHRQ Prevention Projects (CUSP)

Candida

Candida is a fungus that lives normally on skin, in mucous membranes such as the nose, and in the intestinal tract. When held in check by the body's normal defenses, *Candida* is not harmful. However, in people with weak immune systems, and specifically patients receiving medical care, *Candida* can multiply too fast or be transmitted through a medical device such as a central line and cause a bloodstream infection. *Candida* is the fourth most common cause of bloodstream infections among hospital patients in the United States.

An Updated Picture of *Candida* Infection in the U.S.

Results from this project will allow us to learn more about common *Candida* infections in many different types of patients, as well as whether antifungal drug resistance is changing.

The project will:

- √ Determine how many *Candida* bloodstream infections happened in these areas
- √ Describe people at risk for *Candida* bloodstream infections
- √ Discover which types of *Candida* cause illness
- √ Reveal trends of drug resistance

Data are expected to begin to be published in 2012.

Partners

This project is being completed through the Emerging Infections Program, a network of state health departments and academic medical centers dedicated to improving surveillance, prevention, and control of emerging infectious diseases. Participation for the EIP candida bloodstream infection project include partners from Georgia, Maryland, Oregon, and Tennessee.

