

# Evaluation of a Novel Chromogenic Agar for Candida auris Screening



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#### REVISED ABSTRACT

Candida auris is an emerging multidrug-resistant yeast with the propensity to spread in the healthcare setting. C. auris can cause invasive infections, spread person-to-person, and persist in the healthcare environment causing healthcare-associated outbreaks. The accurate and rapid identification of *C. auris* is important to provide adequate therapy and appropriate infection control measures to contain its spread. CDC recommends screening for C. auris colonization in patients who are at high risk. However, identification of *C. auris* from screening cultures is challenging.

BBL CHROMagar Candida is a chromogenic agar that is used widely in clinical microbiology laboratories mainly for the identification of C. albicans, C. tropicalis, and C. krusei due to their distinctive appearance. C. auris does not have a characteristic colony appearance on this media, thus requiring additional testing. Recently, a selective and differential chromogenic agar, HardyCHROM Candida+auris agar, has been developed to assist clinical laboratories in directly identifying C. auris based on its teal-green color with a bullseye appearance and fluorescence at 365 nm.

In this study we compared Hardy to BBL agar for the isolation and identification of *C. auris* using 75 specimens (26 nares, 26 axilla/groin, and 23 perirectal) from 26 patients submitted for *C. auris* screening. Plates were incubated at 35-37°C and read at 48-72 h. White or teal-green colonies with bullseye centers on Hardy agar and white to light pink colonies on BBL agar were further identified by MALDI-TOF (VITEK MS v3.2).

A positive result was considered as any isolate with a typical colony on Hardy agar or white to light pink on BBL agar that was confirmed to be C. auris by MALDI-TOF. C. auris was isolated from 19 patients and 45% (34/75) of the specimens. A total of 29 samples from 18 patients were positive for C. auris by both media (13 nares, 5 perirectal and 11 axilla/groin) and 41 samples were negative by both media. An additional 4 samples grew a few (< 20) colonies of *C. auris* only on Hardy agar (3 axilla/groin and 1 perirectal) and 1 sample grew a few colonies of *C. auris* on BBL agar.

In summary, Hardy agar for the direct identification of C. auris based on typical color/morphology and fluorescence had one false negative specimen showing a sensitivity of 97.1% (33/34). BBL agar had four false negative specimens showing a sensitivity of 88.2% (30/34). The distinctive features of C. auris grown on Hardy agar showed this media to be a helpful tool to screen for *C. auris*.

## **PURPOSE**

To compare HardyCHROM Candida+auris agar to BBL CHROMagar Candida for the detection of Candida auris from screening cultures.

### STUDY DESIGN

75 Screening swabs from 26 patients 26 Nares, 26 Axilla/groin, 23 Perirectal



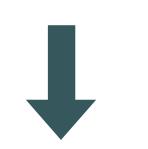
Plate on HardyCHROM Candida+auris agar & BBL CHROMagar Candida



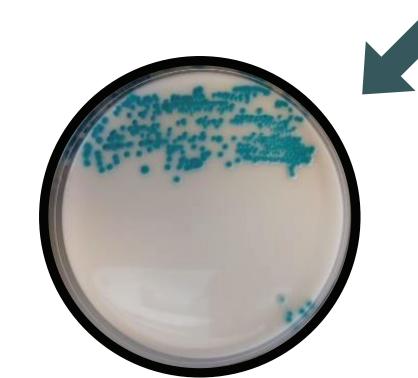
Incubate plates at 35-37°C, non-CO<sub>2</sub>



Read at 48-72 hours



Evaluate colonies





bullseye center



BBL agar: White to light pink

and/or fluorescence at 365 nm



Identify by MALDI-TOF (VITEK MS v.3.2)



Colonies identified by MALDI-TOF as C. auris considered positive

#### Comparison of HardyCHROM Candida+auris and BBL CHROMagar Candida

	<u>Nares</u>			Axilla/groin			<u>Perirectal</u>		
Patient	BBL	Hardy		BBL	Hardy		BBL	Hardy	
1	0	0		3+	2+		3+	2+	
2	2+	1+		0	0		0	0	
3	0	0		0	0		0	0	
4	2+	2+		Few	Few		0	0	
5	0	0		2+	2+		Few	Few	
6	0	0		0*	Few		0	0	
7	0	0		0	0		0	0	
8	3+	2+		0	0		0	0	
9	0	0		0	0		0	0	
10	1+	1+		4+	4+		0	0	
11	0	0		1+	1+		Few	Few	
12	4+	4+		0	0		0	0	
13	0	0		2+	2+		0	Few	
14	4+	4+		Few	0		0	0	
15	4+	4+		Few	Few		0	0	
16	3+	3+		1+	1+		Few	Few	
17	3+	3+		0	Few		0	0	
18	2+	2+		1+	1+		0	0	
19	2+	2+		Few	Few		0	0	
20	3+	3+		0	0		0	0	
21	Few	Few		0	Few		1+	1+	
22	0	0		0	0		0	0	
23	0	0		0	0		0	0	
24	0	0		0	0		-	-	
25	0	0		3+	3+		-	-	
26	0	0		0	0		-	-	
Total positives	13	13		12	14		5	6	

\*(see below) The culture was mixed with C. parapsilosis, BBL agar was initially called negative. C. auris was found upon further investigation after the Hardy agar was positive.

# Patient 6 Axilla/groin



Hardy



BBL

### RESULTS

	Positive Hardy	Negative Hardy	
Positive BBL	29	1	
Negative BBL	4	41	

Total specimens: 75 Positive specimens: 34 Sensitivity Hardy: 97.1% (33/34)

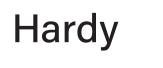
BBL: 88.2% (30/34)

#### Differentiation of C. auris vs. C. parapsilosis

- Indistinguishable on BBL agar
- Distinct colonies on Hardy agar C. auris – teal-green C. parapsilosis – white

#### Mixed culture with C. auris and C. parapsilosis







#### CONCLUSION & DISCUSSION

- 34/75 specimens from 19 patients were confirmed by MALDI-TOF to be positive for *C. auris*
- Hardy agar had a sensitivity of 97.1% (33/34)
- BBL agar had a sensitivity of 88.2% (30/34)
- Fluorescence on the Hardy agar was generally found with younger colonies which were still white 48 h. The development of the teal-green color tended to mask the fluorescence at 72 h.
- The distinctive features of *C. auris* grown on the Hardy agar showed this media to be a helpful tool to screen for C. auris.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**