CANDIDA AURIS

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION	
Kingdom	Fungi
Division	Ascomycota
Class	Saccharomycetes
Order	Saccharomycetales
Family	Debaryomycetaceae
Genus	Candida
Species	C.albicans

(A strain of Candida auris cultured in a petri dish)

Candida auris is a species of ascomycetous fungus that grows as yeast and was first described in 2009. C. auris cells are ellipsoid in shape and form smooth, shiny, whitish-gray, viscous colonies on growth media. It is one of the few species of the Candida genus that cause candidiasis in humans. Candidiasis is often acquired in hospitals by patients with weakened immune systems. Besides candidiasis, C. auris can cause invasive candidiasis in which the blood (fungemia), the central nervous system, kidneys, liver, bones, muscles, joints, spleen, or eyes are infected. C. auris has recently attracted increased clinical attention because of its multidrug resistance. Treatment is also complicated because C. auris is easily misidentified as other Candida species.The name Candida auris comes from the Latin word for ear, auris, under the genus Candida. The C. auris genome was found to encode several genes for the ABC transporter family and major facilitator superfamily which helps to explain its multidrug resistance. It's genome also encodes virulence-related gene families such as lipases, oligopeptide transporters, mannosyl transferases and transcription factors which facilitate colonization, invasion and iron

acquisition.An additional factor contributing to antifungal resistance is the presence of a set of genes known to be involved in biofilm formation.