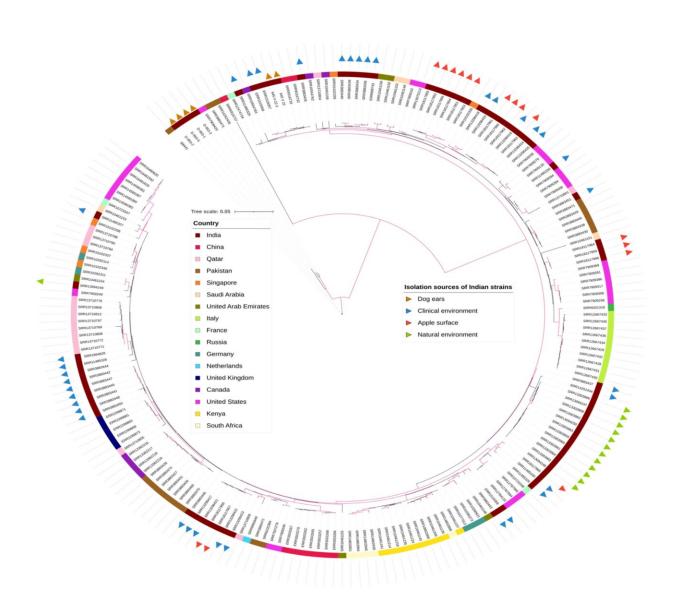


Researchers discover drug-resistant, often deadly pathogen living in dogs' ears, creating concern it may jump to humans

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Genetic relationships of C. auris isolates from dog ears and clade I strains from other countries inferred based on concatenated genome-wide SNPs. Branches with bootstrap support over 0.95 are highlighted in purple. Indian strains were labeled with triangles in various colors to indicate their isolation sources. The inner color strips specify the geographic location of the isolates. Credit: *Journal of Fungi* (2023). DOI: 10.3390/jof9070720

Scientists at McMaster University and India's University of Delhi have discovered and isolated the first live culture of the drug-resistant pathogen Candida auris from an animal, specifically from the ear canals of stray dogs.

The finding suggests pets could act as reservoirs for superbugs, potentially transmitting infections to humans.

First reported in Japan in 2009, C. auris, is a type of yeast which has since spread all over the world.

The emerging fungus can cause persistent and severe infections and widespread outbreaks in hospitals. Antifungal medications often do not work against it and more than one in three patients with serious, invasive infections will die, according to some estimates.

The World Health Organization has declared it one of the world's four 'critical priority' fungal pathogens.

For a study published online in the *Journal of Fungi*, researchers tested skin and ear swab samples from 87 dogs housed in a shelter in Delhi. Of those, 42 were strays already under intensive care for severe lesions due to chronic skin diseases. The remaining 35 dogs were household pets treated for minor gastrointestinal and urinary infections. The subjects'



conditions were not related to the pathogen under study.

The swabs were analyzed for bacteria and fungi cultures using routine diagnostic protocols for skin and ear infections. Researchers found evidence of C. auris within the ear canals of four of the animals with chronic skin infections.

"Dogs are common pets. Even though C. auris was only found in stray dogs in this study, there are many stray dogs in many parts of the world. These dogs could act as transmission vehicles for C. auris to reach other animals and humans," says Jianping Xu, a lead author on the paper and a professor in the Department of Biology at McMaster University. He is also an investigator with the university's Global Nexus School for Pandemic Prevention & Response.

While fungi are significant pathogens for animals, no live culture of C. auris had previously been isolated.

A DNA analysis pointed to genomic similarities between some of the strains found in the dogs and those found in humans, providing further evidence that the spread of infection to other animals and humans is a risk.

"We need to be vigilant in the surveillance of dogs, other domesticated pets and wild animals in regions where C. auris is endemic," says Xu. "While C. auris spreads easily from human to human, the route of transmission among animals or from animals to humans is much less clear and further investigation is required."

When humans are infected with C. auris, inanimate objects in the environment are readily contaminated by the shedding of skin scales. Because the yeast was found within the ear canal of the dogs, versus exposed skin, shedding in the immediate environment was reduced,



containing the spread of infection.

C. auris has also been discovered on the surface of stored apples, in tidal marshes, in environments with extremely high salinity and, recently, in wastewater, suggesting it can survive in <u>harsh conditions</u>.

More information: Anamika Yadav et al, Candida auris in Dog Ears, *Journal of Fungi* (2023). DOI: 10.3390/jof9070720

Provided by McMaster University

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