

AR Solutions In Action

CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR

2020

MISSOURI

\$1,823,764

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2020

CDC Prevention Epicenter

HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$302,115

RAPID DETECTION & RESPONSE: State, territory, and local public health partners fight AR in healthcare, the community, and food.

Programs use the AR Lab Network to rapidly detect threats and then implement prevention, response, and antibiotic stewardship to stop the spread of resistant germs. Additional resources, appropriated to CDC to fight COVID-19 will also help in the fight against AR by improving infection prevention and control in healthcare facilities.



\$149,740

FOOD SAFETY projects protect communities by rapidly identifying drug-resistant foodborne bacteria to stop and solve outbreaks and improve prevention.

Missouri uses whole genome sequencing to track and monitor local outbreaks of *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, and *E. coli* and uploads sequence data into PulseNet for nationwide monitoring of outbreaks and trends. In Fiscal Year 2020, Missouri will continue monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.



\$14,932

GONORRHEA RAPID DETECTION & RESPONSE works with state and local epidemiology and laboratory partners to test for and quickly respond to resistant gonorrhea to stop its spread in high-risk communities. Only one treatment option remains for gonorrhea and resistance continues to grow.

The Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) informs national treatment guidelines and monitors how well antibiotics work on laboratory samples collected from sentinel STD clinics, which often are the first to detect the threat. Select STD clinics also enhance surveillance by collecting additional gonococcal isolates from women and from extragenital sites.

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS



WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY: CDC Prevention Epicenter

The Prevention Epicenters Program is a collaborative network between public health and experts in relevant fields of HAI and AR that responds to research priorities to protect patients. The network conducts research to support the translation of innovative infection control and prevention strategies for preventing HAIs, AR and other adverse events in all healthcare settings. This work is funded by resources appropriated to CDC to support its response to COVID-19.

[Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/epicenters](http://www.cdc.gov/hai/epicenters)

CDC provides critical support in the U.S. and abroad to protect people from antibiotic resistance.

ARinvestments.cdc.gov



**U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
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MISSOURI AR Investments (cont.)



\$500,668

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS: Discovering & Implementing What Works

Investigators will evaluate hospital-onset bacteremia in healthcare facilities in India as a feasible, useful, and acceptable metric for HAI surveillance in low- and middle-income countries.



\$256,309

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY: Discovering & Implementing What Works

Researchers will describe the epidemiology of secondary resistant bacterial and fungal infections in hospitalized patients before and during the COVID-19 pandemic across socio-demographically diverse hospitals in the St. Louis area. The main objective of this work is to identify independent risk factors for secondary infections in patients with COVID-19, including socioeconomic status and race. These findings will offer insights on how best to protect and care for higher risk populations.

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Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
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