AR Solutions *In Action*

CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR 2021

COLORADO

One of 10 sites for the Emerging Infections Program

HIGHLIGHTS

$3,105,988

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2021

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

$795,822

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.

$370,731

FOOD SAFETY projects protect communities by rapidly identifying drug-resistant foodborne bacteria to stop and solve outbreaks and improve prevention.
Colorado uses whole genome sequencing to track and monitor local outbreaks of *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, and *Escherichia coli* and uploads sequence data into PulseNet for nationwide monitoring of outbreaks and trends. In Fiscal Year 2021, Colorado continued monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread. CDC also funds Colorado's Food Safety Center for Excellence, which provides assistance and training to other health departments to build capacity to track and investigate foodborne disease.

$93,896

FUNGAL DISEASE projects improve our ability to track antifungal resistance and stop it from spreading.
With funding for fungal disease surveillance, Colorado increased their ability to identify fungal diseases, monitor for new and emerging resistance, and implement strategies to prevent its spread in high-risk areas. Improving detection for fungal diseases, like *Candida auris*, means patients receive appropriate treatment and while reducing unnecessary antibiotic use.

This data represents CDC's largest funding categories for AR. It shows extramural funding that supports AR activities from multiple funding lines.

COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019
AR: antibiotic resistance **HAI:** healthcare-associated infection

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 Control and Prevention

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COLORADO AR Investments (cont.)

$954,267

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.

Strengthening the U.S. Response to Resistant Gonorrhea (SURRG) conducts rapid testing and quick responses to resistant gonorrhea cases in high burden communities. This data also helps inform national treatment guidelines for through the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), which advises how well antibiotics work on laboratory samples collected from sentinel sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics. Colorado also participates in the STD Surveillance Network (SSuN), which monitors adherence to national gonorrhea treatment guidelines for patients diagnosed and reported with gonorrhea from all provider settings across funded jurisdictions. Select STD clinics also enhance surveillance by collecting additional gonococcal isolates from women and from extragenital sites.

$891,272

EMERGING INFECTIONS PROGRAM (EIP) sites improve public health by translating population-based surveillance and research activities into informed policy and public health practice. This work is also funded in part by resources appropriated to CDC to support its response to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

The Colorado EIP performs population-based surveillance for candidemia, *Clostridium difficile*, and resistant Gram-negative bacteria; conducts HAI and antibiotic use prevalence surveys; develops surveillance for non-tuberculous mycobacteria; develops and standardizes surveillance and outbreak response for foodborne infections; participates in a collaboration with CDC Prevention Epicenters; and supports special projects. Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/eip.

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