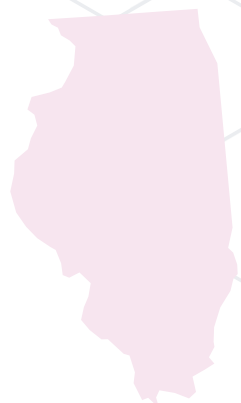


AR Solutions *In Action*

CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR

2021



ILLINOIS

\$ 4,114,428

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2021

One local CDC fellow

CDC Prevention Epicenter

HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$1,517,512

(Includes funding to
Chicago)

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 (IPC) in healthcare facilities.



\$88,440

(Includes funding to
Chicago)

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

Illinois 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, Illinois continued monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.



\$50,906

(Includes funding to
Chicago)

FUNGAL DISEASE projects improve our ability to track antifungal resistance and stop it from spreading.

With funding for fungal disease surveillance, Illinois 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.



\$24,217

(Includes funding to
Chicago)

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 sexually transmitted disease (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.

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

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS



\$1,933,353

(Includes funding to Chicago)

RUSH UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER: 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 IPC 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)



\$500,000

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

Experts are working to build local capacity to detect, track, and report antibiotic-resistant *Candida auris* and other antibiotic-resistant *Candida* species at Aga Khan University Hospital in Pakistan with an emphasis on a description of molecular mechanisms of AR. This work will inform the response when threats are detected and put into place the mechanisms for molecular detection of outbreaks.