



# OREGON

## \$2,422,802

Funding for AR Activities  
Fiscal Year 2021

One local CDC fellow

One of 10 sites for the Emerging Infections Program

HIGHLIGHTS

## FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$1,033,099

**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.



\$248,598

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

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



\$113,537

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

With funding for fungal disease surveillance, Oregon 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.



\$69,455

**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 STD Surveillance Network (SSuN) monitors adherence to national gonorrhea treatment guidelines for patients diagnosed and reported with gonorrhea from all provider settings across funded jurisdictions. 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.

### OREGON AR Investments (cont.)



\$958,113

**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 Oregon EIP performs population-based surveillance for candidemia, *Clostridioides 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; collaborates with the CDC Prevention Epicenters; and supports special projects. [Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/eip.](http://www.cdc.gov/hai/eip)

