

PENNSYLVANIA

\$7,853,140

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2021

One local CDC fellow

CDC Prevention Epicenter

HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$1,245,516

(Includes funding to Philadelphia)

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.



\$102,642

(Includes funding to Philadelphia)

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

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



\$571,308

(Includes funding to Philadelphia)

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) works with state and local epidemiology and laboratory partners to perform expansive and rapid testing for and to quickly respond to identified resistant gonorrhea to stop its spread in select communities with high rates of gonorrhea. Only one treatment option remains for gonorrhea and resistance continues to grow. All SURRG sites are considered to be Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) sites, and as a result, data from this project are also used to help inform national treatment guidelines for gonorrhea.

