

AR Solutions *In Action*

CDC's Investments to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR
2022

NEW YORK

\$8,255,401

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2022

One local CDC AR expert and three local CDC-supported fellows

Regional Lab for the AR Lab Network (Northeast)

One of three sites for the Emerging Infections Program

HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$2,581,569

AR LABORATORY NETWORK REGIONAL LAB: Regional labs boost state and local testing capacity and technology to detect, support response to, and prevent AR threats across the nation—and inform innovations to detect AR.

In 2022, despite the ongoing burden of the COVID-19 pandemic and related challenges, New York brought back critical AR testing capacity that was scaled down during the height of the pandemic. New York also worked to support states within its region to bring on new AR testing. New York continues to be a strong partner in the AR Lab Network ensuring rapid identification of and response to urgent AR threats.



\$1,750,372

(Includes funding to New York City)

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

CDC-funded HAI/AR Programs form a network of health departments that detect, prevent, respond to, and contain HAI/AR threats and promote appropriate use of antibiotics and antifungals. CDC's AR Lab Network provides nationwide lab capacity to rapidly detect AR and inform local prevention and response activities to stop the spread of resistant germs and protect people.



\$625,231

(Includes funding to New York City)

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

New York 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 2022, New York continued monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. Local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases when outbreaks are detected to stop the spread. New York's Food Safety Center of Excellence supports other health departments to build capacity to track and investigate foodborne diseases.



\$125,718

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

With funding for fungal disease surveillance, New York 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 while reducing unnecessary antibiotic use.

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

ARinvestments.cdc.gov



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

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NEW YORK AR Investments (cont.)



\$865,465

(Includes funding to New York City)

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 United States 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 gonorrhea through the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) project, which advises how well antibiotics work on laboratory samples collected from sentinel sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics. New York 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.



\$1,382,046

EMERGING INFECTIONS PROGRAM (EIP) sites improve public health by translating population-based surveillance and research activities into informed policy and public health practice.

The New York EIP performs population-based surveillance for candidemia, *Clostridioides difficile*, invasive *Staphylococcus aureus*, and resistant gram-negative bacteria; conducts HAI and antimicrobial use prevalence surveys; and is completing a project on SARS-CoV-2 infections in healthcare personnel. As part of New York's EIP FoodNet activities, they collect case information associated with antimicrobial-resistant infections and work with laboratories to prioritize sequencing of cases with exposure and antimicrobial use information.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/eip

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS



\$450,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY: Discovering & Implementing What Works

The Modeling Infectious Diseases in Healthcare Network (MIND-Healthcare) responds to evolving public health needs in healthcare settings by conducting transmission modeling research and assessing high-impact intervention strategies. Columbia University assesses key epidemiological patterns to predict HAI pathogen outbreaks and evaluate HAI interventions against costs and logistical constraints. Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/research/MIND-Healthcare.html



\$300,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts support IPC capacity-building efforts at national, sub-national, and facility levels in Ethiopia. Experts provide IPC support to 11 facilities across 5 regions through the Intensive Effort Initiative project. At the national level, experts support the National IPC Unit in key IPC initiatives, workshops, meetings, and the development of reports. Experts provide technical assistance to Ethiopia's Regional Health Bureaus at the sub-national level.



\$75,000

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts support the East Africa IPC Network, a community of practice that includes the following key activities: IPC performance monitoring, learning network activities, IPC focal point capacity building, and quality improvement. The project aims to reduce incidence of COVID-19 and HAIs in participating hospitals by improving compliance with IPC standards.



\$100,000

ICAP AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts are implementing an Advanced IPC Certificate Course in Sierra Leone.

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