

AR Solutions *In Action*

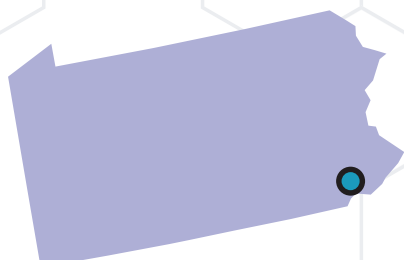
CDC's Investments to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR
2022

PHILADELPHIA, PA

\$2,502,712

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2022



One local CDC-supported fellow

CDC Prevention Epicenter

HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$520,174

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.



\$8,121

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

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



\$112,625

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 for gonorrhea by monitoring 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. 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.

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS



\$599,757

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: CDC Prevention Epicenter

The Prevention Epicenters Program is a collaborative network of 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.

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

Page 1 of 2 This data represents CDC's largest funding categories for AR. It shows extramural funding that supports AR activities from multiple funding lines. Some work received full or partial funding from COVID-19 supplemental appropriations, such as the American Rescue Plan Act or the CARES Act.

AR: antimicrobial resistance COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019
HAI: healthcare-associated infection IPC: infection prevention and control
NHSN: National Healthcare Safety Network

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

ARinvestments.cdc.gov



U.S. Department of
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PHILADELPHIA, PA AR Investments (cont.)



\$290,528

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA: Building the AR Workforce

A new CDC cooperative agreement, Building Mathematical Modeling Workforce Capacity to Support Infectious Disease and Healthcare Research, supports pre-doctoral fellows' research to develop and apply computational tools and mathematical methods for modeling the spread of pathogens in health care. Awardees will use existing or simulated datasets and real-time information to conduct analyses and build models relevant to combating HAI and AR.



\$971,507

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts implement activities as part of the Antimicrobial Resistance in Communities and Hospitals (ARCH) program, conducting studies to understand the burden and risk factors for colonization with resistant bacteria in Botswana. Experts are also assessing health and economic impacts of colonization with resistant bacteria. This work is part of CDC's Global AR Lab & Response Network efforts.

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[ARinvestments.cdc.gov](https://arinvestments.cdc.gov)



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