AR Solutions *In Action*

CDC's Investments to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance Threats

TENNESSEE

$6,869,493

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2023

- One local CDC-supported fellow
- Regional Lab for the AR Lab Network (Southeast)
- One of 10 sites for the Emerging Infections Program

FUNDING TO HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

$2,656,364

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.
Tennessee provides AR core testing and surge capacity to other AR Lab Network regional and state labs while supporting the Southeast Region. Tennessee also provides reference testing for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* antibiotic susceptibility testing and *Aspergillus fumigatus* surveillance. Tennessee's collaborations display flexibility across the AR Lab Network to adapt and support the Network nationally.

$1,078,401

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 antimicrobial-resistant germs and protect people.

$962,033

Food Safety projects protect communities by rapidly identifying antimicrobial-resistant foodborne bacteria to stop and solve outbreaks and improve prevention.
Tennessee uses whole genome sequencing to track outbreaks and identify AR genes and shares surveillance data with PulseNet. Local CDC-supported epidemiologists respond to outbreaks to stop their spread. The Food Safety Center of Excellence supports other health departments to track and investigate foodborne diseases. Tennessee conducts active, population-based surveillance for foodborne diseases through CDC's Emerging Infections Program.

$126,615

Fungal Disease projects improve our ability to track resistance to antifungals and stop it from spreading.
Tennessee conducts surveillance to identify fungal diseases, monitor for new and emerging AR, and implement strategies to prevent the spread of AR in high-risk areas. Tennessee conducts population-based surveillance for *Candida* bloodstream infections through CDC's Emerging Infections Program.

The AR Investment Map includes data from CDC's largest funding categories for AR. It represents extramural funding that supports AR activities from multiple funding lines in CDC's annual appropriations. Some work received full or partial funding from one-time supplemental appropriations. See the fiscal year 2023 AR Investment Map Supplemental Funding Fact Sheet for more information.

AR: antimicrobial resistance
COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019
HAI: healthcare-associated infection
IPC: infection prevention and control

NHSN: National Healthcare Safety Network
STD: sexually transmitted disease
STI: sexually transmitted infection

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

$1,996,080

The Emerging Infections Program (EIP) HAI component helps answer critical questions about emerging HAI threats, advanced infection tracking methods, and AR in the United States.

The Tennessee EIP performs population-based surveillance for candidemia, *Clostridioides difficile*, invasive *Staphylococcus aureus*, and resistant gram-negative bacteria. They also conduct HAI and antimicrobial use prevalence surveys and participate in a surveillance pilot for *Escherichia coli* infections to help support vaccine evaluation.
Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/eip

$50,000

Emerging Infections Program (EIP) sites improve public health by conducting population-based surveillance and research activities that inform policy and public health practice.

EIP Active Bacterial Core surveillance (ABCs) is an active laboratory- and population-based surveillance system for invasive bacterial pathogens of public health importance. ABCs provides an infrastructure for further public health research, which may include special studies to identify disease risk factors, evaluate vaccine efficacy, and monitor the effectiveness of prevention policies.
Learn more: www.cdc.gov/abcs

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