AR Solutions *In Action*

CDC's Investments to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR **2023**

WASHINGTON

Regional Lab for the AR Lab Network (West)

$6,589,725

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2023

FUNDING TO HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

$2,661,984

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.

Washington increased screening capacity for AR threats, including *Candida auris*, to better inform public health action through the AR Lab Network. Washington helps labs in the West Region build new testing capacities while managing outbreak support testing for multiple states. Washington also serves as an AR Lab Network reference laboratory for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* gradient strip antibiotic susceptibility testing.

$1,034,799

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.

$261,187

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

Washington uses whole genome sequencing to track local outbreaks of *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, *Shigella*, and *Escherichia coli*, identifies AR genes, and shares surveillance data with PulseNet. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists respond to stop their spread. The Food Safety Center of Excellence supports other health departments to track and investigate foodborne diseases.

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

$902,132

Drug-resistant Gonorrhea Detect & Respond Program 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 recommended treatment option remains for gonorrhea and resistance to other antibiotics continues to grow. Strengthening the U.S. Response to Resistant Gonorrhea (SURRG) tests for and responds to antimicrobial-resistant gonorrhea cases in high-burden communities. 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. This work is supported by CDC STI, AR, and HIV funds.

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS

$153,623

Washington State University: Building the AR Workforce

A 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. Fellows use existing or simulated datasets and real-time information to conduct analyses and build models relevant to combating HAIs and AR.
Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/research/hire-modeling-fellowship.html

$251,000

University of Washington: Discovering & Implementing What Works

CDC's Project Firstline is a collaborative of diverse partners that provides engaging, innovative, and effective IPC training for U.S. healthcare workers and the public health workforce. It offers resources in a variety of formats to meet the diverse learning needs and preferences of the healthcare workforce. Partners host events, create tools, and publish resources that help healthcare workers better understand and correctly implement IPC.
Learn more: www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/projectfirstline

$175,000

Washington State University: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats in the United States. Experts work with local labs in Kenya on environmental surveillance of antimicrobial-resistant *Escherichia coli* in drinking water, drinking water sources, and environmental water and assess risk factors for exposure to antimicrobial-resistant pathogens to improve prevention measures. This work is part of CDC's Global AR Lab & Response Network.

$450,000

Washington State University: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts work in Kenya as part of the Antibiotic Resistance in Communities and Hospitals (ARCH) program, studying the burden and risk factors for colonization with antimicrobial-resistant bacteria. They also assess health and economic impacts of colonization with resistant bacteria. This work is part of CDC's Global AR Lab & Response Network.

$500,000

Washington State University: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts work in Guatemala as part of the Antibiotic Resistance in Communities and Hospitals (ARCH) program, studying the burden and risk factors for colonization with antimicrobial-resistant bacteria. They also assess health and economic impacts of colonization with resistant bacteria. This work is part of CDC's Global AR Lab & Response Network.

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$200,000

Washington State University: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats in the United States. Experts evaluate the risk for human colonization with antimicrobial-resistant gut bacteria using a One Health approach in Guatemala. Samples from livestock, companion animals, milk, and drinking water help understanding of transmission related to community sanitation and hygiene. This work is part of CDC's Global AR Lab & Response Network.

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