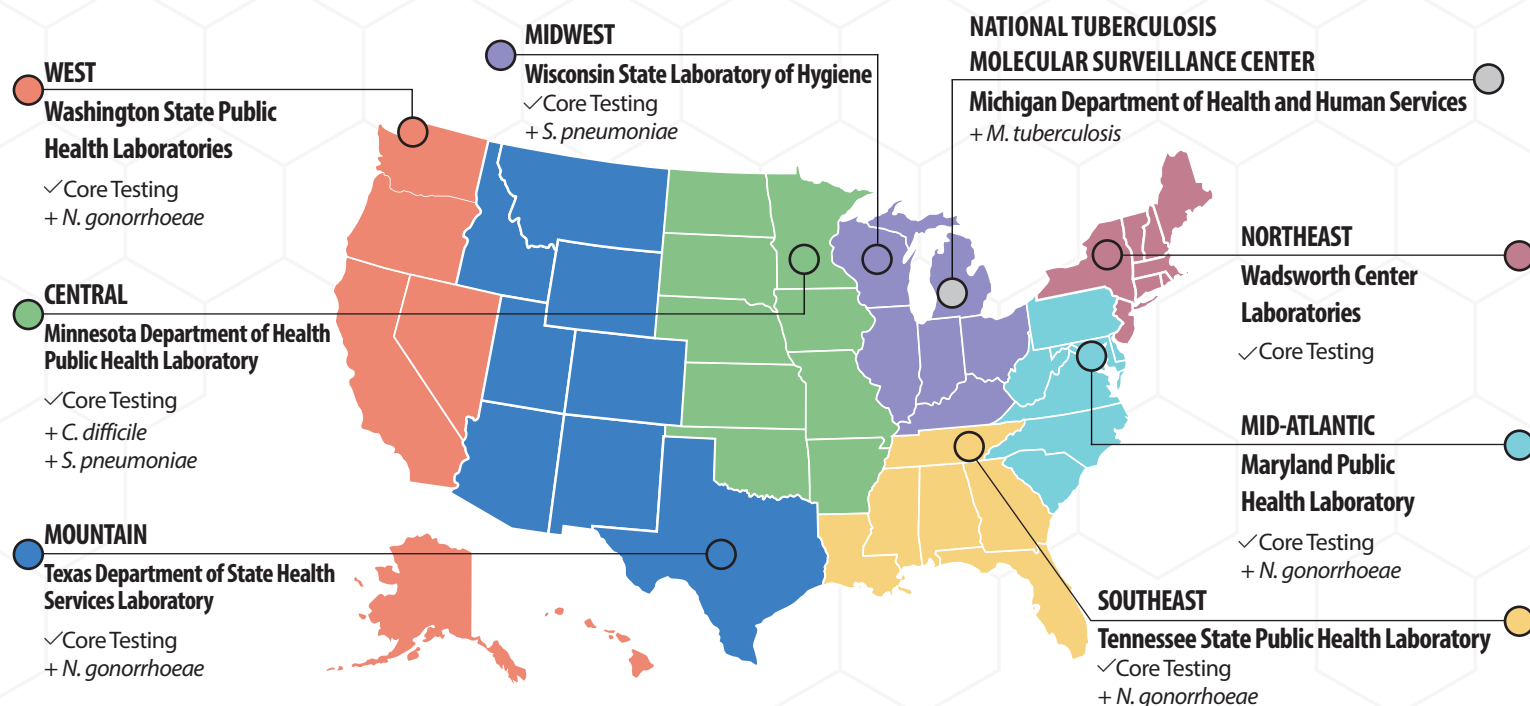# About CDC's Antibiotic Resistance Lab Network

The Antibiotic Resistance Lab Network (AR Lab Network) supports nationwide lab capacity to rapidly detect antibiotic resistance in healthcare, food, and the community, and inform local responses to prevent spread and protect people. The AR Lab Network includes seven regional labs, the National Tuberculosis Molecular Surveillance Center (National TB Center), and labs in 50 states, six cities, and Puerto Rico. As a whole, the network tracks changes in resistance and helps identify and respond to outbreaks faster.

AR Lab Network Regional Labs & National Tuberculosis Molecular Surveillance Center

Every regional lab does core testing. Select labs provide additional testing to support nationwide needs. The National TB Center is equipped to perform whole genome sequencing (WGS) for isolates of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in the U.S.

WEST
Washington State Public Health Laboratories
✓ Core Testing
+ *N. gonorrhoeae*

CENTRAL
Minnesota Department of Health Public Health Laboratory
✓ Core Testing
+ *C. difficile*
+ *S. pneumoniae*

MOUNTAIN
Texas Department of State Health Services Laboratory
✓ Core Testing
+ *N. gonorrhoeae*

MIDWEST
Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
✓ Core Testing
+ *S. pneumoniae*

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS MOLECULAR SURVEILLANCE CENTER
Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
+ *M. tuberculosis*

NORTHEAST
Wadsworth Center Laboratories
✓ Core Testing

MID-ATLANTIC
Maryland Public Health Laboratory
✓ Core Testing
+ *N. gonorrhoeae*

SOUTHEAST
Tennessee State Public Health Laboratory
✓ Core Testing
+ *N. gonorrhoeae*

Core Testing by all regional labs:
- ✓ Molecular testing to detect colonization of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE).
- ✓ Detection of new and emerging threats, like *mcr*-1, and ability to detect changes to known threats, like Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA).
- ✓ Isolates may be used for the CDC and FDA AR Isolate Bank and WGS projects.
- ✓ Fungal susceptibility of *Candida* species to identify emerging resistance.
- ✓ Identification and colonization screening to detect and help prevent spread of *Candida auris* (*C. auris*).

Additional Testing by some regional labs and the National TB Center:
- + *Clostridium difficile* special projects.
- + Enhanced detection of drug-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* using WGS.
- + Antimicrobial susceptibility and serotyping of multidrug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumonia*.
- + Perform WGS for all isolates of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

The Core and Additional Testing complements lab capacity supported by CDC in every state, six cities, and Puerto Rico.

www.cdc.gov/DrugResistance

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