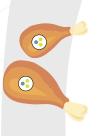
Antibiotic Resistance (AR) Solutions Initiative

Resistance to important antibiotics for human health is increasing. In the U.S., an estimated 400,000 people are sickened with resistant *Campylobacter* or *Salmonella* every year.

Some resistant infections can come from the food we eat.



When animals get antibiotics, drug-resistant bacteria can survive and multiply in their guts.



Resistant bacteria can remain on meat. When the meat is not handled or cooked properly, the bacteria can spread to humans.



Antibiotics that people take can also lead to resistance.



Fertilizer or water containing animal feces and drug-resistant bacteria can be used on food crops.



Resistant bacteria in the animal feces can remain on crops and be eaten. Then the bacteria can spread to humans.

How will CDC's Solutions Initiative fight foodborne infections?



Detect and describe resistant bacteria rapidly.

Increase state laboratory capacity to rapidly uncover foodborne drug-resistant bacteria, including Campylobacter and Salmonella, using whole genome sequencing (WGS).



Find outbreaks faster by increasing lab testing.

Test every *Salmonella* isolate for drug resistance.



Improve health outcomes.

With increased lab capacity, track and investigate life-threatening *Salmonella* infections to prevent outbreaks and provide rapid response.



Promote responsible antibiotic use in food-producing animals.

Ensure practicing veterinarians have the tools, information, and training to prevent drug resistance by promoting responsible use of antibiotics.

Using antibiotics—in people or in animals—can create drug resistance.

Antibiotics should be used responsibly.

www.cdc.gov/drugresistance



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