AR Solutions *In Action*

CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR 2018

WASHINGTON

$6,676,011

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- 1 local CDC fellow
- Regional Lab for the AR Lab Network (West)

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

$2,217,330

AR LABORATORY NETWORK REGIONAL LABS boost state and local testing capacity and technology to detect, support response to, and prevent AR threats across the nation—and inform new innovations to detect AR.

Washington is home to one of the AR Lab Network regional labs working to uncover and stop the spread of unusual resistance in their area. In 2018, the Washington lab identified a rare resistance gene associated with healthcare in Mexico, enabling prompt improvements in infection prevention measures within the facility. The lab also assisted California in a study to measure the prevalence of *mcr* (a gene that can confer resistance to some of our strongest drugs) as an *mcr*-infected patient received treatment at multiple facilities.

$475,158

RAPID DETECTION AND RESPONSE to novel or high-concern drug-resistant germs is critical to contain the spread of these infections.

With 2017 funding, Washington identified a two-case cluster of *Acinetobacter* with a rare resistance enzyme linked to healthcare in another country. By alerting the facility and promoting best practices in infection prevention and control, further spread was prevented.

$812,161

HAI/AR PREVENTION works best when public health and healthcare facilities partner together to implement targeted, coordinated strategies to stop infections and improve antibiotic use.

With 2017 funding, Washington provided monthly education on antibiotic stewardship and in-person training on infection prevention for long-term care to help facilities meet new regulatory standards and prevent emergence of antibiotic-resistant infections.

$460,118

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

Washington uses whole genome sequencing to track and monitor local outbreaks of *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, and *E. coli* and uploads sequence data into PulseNet for nationwide monitoring of outbreaks and trends. In Fiscal Year 2019, Washington will begin simultaneously monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.

 This data represents CDC's largest funding categories for AR. It shows extramural funding that supports AR activities from multiple funding lines.

AR: antibiotic resistance **HAI:** healthcare-associated infection

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

www.cdc.gov/ARinvestments

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

$1,026,918

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.

During July 2017–June 2018, the Washington Strengthening the United States Response to Resistant Gonorrhea (SURRG) project increased testing to about 16% of the more than 4,100 gonorrhea cases reported in Seattle-King County. Washington identified 35 samples that did not respond optimally to recommended antibiotics, and grantees adhered to follow-up protocols to ensure the patients and their sex partners received the right treatment and to help stop spread of the germ. With 2018 funding, Washington also participates in a sentinel surveillance project, the STD Surveillance Network, monitoring adherence to national gonorrhea treatment guidelines for patients diagnosed and reported with gonorrhea from all provider settings across the state.

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS

$564,326

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY: Discovering & Implementing What Works

The Modeling Infectious Diseases in Healthcare Network (MInD-Healthcare) is a virtual laboratory where researchers investigate factors that drive spread of HAIs and simulate prevention strategies to estimate their benefits in a timely and cost-effective manner. Investigators will analyze the effectiveness of specific contact precaution policies in conjunction with hand hygiene initiatives. Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/research/MIND-Healthcare

$920,000

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR prevents the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts are working in Kenya to develop and test a point prevalence survey of antibiotic use and track transmission of drug-resistant germs between community hospitals.

$200,000

PROGRAM FOR APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY IN HEALTH (PATH): Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR prevents the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts are working in Vietnam and Senegal to strengthen national infection prevention and control policies, and enhance AR data collection, analysis, and surveillance in healthcare facilities, as well as improve diagnosis and management of drug-resistant tuberculosis in India.

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

www.cdc.gov/ARinvestments

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