AR Solutions *In Action*

CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR 2018

ARIZONA

$1,655,147

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2018

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

$663,258

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

With 2017 funding, Arizona collaborated with public health partners to institute rule changes and expand testing capabilities to make CRE reportable in the state, strengthening the state's capacity to detect and respond to CRE with 111 isolates submitted for confirmatory testing.

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, Arizona increased dental professionals' capacity to use best practices for infection prevention by collaborating with a dental infection prevention and safety organization to provide training and tools to approximately 100 dental professionals.

$263,550

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

Arizona 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, Arizona will begin simultaneously monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.

$11,940

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.

To help inform national treatment guidelines for gonorrhea, Arizona participates in the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), testing how well antibiotics work on laboratory samples from sentinel STD clinics, which often are the first to detect the threat.

 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

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS

$206,409

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA: Discovering & Implementing What Works

This project will study the impact of a newly developed rapid test to diagnose Valley fever (coccidioidomycosis), a fungal lung infection, in patients visiting Tucson, Arizona, emergency departments. A faster diagnosis can improve patient outcomes and reduce unnecessary antibiotic use.

$509,990

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA: Discovering & Implementing What Works

Germs can spread in healthcare settings on environmental surfaces. Researchers will use a combination of surface sampling and risk assessment modeling to characterize the effectiveness of different surface decontamination strategies to reduce the spread of germs and healthcare-associated infections.