AR Solutions in Action

CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR 2019

ALABAMA

\$535,081

Funding for AR Activities Fiscal Year 2019

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$405.519

RAPID DETECTION & RESPONSE: State, territory, and local public health partners fight antibiotic resistance in healthcare, the community, and food. Programs use the AR Lab Network to rapidly detect threats and implement prevention, response, and antibiotic stewardship to stop the spread of resistant germs.

With 2018 funding, the Alabama Department of Public Health (ADPH) investigated two carbapenem-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii isolate results in one facility. ADPH conducted an Infection Control Assessment for Readiness survey and point-prevalence survey, with the AR Laboratory Network Southeast Regional Lab identifying five more colonized patients. ADPH provided recommendations for infection control and antibiotic stewardship. The coordinated response resulted in no further spread.



\$117,562

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

Alabama 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 2020, Alabama will continue monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.



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, Alabama 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.

