



## CHICAGO, IL

### \$787,391

Funding for AR Activities  
Fiscal Year 2019

## FUNDING TO PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$665,194

**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, Chicago responded to emerging *Candida auris* and other multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs). Containment efforts included prevalence surveys (with 2,300 specimens collected during 35 surveys), infection control assessments, and mitigation efforts in acute and sub-acute care settings. Facilities with high MDRO prevalence received on-site training and ongoing support to strengthen infection control practices and implementation of antibiotic stewardship programs.



\$11,755

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

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



\$60,000

**FUNGAL DISEASE** projects improve our ability to track antifungal resistance and stop it from spreading.

With funding for fungal disease surveillance, Chicago increased their ability to identify fungal diseases, monitor for new and emerging resistance, and implement strategies to prevent its spread in high-risk areas. Improving detection for fungal diseases, like *Candida auris*, means patients receive appropriate treatment while reducing unnecessary antibiotic use.



\$50,442

**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, Chicago 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. Select STD clinics in Chicago also collect additional gonococcal isolates, including isolates from women and from extragenital sites, to further enhance surveillance for antibiotic resistant gonorrhea.