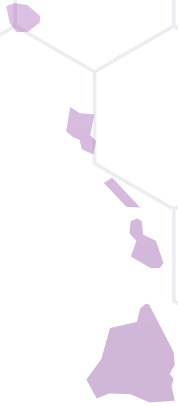
AR Solutions *In Action*

CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR 2019



HAWAII

$1,112,415

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2019

HIGHLIGHTS

One local CDC fellow

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

$345,930

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 Hawaii Department of Health collaborated with all clinical labs in the state to submit isolates with concerning resistance patterns to the State Laboratories Division for testing, enabling rapid response and containment efforts. Thirteen carbapenemase-producing organisms were identified, a substantial increase from three the previous year, which highlights the state's increased ability to detect and respond to these threats.

$97,084

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

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

$669,401

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 2018–June 2019, the Hawaii SURRG project completed testing for about 21% of the more than 1,000 gonorrhea cases reported in Honolulu. They identified 15 samples that did not respond optimally to recommended antibiotics, and grantees adhered to protocols for following up with those patients and their sex partners. To help inform national treatment guidelines for gonorrhea, Hawaii also participates in the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), testing how well antibiotics work on laboratory samples from sentinel STD clinics.

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