



# LOUISIANA

## \$547,024

Funding for AR Activities  
Fiscal Year 2019

## FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$393,487

**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, Louisiana increased reporting of AR pathogens by clinical laboratories to the Louisiana Office of Public Health Laboratory (LA-OPHL). LA-OPHL, in collaboration with epidemiologists, engaged clinical laboratories through quarterly "Laboratory Detection for Public Health Reporting" webinars. LA-OPHL has now tested more than 150 carbapenem-resistant organisms, informing local AR epidemiology and outbreak response.



\$93,067

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

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



\$60,470

**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, Louisiana participates in the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), testing how well antibiotics work on laboratory samples from sentinel STD clinics. Select STD clinics in Louisiana also collect additional samples, including from women and from extragenital sites, to further enhance surveillance for antibiotic-resistant gonorrhea.