



## NEVADA

**\$641,812**

Funding for AR Activities  
Fiscal Year 2019

### FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$484,435

**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, Nevada implemented voluntary reporting of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE), receiving over 330 CRE reports. The state HAI program worked with a hospital to develop an expedited reporting protocol and the NV State Public Health Lab to promote best practices for screening and isolate submission. NV responded to carbapenemase-producing CRE cases by conducting site visits, providing resources, and implementing containment and prevention interventions.



\$91,377

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

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



\$66,000

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