

NEW MEXICO

\$1,655,445

Funding for AR Activities Fiscal Year 2019

One of 10 sites for the
Emerging Infections Program

HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$708,300

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 New Mexico Department of Health detected a cluster of carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae. Through close collaboration between state epidemiologists, the state public health laboratory, the AR Laboratory Network Mountain Regional Lab, and the healthcare facility, New Mexico identified the resistance mechanism, never seen before in the state, screened contacts, improved infection prevention practices, and prevented further spread.



\$99,992

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

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



\$97,451

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

With funding for fungal disease surveillance, New Mexico 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.



\$13,325

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, New Mexico 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.

AR Solutions *In Action*

CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR
2019

NEW MEXICO AR Investments (cont.)



\$736,377

EMERGING INFECTIONS PROGRAM (EIP) sites improve public health by translating population-based surveillance and research activities into informed policy and public health practice.

CDC's EIP network is a national resource for surveillance, prevention, and control of infectious diseases. For example, the EIP in New Mexico performs population-based surveillance for candidemia, *C. difficile*, and resistant Gram-negative bacteria. The EIP also conducts HAI and antibiotic use prevalence surveys.

[Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/eip](http://www.cdc.gov/hai/eip)

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