AR Solutions *In Action*
CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR 2019

TEXAS

$2,891,737
Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2019

One local CDC fellow — **HIGHLIGHTS**

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

$2,169,830
(Includes funding to Houston)

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, Texas collaborated with a city health department and CDC to respond to an outbreak of carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* affecting 39 patients in 11 healthcare facilities. The response included site visits, screenings, education, and the implementation of an inter-facility transfer form. No cases have been identified since April 2019 due to improved infection control practices and the success of the investigation.

$250,000

NATURAL DISASTERS can increase the risk for injuries and infections.

With 2019 funds, the Texas Department of State Health Services is coordinating with six local health departments for two infection prevention and control (IPC) trainings and four hurricane response summits. CDC provided resources for IPC during and after a disaster, conducted a site visit, and participated in the response summits. As of July 2019, Texas has conducted one IPC training (21 trainees) and hosted one summit (49 attendees).

$459,906
(Includes funding to Houston)

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

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

$12,001

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, Texas 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.

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