# AR Solutions *In Action*

## CDC's Investments to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance Threats

**FISCAL YEAR 2023**

# COLORADO

**One of 10 sites for the Emerging Infections Program**

## $3,968,466
### Funding for AR Activities
### Fiscal Year 2023

## FUNDING TO HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

**$969,515**

**Rapid Detection & Response:** State, territory, and local public health partners fight AR in health care, the community, and food.

CDC-funded HAI/AR Programs form a network of health departments that detect, prevent, respond to, and contain HAI/AR threats and promote appropriate use of antibiotics and antifungals. CDC's AR Lab Network provides nationwide lab capacity to rapidly detect AR and inform local prevention and response activities to stop the spread of antimicrobial-resistant germs and protect people.

**$1,044,196**

**Food Safety** projects protect communities by rapidly identifying antimicrobial-resistant foodborne bacteria to stop and solve outbreaks and improve prevention.

Colorado uses whole genome sequencing to track outbreaks and identify AR genes and shares surveillance data with PulseNet. Local CDC-supported epidemiologists respond to outbreaks to stop their spread. The Food Safety Center of Excellence supports other health departments to track and investigate foodborne diseases. Colorado conducts active, population-based surveillance for foodborne diseases through CDC's Emerging Infections Program.

**$104,908**

**Fungal Disease** projects improve our ability to track resistance to antifungals and stop it from spreading.
Colorado conducts surveillance to identify fungal diseases, monitor for new and emerging AR, and implement strategies to prevent the spread of AR in high-risk areas. Colorado conducts population-based surveillance for *Candida* bloodstream infections through CDC's Emerging Infections Program.

**$813,952**

**Drug-resistant Gonorrhea Detect & Respond Program** 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 recommended treatment option remains for gonorrhea and resistance to other antibiotics continues to grow.
Strengthening the U.S. Response to Resistant Gonorrhea (SURRG) conducts rapid testing and quick responses to antimicrobial-resistant gonorrhea cases in high-burden communities. SURRG awardees established a state-level antimicrobial-resistant gonorrhea Center of Excellence, developed a state-level gonorrhea treatment failure reporting portal and outbreak response plan, and piloted molecular testing to look for markers of gonorrhea resistance.

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**AR:** antimicrobial resistance
**COVID-19:** coronavirus disease 2019
**HAI:** healthcare-associated infection
**IPC:** infection prevention and control

**NHSN:** National Healthcare Safety Network
**STD:** sexually transmitted disease
**STI:** sexually transmitted infection

CDC provides critical support in the U.S. and abroad to protect people from antimicrobial resistance.

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**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**$985,895**

**The Emerging Infections Program (EIP) HAI component** helps answer critical questions about emerging HAI threats, advanced infection tracking methods, and AR in the United States.

The Colorado EIP performs population-based surveillance for candidemia, *Clostridioides difficile*, invasive *Staphylococcus aureus*, nontuberculous mycobacteria, and resistant gram-negative bacteria. They also conduct HAI and antimicrobial use prevalence surveys and participate in a surveillance pilot for *Escherichia coli* infections to help support vaccine evaluation.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/eip

**$50,000**

**Emerging Infections Program (EIP)** sites improve public health by conducting population-based surveillance and research activities that inform policy and public health practice.

EIP Active Bacterial Core surveillance (ABCs) is an active laboratory- and population-based surveillance system for invasive bacterial pathogens of public health importance. ABCs provides an infrastructure for further public health research, which may include special studies to identify disease risk factors, evaluate vaccine efficacy, and monitor the effectiveness of prevention policies.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/abcs

The AR Investment Map includes data from CDC's largest funding categories for AR. It represents extramural funding that supports AR activities from multiple funding lines in CDC's annual appropriations. Some work received full or partial funding from one-time supplemental appropriations. See the fiscal year 2023 AR Investment Map Supplemental Funding Fact Sheet for more information.

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**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention