

# CONNECTICUT

## \$2,409,777

### Funding for AR Activities Fiscal Year 2019

One of 10 sites for the  
Emerging Infections Program

HIGHLIGHTS

## FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$532,875

**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 Connecticut State Public Health Laboratory (SPHL) validated and implemented susceptibility testing for a new antibiotic, meropenem/vaborbactam. Approved in 2017, this antibiotic is an important tool for combating carbapenem-resistant bacteria, of which 529 were submitted to SPHL for testing. SPHL's antibiotic susceptibility panel for carbapenem-resistant organisms is flexible, allowing for testing of new antibiotics as they become available.



\$294,655

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

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



\$107,903

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

With funding for fungal disease surveillance, Connecticut 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.



\$1,474,344

**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 Connecticut performs population-based surveillance for candidemia, *C. difficile*, invasive *S. aureus*, and resistant Gram-negative bacteria. The EIP also conducts HAI and antibiotic use prevalence surveys and participates in a collaboration with the CDC Prevention Epicenters. [Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/eip](http://www.cdc.gov/hai/eip)