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

FISCAL YEAR
2021

GEORGIA
$5,614,121
Funding for AR Activities Fiscal Year 2021

One of 10 sites for the Emerging Infections Program

CDC Prevention Epicenter

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

RAPID DETECTION & RESPONSE: State, territory, and local public health partners fight AR in healthcare, the community, and food.
Programs use the AR Lab Network to rapidly detect threats and then implement prevention, response, and antibiotic stewardship to stop the spread of resistant germs. Additional resources, appropriated to CDC to fight COVID-19, will also help in the fight against AR by improving infection prevention and control (IPC) in healthcare facilities.

$810,664

FOOD SAFETY projects protect communities by rapidly identifying drug-resistant foodborne bacteria to stop and solve outbreaks and improve prevention.
Georgia uses whole genome sequencing to track and monitor local outbreaks of Listeria, Salmonella, Campylobacter, and Escherichia coli and uploads sequence data into PulseNet for nationwide monitoring of outbreaks and trends. In Fiscal Year 2021, Georgia continued monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.

$329,013

FUNGAL DISEASE projects improve our ability to track antifungal resistance and stop it from spreading.
With funding for fungal disease surveillance, Georgia 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 and while reducing unnecessary antibiotic use.

$109,000

EMERGING INFECTIONS PROGRAM (EIP) sites improve public health by translating population-based surveillance and research activities into informed policy and public health practice. This work is also funded in part by resources appropriated to CDC to support its response to COVID-19.
The Georgia EIP performs population-based surveillance for candidemia, Clostridium difficile, invasive Staphylococcus aureus, and resistant Gram-negative bacteria; conducts HAI and antibiotic use prevalence surveys; develops and standardizes surveillance and outbreak response for foodborne infections; mold infection surveillance; works on a C difficile projects; collaborates with the CDC Prevention Epicenters; and supports special projects.

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

$1,956,505

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

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