

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA

\$1,486,317

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2020

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$1,194,794

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 in healthcare facilities.



\$217,523

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

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



\$15,000

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.

The Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) informs national treatment guidelines and monitors how well antibiotics work on laboratory samples collected from sentinel STD clinics, which often are the first to detect the threat. Select STD clinics also enhance surveillance by collecting additional gonococcal isolates from women and from extragenital sites.



\$59,000

UCLA DAVID GEFFEN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE & FIELDING SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH: Innovative Prevention & Tracking

Researchers will establish a facility-level surveillance system for influenza-associated invasive pulmonary aspergillosis (IAPA), a concerning infection that can be caused by multidrug-resistant *Aspergillus*. This system will track laboratory and clinical data from patient medical charts. Analysis will determine the incidence of IAPA and other invasive mold infections among patients with influenza, and the associated patient characteristics, risk factors, and clinical outcomes. These infections are often reported as secondary infections in patients with influenza but little is known about them.