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

ARinvestments.cdc.gov
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 sexually transmitted disease (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.

$10,957

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 coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

The Minnesota 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; develops surveillance for non-tuberculous mycobacteria; participates in a collaboration with CDC Prevention Epicenters; and supports special projects. Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/eip.

$1,443,725