



MISSOURI

\$3,023,803

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2023

CDC Prevention Epicenter

FUNDING TO HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$387,766

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.



\$128,527

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

Missouri uses whole genome sequencing to track local outbreaks of *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, *Shigella*, and *Escherichia coli*, identifies AR genes, and shares surveillance data with PulseNet. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists respond to stop their spread.



\$15,232

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.

The Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) informs national treatment guidelines for gonorrhea by monitoring 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. This work is jointly supported by CDC STI and AR funds.

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.

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

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS



\$1,932,250

Washington University In St. Louis: CDC Prevention Epicenter

The Prevention Epicenters Program is a collaborative network of public health and experts in relevant fields of HAI and AR that responds to research priorities to protect patients. The network conducts research to support the translation of innovative IPC strategies for preventing HAIs, the spread of AR, and other adverse events in all healthcare settings.

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



\$183,028

University of Missouri, Kansas City: Building the AR Workforce

A CDC cooperative agreement, Building Mathematical Modeling Workforce Capacity to Support Infectious Disease and Healthcare Research, supports pre-doctoral fellows' research to develop and apply computational tools and mathematical methods for modeling the spread of pathogens in health care. Fellows use existing or simulated datasets and real-time information to conduct analyses and build models relevant to combating HAIs and AR.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/research/hire-modeling-fellowship.html



\$377,000

Washington University In St. Louis: Discovering & Implementing What Works

Experts are creating a model system that characterizes the intestinal microbiome disruption potential of antibiotic, probiotic, pharmacologic, and dietary agents. This information can be used in drug development to measure how a drug disrupts the microbiome.

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