

NEBRASKA

\$1,153,106

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2019

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$1,052,564

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, Nebraska used its antibiotic susceptibility data registry to detect carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE). By July 2019, NE had detected 15 cases of carbapenemase-producing CRE (an increase from 7 cases in 2018), including one outbreak involving a novel carbapenemase. Containment efforts, including improving infection prevention practices and aggressive screening through the AR Lab Network, limited spread to other facilities.



\$97,167

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

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



\$3,375

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

With funding for fungal disease surveillance, Nebraska 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.