AR Solutions *In Action*

CDC's Investments to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance Threats

NEW YORK CITY

$3,423,039
Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2023

FUNDING TO HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

$545,001

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.

$182,935

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

$959,864

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.
Strengthening the U.S. Response to Resistant Gonorrhea (SURRG) tests for and responds to antimicrobial-resistant gonorrhea cases in high-burden communities. The STD Surveillance Network (SSuN) monitors adherence to national gonorrhea treatment guidelines for patients diagnosed and reported with gonorrhea from all provider settings across funded jurisdictions. This work is supported by CDC STI, AR, and HIV funds.

$50,000

Global Migration, Border Interventions, and Migrant Health Programs support state partner efforts to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, including drug-resistant tuberculosis, into the United States.
Experts conduct surveillance and outbreak investigations for tuberculosis (TB) among populations seeking asylum in the United States and currently living in shelters and other similar facilities. These efforts help to determine rates of TB among this population.

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

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

ARinvestments.cdc.gov

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS

$575,000

Columbia University: Discovering & Implementing What Works
The Modeling Infectious Diseases in Healthcare Network (MInD-Healthcare) responds to evolving public health needs in healthcare settings by conducting transmission modeling research and assessing high-impact intervention strategies. Experts assess key epidemiological patterns to predict HAI pathogen outbreaks and evaluate HAI interventions against costs and logistical constraints.
Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/research/MIND-Healthcare.html

$425,239

New York City Health + Hospitals: Innovative Prevention & Tracking
CDC's Project Firstline is a collaborative of diverse partners that provides engaging, innovative, and effective IPC training for U.S. healthcare workers and the public health workforce. It offers resources in a variety of formats to meet the diverse learning needs and preferences of the healthcare workforce. Partners host events, create tools, and publish resources that help healthcare workers better understand and correctly implement IPC.
Learn more: www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/projectfirstline

$485,000

ICAP at Columbia University: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements
CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts implement activities to combat the spread of AR in Ukraine in collaboration with the Ukraine Ministry of Health, including improving diagnostic capacity to detect AR, enhancing IPC practices to prevent surgical site infections and AR transmission, and ensuring antibiotic access and appropriate use.

$200,000

ICAP at Columbia University: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements
CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts support the Global Healthcare Detection and Response (DARE) AR Project in Kenya to improve detection, monitoring, and mitigation of AR. They also estimate the AR burden, enhance surveillance, improve antibiotic stewardship, and develop quality improvement capacity for antibiotic use and IPC.

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