

# NEW YORK CITY, NY

## \$2,216,509

Funding for AR Activities  
Fiscal Year 2019

### FUNDING TO PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$524,187

**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, New York City developed an automated system to identify concerning results reported by clinical laboratories conducting carbapenemase testing for carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae. When a rare or novel resistance mechanism is reported, staff receive an immediate email alert and rapidly initiate containment efforts or further testing. This system substantially increases the capacity and timeliness of the city's AR Lab Network.



\$318,453

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

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



\$24,100

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

With funding for fungal disease surveillance, New York City 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.



\$1,349,769

**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.

During July 2018–June 2019, the New York City SURRG project completed tested ~7% of the 24,700+ gonorrhea cases reported in New York City. They identified 257 samples that did not respond optimally to recommended antibiotics, and followed up with those patients and their sex partners. New York City participates in a sentinel surveillance project, the STD Surveillance Network, monitoring adherence to gonorrhea treatment guidelines, as well as the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), testing how well antibiotics work on laboratory samples from sentinel STD clinics