



OREGON

\$2,696,419

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2019

One of 10 sites for the
Emerging Infections Program

HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$1,200,920

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, Oregon completed the Oregon Multidrug-Resistant Organism (MDRO) and *Clostridioides difficile* Toolkit, which provides state-specific recommendations for responding to and preventing healthcare-associated infections caused by MDROs. It was developed through Oregon's Drug-Resistant Organism Prevention and Coordinated Regional Epidemiology Network, with input from hospital epidemiologists and the local Association for Professionals in Infection Control chapter.



\$251,008

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

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



\$99,323

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

With funding for fungal disease surveillance, Oregon 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.



\$264,000

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.

With 2019 funding, Multnomah County, Oregon participates in a sentinel surveillance project, the STD Surveillance Network, monitoring adherence to national gonorrhea treatment guidelines for patients diagnosed and reported with gonorrhea from all provider settings. To help inform national treatment guidelines for gonorrhea, Oregon also participates in the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), testing how well antibiotics work on laboratory samples from sentinel STD clinics, which are often the first to detect the threat.

AR Solutions *In Action*

CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR

2019

OREGON AR Investments (cont.)



\$881,168

EMERGING INFECTIONS PROGRAM (EIP) sites improve public health by translating population-based surveillance and research activities into informed policy and public health practice.

CDC's EIP network is a national resource for surveillance, prevention, and control of infectious diseases. For example, the EIP in Oregon performs population-based surveillance for candidemia, *C. difficile*, and resistant Gram-negative bacteria. The EIP conducts HAI and antibiotic use prevalence surveys; is developing surveillance for non-tuberculous mycobacteria; and collaborates with the CDC Prevention Epicenters. [Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/eip](http://www.cdc.gov/hai/eip)

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

www.cdc.gov/ARinvestments



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