

# AR Solutions *In Action*

CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR  
**2020**

**OREGON**

**\$2,685,248**

Funding for AR Activities  
Fiscal Year 2020

1 local CDC fellow

One of 10 sites for the Emerging  
Infections Program

HIGHLIGHTS

## FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$1,202,120

**RAPID DETECTION & RESPONSE:** State, territory, and local public health partners fight AR in healthcare, the community, and food.

Programs use the AR Lab Network to rapidly detect threats and then implement prevention, response, and antibiotic stewardship to stop the spread of resistant germs. Additional resources, appropriated to CDC to fight COVID-19, will also help in the fight against AR by improving infection prevention and control in healthcare facilities.



\$259,718

**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.



\$94,357

**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 and while reducing unnecessary antibiotic use.



\$144,000

**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.

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. The Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) informs national treatment guidelines and monitors 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.



\$985,053

**EMERGING INFECTIONS PROGRAM (EIP) sites** improve public health by translating population-based surveillance and research activities into informed policy and public health practice. This work is also funded in part by resources appropriated to CDC to support its response to COVID-19.

The Oregon EIP performs population-based surveillance for candidemia, *C. difficile*, and resistant Gram-negative bacteria; conducts HAI and antibiotic use prevalence surveys; develops surveillance for non-tuberculous mycobacteria; develops and standardizes surveillance and outbreak response for foodborne infections; collaborates with the CDC Prevention Epicenters; and supports special projects. [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.

[ARinvestments.cdc.gov](http://ARinvestments.cdc.gov)



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