

PHILADELPHIA, PA

\$798,684

Funding for AR Activities Fiscal Year 2019

One local CDC fellow

HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$450,892

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, the Philadelphia Department of Public Health (PDPH) collaborated with the Pennsylvania Department of Health and an acute care hospital to respond to an outbreak of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) in a long-term care facility for special-needs patients. PDPH conducted infection control assessments and point prevalence surveys to contain the spread of CRE and educated the facility on infection control measures to stop CRE transmission in the facility.



\$6,140

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

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



\$341,652

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.

Philadelphia participates in a sentinel surveillance project, the STD Surveillance Network, monitoring adherence to gonorrhea treatment guidelines. Philadelphia 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. Select STD clinics in Philadelphia also collect additional samples from women and extragenital sites, to enhance surveillance for antibiotic resistant gonorrhea.