AR Solutions *In Action*
CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats

SOUTH CAROLINA

$892,577

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2019

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

$672,062

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, South Carolina's Public Health Lab detected the first OXA-48 producing bacteria (*Klebsiella pneumonia*e) in the state. Bacteria that produce OXA-48 are resistant to most antibiotics and are very concerning for public health. Epidemiologists worked with two hospitals that cared for the infected patient. Other patients at the facilities were screened and no transmission occurred. This antibiotic resistant threat was successfully contained.

$220,515

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

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

This data represents CDC's largest funding categories for AR. It shows extramural funding that supports AR activities from multiple funding lines. **AR:** antibiotic resistance **HAI:** healthcare-associated infection

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