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

ARinvestments.cdc.gov
FUNGAL DISEASE projects improve our ability to track antifungal resistance and stop it from spreading. With funding for fungal disease surveillance, Tennessee 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.

$106,862

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 coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

The Tennessee EIP performs population-based surveillance for candidemia, Clostridium difficile, invasive Staphylococcus aureus, and resistant Gram-negative bacteria; conducts HAI and antibiotic use prevalence surveys; 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.

$1,678,210

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC’s global work to combat AR prevents the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts are developing a multinational project to improve genomic surveillance of resistance, identify risk factors for resistant Gram-negative bacilli bloodstream infections, enhance training in infection prevention and control and antibiotic stewardship, and strengthen laboratory capacity for AR detection in Greece.

$963,000