

AR Solutions *In Action*

CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR
2019



WISCONSIN

\$5,611,088

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2019

One local CDC fellow

Regional Lab for the AR Lab
Network (Midwest)

HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$1,951,365

AR LABORATORY NETWORK REGIONAL LABS boost state and local testing capacity and technology to detect, support response to, and prevent AR threats across the nation—and inform new innovations to detect AR.

In 2018, the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene (WSLH), the AR Lab Network Midwest Regional Lab, began colonization testing for *Candida auris*, a yeast that can be highly resistant to antifungal drugs and cause severe infections. WSLH tests patient specimens from IL, IN, KY, MI, OH and WI. WSLH has tested more than 1,500 swabs and detected 194 *C. auris*-positive patients thus far. Colonization information is used to prevent further spread of *C. auris*.



\$2,785,140

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, Wisconsin detected and contained an outbreak of carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* in a hospital and two long-term care facilities. The WI State Laboratory of Hygiene used whole genome sequencing to detect the carbapenemase and link patient isolates. The WI Division of Public Health collaborated with a local hospital to implement the CDC Containment Strategy, screen patients, and prevent further spread.



\$303,217

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

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



\$571,366

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.

During July 2018–June 2019, the Wisconsin SURRG project completed testing for about 15% of the more than 4,600 gonorrhea cases reported in Milwaukee County. They identified 54 samples that did not respond optimally to recommended antibiotics, and grantees adhered to protocols for following up with those patients and their sex partners. To help inform national treatment guidelines for gonorrhea, Wisconsin also participates in the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), testing how well antibiotics work on laboratory samples from sentinel STD clinics.

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