

FLORIDA

\$1,344,327

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2017



HIGHLIGHTS
Candida auris, a resistant fungus that can cause deadly infections, was identified in Florida. CDC provides Florida with resources to identify and contain resistant infections, like *C. auris*. After *C. auris* emerged in the U.S. in 2016, the AR Lab Network regional labs also began providing specialized testing to states fighting this new threat.

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$386,615

RAPID DETECTION & RESPONSE to emerging drug-resistant germs is critical to contain the spread of these infections.

With 2016 funding, Florida supported multiple outbreak responses, including reports of a *C. difficile* infection cluster and OXA-48 *Klebsiella pneumoniae* case. The HAI/AR program reviewed infection prevention practices and recommended ways to improve prevention, antibiotic use and surveillance for “nightmare bacteria” CRE transmission.



\$682,804

HAI/AR PREVENTION works best when public health and healthcare facilities partner together to implement targeted, coordinated strategies to stop infections and improve antibiotic use.

With 2016 funding, Florida is working to establish a collaborative of healthcare providers to coordinate prevention efforts around CRE, a family of bacteria that are difficult to treat because they have high levels of antibiotic resistance.



\$224,908

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

Florida implemented whole genome sequencing of *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter* and *E. coli* isolates submitted to its lab and began uploading sequence data into PulseNet for nationwide monitoring of outbreaks and trends. In Fiscal Year 2018, Florida will begin simultaneously monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.



\$50,000

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.