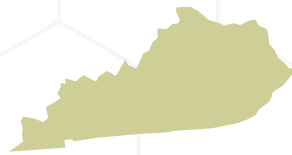


# KENTUCKY

# \$1,161,730

Funding for AR Activities  
Fiscal Year 2017



1 local CDC AR expert



## FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$409,157

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

With 2016 funding, Kentucky rapidly responded to the nation's largest VIM-producing CRE outbreak. The VIM enzyme can make bacteria resistant to last-resort antibiotics. The HAI/AR program identified healthcare facilities sharing patients with the affected facility, notified them of the outbreak and tested for additional cases. This aggressive response successfully contained the outbreak.



\$568,760

### 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, Kentucky worked with its Quality Improvement Organization to reduce rates of *Clostridium difficile* —potentially deadly diarrhea associated with antibiotic use—in long-term care facilities. This effort includes prevention, education, communication and building HAI/AR prevention infrastructure.



\$183,813

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

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