OKLAHOMA
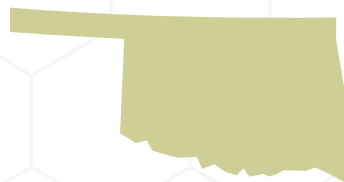## $547,819

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

Candida auris, a resistant fungus that can cause deadly infections, was identified in Oklahoma. CDC provides resources to identify and contain resistant infections, like *C. auris*. After it emerged in the U.S. in 2016, the AR Lab Network regional labs began providing specialized testing to states fighting new threats. Since the initial case of *C. auris* was identified, Oklahoma has contained its spread and no further cases have been detected.

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

$416,039

RAPID DETECTION & RESPONSE to emerging drug-resistant germs is critical to contain the spread of these infections.
With 2016 funding, Oklahoma increased its capacity to respond to emerging threats. The state public health lab initiated lab testing to detect and confirm HAI/AR threats, including the "nightmare bacteria" CRE, and began development of a CRE surveillance database.

$131,780

FOOD SAFETY projects protect communities by rapidly identifying drug-resistant foodborne bacteria to stop and solve outbreaks and improve prevention.
Oklahoma 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, Oklahoma will begin simultaneously monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.

CDC provides critical support to every state to protect Americans from antibiotic resistance.

www.cdc.gov/ARinvestments

U.S. Department of Heath and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention