CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats Nationwide

PHILADELPHIA, PA \$674,229

Funding for AR Activities Fiscal Year 2017



FUNDING TO LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



RAPID DETECTION & RESPONSE to emerging drug-resistant germs is critical to contain the spread of these infections. With 2016 funding, Philadelphia increased its capacity to detect and respond to emerging threats. As a result, the HAI/

AR program responded to 66 healthcare associated outbreaks and events in 2016.



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

In Fiscal Year 2018, Philadelphia will ramp up testing to include whole genome sequencing of all Listeria, Salmonella, Campylobacter and E. coli isolates and simultaneously monitor these isolates for resistance genes. States upload the sequence data into PulseNet for nationwide monitoring of outbreaks and trends. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.



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.

Page 1 of 1 This data represents CDC's largest funding categories for AR. It shows domestic, extramural funding that supports AR activities from multiple funding lines. AR: antibiotic resistance HAI: healthcare-associated infection

