

WISCONSIN

\$3,597,408

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2017



1 local CDC fellow

Regional Lab for the AR Lab Network (Midwest)

HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$977,301

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.

Wisconsin is home to one of the AR Regional Labs, which can perform specialty testing for their region when new and emerging resistance threats occur. In 2017, the Wisconsin regional lab supported colleagues in Illinois when a rare and concerning type of “nightmare bacteria” CRE emerged. The regional lab tested more than 400 swabs gathered by the facility. The rapid CRE testing provided critical data to local epidemiologists involved in the outbreak response. Following infection control assessments and recommendations, the facility has not identified additional cases.



\$601,422

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

With 2016 funding, Wisconsin increased its expertise and capacity to provide onsite technical assistance during outbreak response, especially in long-term care facilities. The HAI/AR experts supported five outbreak investigations in 2016.



\$516,275

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, Wisconsin used CDC's Targeted Assessment for Prevention strategy to identify facilities with high rates of *Clostridium difficile*, a potentially deadly diarrhea associated with antibiotic use. Wisconsin worked with a large hospital system to enroll its facilities in a prevention collaborative, doubling participation.



\$301,359

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

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



\$1,201,051

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.

With 2016 funding, Wisconsin increased their local response capacity and initiated rapid antibiotic susceptibility testing—which determines how well a gonorrhea strain will respond to specific antibiotics. Wisconsin conducted rapid antibiotic susceptibility testing on 37 gonorrhea specimens in May 2017. Test results are used to inform local outbreak response action, national treatment guidelines and antibiotic resistance trends.