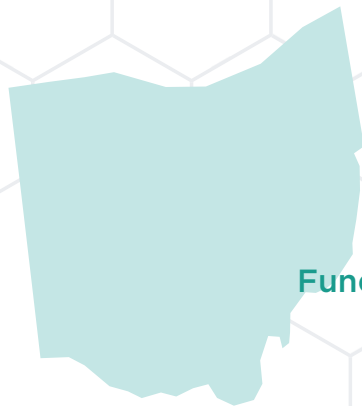# AR Solutions *In Action*
CDC's Investments to Combat Antibiotic Resistance Threats

FISCAL YEAR
2020

OHIO
$1,281,320
Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2020

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

$553,368

RAPID DETECTION & RESPONSE: State, territory, and local public health partners fight AR in healthcare, the community, and food.
Programs use the AR Lab Network to rapidly detect threats and then implement prevention, response, and antibiotic stewardship to stop the spread of resistant germs. Additional resources, appropriated to CDC to fight COVID-19, will also help in the fight against AR by improving infection prevention and control in healthcare facilities.

$292,464

FOOD SAFETY projects protect communities by rapidly identifying drug-resistant foodborne bacteria to stop and solve outbreaks and improve prevention.
Ohio uses whole genome sequencing to track and monitor local outbreaks of *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, and *E. coli* and uploads sequence data into PulseNet for nationwide monitoring of outbreaks and trends. In Fiscal Year 2020, Ohio will continue monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.

$186,540

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.
The STD Surveillance Network (SSuN) monitors adherence to national gonorrhea treatment guidelines for patients diagnosed and reported with gonorrhea from all provider settings across funded jurisdictions. The Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) informs national treatment guidelines and monitors how well antibiotics work on laboratory samples collected from sentinel STD clinics, which often are the first to detect the threat. Select STD clinics also enhance surveillance by collecting additional gonococcal isolates from women and from extragenital sites.

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS

$248,948

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY: Innovative Prevention & Tracking
Researchers will examine livestock and poultry feed components, and pet treats of animal origin (e.g., pig ears) for potential presence of *Salmonella* species and other bacteria with antibiotic resistance genes. Based on the study results, researchers will create livestock feed and pet treat biosecurity recommendations for specific imported and domestically produced feed components intended to prevent the introduction antibiotic-resistant germs and genes.

Page 1 of 1   This data represents CDC's largest funding categories for AR. It shows extramural funding that supports AR activities from multiple funding lines.

COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019
AR: antibiotic resistance   **HAI:** healthcare-associated infection

CDC provides critical support in the U.S. and abroad to protect people from antibiotic resistance.

ARinvestments.cdc.gov

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